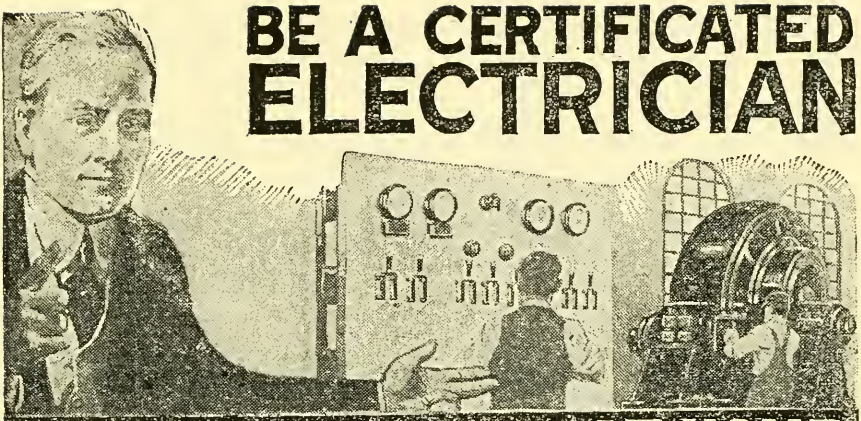
BE A CERTIFICATED ELECTRICIAN



I WILL TRAIN YOU AT HOME

A real position like this—for you

This country needs thousands of trained, **Certificated Electricians** to fill good positions—and at big pay. It's all a matter of knowing how, and I will teach you by my up-to-date, modern instruction. You can learn at home without interfering with your regular work, by my highly successful method of **Home Instruction in Practical Electricity.** Prepare NOW, and be ready in a few months to earn your

$65 to $175 a Week

Send for This Book

My book, "HOW TO BECOME AN EXPERT ELECTRICIAN," has started thousands of young men on the way to splendid success. A new edition of this book has just been printed. I want every young man interested in Electricity to have a copy, and will send you one ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PREPAID. Write me to-day.

How I Train My Students

As Chief Engineer of the Chicago Engineering Works I know exactly the kind of training a man needs to enable him to get and hold good positions, and to earn big pay. I have trained hundreds of men who are holding splendid electrical positions. Many are now successful **Electrical Contractors.**

I give each of my students personal attention and a complete and thorough training. I give him a SPLENDID ELECTRICAL OUTFIT FREE, and much of the training is done by actual work. When my students graduate and receive their Certificate they are ready for a real position. But still more, at any time you wish you can come to our splendidly equipped Electrical Shops for special training. No other school can give you this.

A Real Opportunity for *You*

Wishing is never going to make your dreams come true. You've got to **study—to learn.** A man is worth $2 or $3 a day from his neck down—and no more; but there is **no limit** to what he can be worth from his neck up. A trained mind is what gets the big pay. It is this training that you need, and I can train you in a few months. Are you ambitious to make a real success—then send me the coupon—to-day.

Electrical Outfit—Free

To every student who answers this ad I am giving a Splendid Electrical Outfit of standard size, Electrical Tools, Instruments, Materials, etc., **absolutely free.** Furthermore, to every Electrical Student I give a truly valuable surprise that I cannot explain here.

Free Employment Service

I am continually receiving requests from employers to send them trained Electrical men. I assist my students to secure good positions. I keep in touch with them for years, helping and advising them in every possible way.

WRITE NOW— DON'T DELAY

Delay never got you anything. Action is what counts. Get started—and get started now. Write me, or send me the coupon, right NOW.

L. L. COOKE, Chicago Engineering Works
Chief Engineer
Dept. 666 1918 Sunnyside Ave. CHICAGO

USE THIS "FREE OUTFIT" COUPON

Chief Engineer
COOKE,
Dept. 666
1918 Sunnyside Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

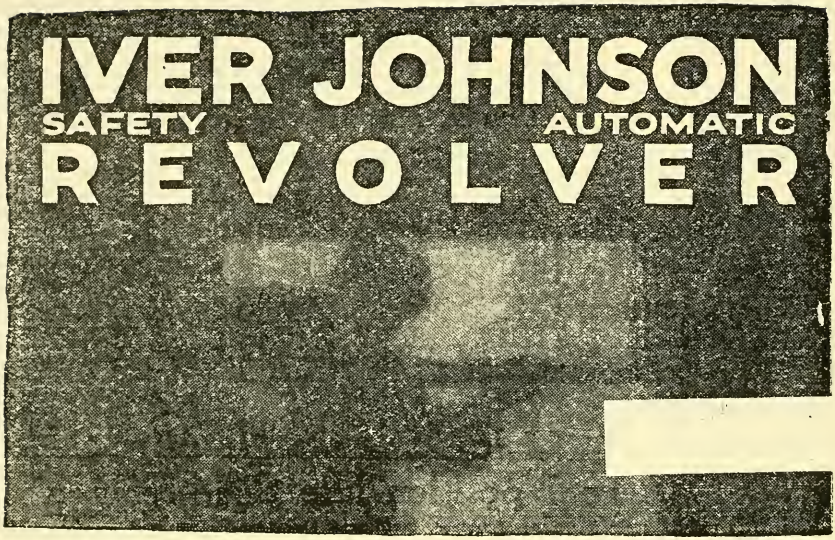
SIR: Send at once—fully prepaid and entirely free — complete particulars of your great offer for this month.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

YOU CAN DO IT



Are you ready for him?

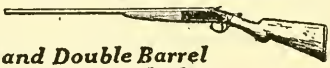
What could you do if you awoke to face this emergency tonight? How would you act?

Get an Iver Johnson Revolver today and keep it in the house. No danger of accident; for thumps, jolts, jars, knocks can't discharge it. You can even "Hammer the Hammer."

Drawn tempered piano-wire springs keep the Iver Johnson always ready and dependable at the critical moment.

If your dealer hasn't in stock the particular model you want, write us.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND CYCLE WORKS
345 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
99 Chambers St., New York **717 Market St., San Francisco**



Iver Johnson Single and Double Barrel Shotguns combine accuracy and dependability, and are moderately priced.

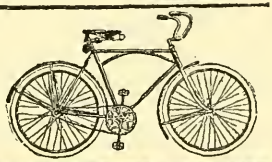
IVER JOHNSON
SAFETY AUTOMATIC
REVOLVER

Send for Free Booklets

Three interesting booklets full of information, FREE. They give the very information you want to know before buying. Write today for one or all of them.

"A"—Firearms
"B"—Bicycles
"C"—Motorcycles

Iver Johnson Bicycles are world-famed for easy riding, strength and durability. Models and prices to suit every one.



SELLING SECRETS That Bring These Men $10,000 a Year

Some Amazing Stories of Quick Success

IT IS HARD to believe that a man who has been working for years in a routine job at small pay could almost over-night step into the $10,000 a year class. Yet that is just what many men have done and are doing to-day. That such big success could come so quickly and so easily seems almost incredible. If I should tell you that one man who had been a fireman on a railroad stepped from his old job to one that paid him $10,000 a year, you would be inclined to doubt the truth of my statement.

But I can show you the man's own story. And that is only one instance. I can show you many more. And perhaps the most surprising part of it all is that these men were just average men. They came from all walks of life, from all fields of work. They had previously been clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, farm hands! Some of them had never earned more than $60 a month—some of them had drudged for years at dull, uninteresting work without prospects of anything better in life. And then, in one quick jump, they found themselves earning more money than they had ever thought possible. Suddenly all their dreams of success, position and financial independence came true.

The Secret of Their Success

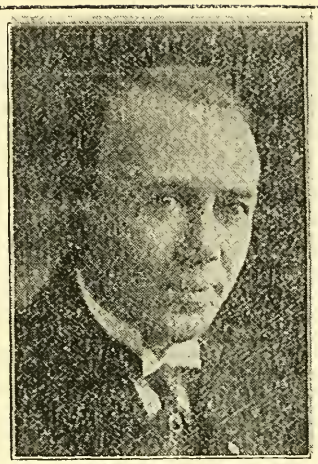
What was responsible for their remarkable rise to the ranks of the big money makers? What did they do to lift themselves out of the low pay rut and step to magnificent earnings?

The answer is very simple. These men decided to get into the great field of Selling—they learned about the wonderful opportunities in this fascinating profession—why salesmen are always in demand—why they receive so much more money than men in other

fields of work. And they became Star Salesmen!

Probably if you had told any one of these men that it was possible for him to become a Star Salesman he would have laughed at the idea. If you had told him that it was not only possible, but that it could be done in his spare moments at home, without interfering with his work, he would have dismissed your statement as being too absurd to be even considered. For you must remember that most of those men had never had a day's experience in Selling—they had no special qualifications for Salesmanship — no thought of ever becoming Salesmen.

What Makes a $10,000 a Year Star Salesman?



Send Me Your Name

I have shown hundreds of men how to step from small-pay jobs into the big money class in one quick jump, $10,000 a year—yes, and more—has come to men as a result of writing to me. Just let me send you the whole amazing proof—entirely free of cost or obligation—J. E. Greenslade, President, N. S. T. A.

earning less than $1,000 a year and showed me how to make a success." C. W. Campbell, of Greensburg, Pa., writes:

"My earnings for the past thirty days are $1,562 and I won Second Prize in March, although I only worked two weeks during that month."

Here is the experience of J. I. Debonis, 1628 South Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

"I took your Course two years ago. Was earning $15 a week clerking. Am now selling many of the largest firms in the U. S. I have earned more than $100 a day. You secured me my position. Our Sales Manager is a graduate of yours."

And George W. Kearns of 107 West Park Place, Oklahoma City, Okla., writes:

"I had never earned more than $60 a month. Last week I cleared $306 and this week $218. You have done wonders for me."

What These Men Have Done You Can Do

As a matter of fact, these men who are to-day reaping such handsome rewards as Star Salesmen, would probably be working still as clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, etc., if they had not learned about the National Salesmen's Training Association's system of Salesmanship Training and Free Employment Service. This is an organization of top-notch Salesmen and Sales Managers formed just for the purpose of showing men how to become Star Salesmen and fitting them into positions as City and Traveling Salesmen.

Through its help hundreds of men have been able to realize their dreams of big opportunity, success, wealth and independence. Men without previous experience or special qualifications have learned the secrets of selling that make Star Salesmen—for Salesmen are not "born" but made, and any man can easily master the principles of Salesmanship through the wonderful system of the National Salesmen's Training Association. Anyone who is inclined to doubt that this is so has only to read the stories of men who tell in their own words what the Association has done for them. Here are just a few examples:

J. P. Overstreet of Dallas, Texas, who was formerly on the Capitol Police Force of Washington, D. C., states:

"My earnings for March were over $1,000 and over $1,800 for the last six weeks, while last week my earnings were $356. The N. S. T. A. dug me out of the rut where I was

It will not cost you a penny to learn how you, too, can become a Star Salesman and take your place among the big money makers of business. Whatever your ambition may be—$5,000, $10,000 or more a year—find out about your great opportunity in the wonderful profession of Salesmanship. See how the N. S. T. A. can open to you the way to a big selling job, to prosperity and a life of fascinating work, travel, contact with influential men. Just mail the coupon or write, and you will receive, without cost of obligation, proof of what the remarkable system of the National Salesmen's Training Association and its FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE can do for you. In addition a great book on Salesmanship will be mailed to you without charge. You owe it to yourself to read of the quick and brilliant success that others have achieved and of the opportunities that await you in the field of Selling. Mail the coupon or write to-day.

National Salesmen's Training Association

Dept. 50. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

National Salesmen's Training Association,
Dept. 50, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

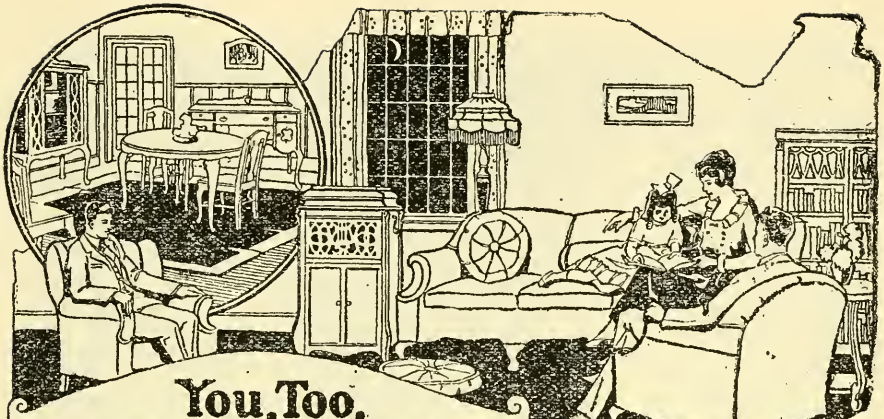
Send me Free Proof that you can make me a Star Salesman and tell me how you will help me land a selling job. Also list showing lines of business with openings for Salesmen. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....



You, Too, May Have a Cozy Home

NOW Without Tedious Waiting

MEN and women in all walks of life are today making their homes more beautiful and attractive by ordering Furnishings on our popular Better Homes Easy-Payment Plan. You need not wait till you have the cash in hand—place Furnishings in your home AT ONCE, then pay for them in a convenient way while enjoying their use. Only a small down payment, from $6 up, is required, then as little as $6 a month. Nearly two years to complete payments. Prices less than at your local stores. Over two million customers.

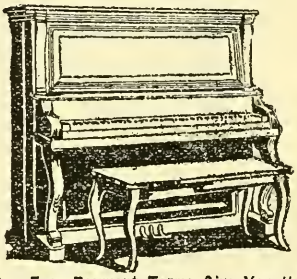
1,000 Beautiful Furnishings.

Latest Period designs for Parlor, Dining-Room and Bed-Room. Beautiful Rugs, Curtains, Silverware, China, Cut-Glass, etc. From parlor to kitchen—everything complete. Send COUPON for new Larkin Book of Better Homes—128 pages, beautifully illustrated.

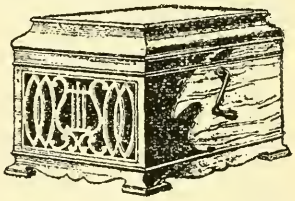
Symphonic Pianos and Players.

Several beautiful models of these popular mellow-toned instruments. Genuine Mahogany, Oak and Walnut. Guaranteed 25 years. Many music-lovers have saved $100 to $200 in buying Symphonics. Our Plan permits 30 days' trial in your home. Up to four years' time without interest. Convenient monthly payments. Mail COUPON today for FREE Symphonic Piano Catalog. Shows Symphonic Pianos, Player Pianos and Grands—in actual colors.

As Little as 20c a Day Will Furnish a Room.



Our Easy Payment Terms Give You Up to 4 Years to Pay for a Symphonic Piano or Player-Piano.



10c a Day Pays for This Symphonola; Also See Larger Size in Room Above.

The Symphonola Plays Any Record

This great home entertainer with magic touch brings right before you the sweetest singers of all the world, the choicest music, the great dramas of the stage. Take a year or more to pay—after 30 days' trial in your home. Mail COUPON today for handsomely illustrated Book

Symphonola Double-Faced Records. Only 70c each, postpaid to your home. Play on any phonograph. Send for list of 200 latest song and dance hits. Check COUPON.

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Please send book checked below.

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[ ] Piano [ ] Symphonola

[ ] Player-Piano [ ] Symphonola Records

Name .....

St. or R. D. .....

P. O. ..... State.....

Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted at $1,000 a Month

Can You Fill This Job?

We are being called upon constantly to recommend applicants who have been examined and coached by us in special and general executive work.

Our success in training men and women for important executive positions has given us a nation-wide reputation for developing employees for positions paying $2,500 to $10,000 a year and up.

The practical value of our service has been tested by men holding responsible positions with practically every large corporation in this country, including Armour & Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Ford Motor Company, Swift & Company, etc.

A short period of preliminary training by mail, under the personal direction of LaSalle experts, has been sufficient to increase the earning power of thousands of men from 100% to 600%.

It will cost you nothing to investigate. Mark and mail the coupon below, indicating the kind of position for which you would like to qualify. We will send full particulars, also a free copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One," a book that has been an inspiration to more than 230,000 ambitious men. Send for your copy now.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World

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Send me free "Ten Years' Promotion in One," also catalog and particulars regarding course and service in the department I have marked with an X.

[ ] **HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY:** Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.

[ ] **LAW:** Training for Bar; LL. B. Degree.

[ ] **COMMERCIAL LAW:** Reading, Reference and Consultation Service for Business Men.

[ ] **BANKING AND FINANCE:** Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions.

[ ] **EXPERT BOOKKEEPING:** Training for position of Head Bookkeeper.

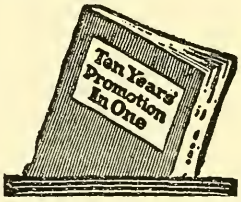
[ ] **BUSINESS ENGLISH:** Training for Business Correspondents and Copy Writers.

[ ] **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:** Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive positions.

[ ] **BUSINESS LETTER WRITING:** Training for positions as Correspondents, Mail Sales Directors, and all executive letter-writing positions.

[ ] **INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY:** Training for Production Managers, Department Heads, and all those desiring training in the 48 factors of efficiency.

[ ] **COMMERCIAL SPANISH:** Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-speaking countries.



[ ] **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:** Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, etc.

[ ] **EFFECTIVE SPEAKING:** Training in the art of forceful, effective speech for Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, Clubmen, etc.

Name.....Present Position.....Address.....

HERE IT IS

Final Solution of the Vibrator Problem Absolutely Astonishing

NEWEST

and Greatest Invention

You know that Vibration means new life, power, health, beauty. You know it is Nature's way to banish pain and to give you new energy and vitality. You know all of this, but do you know that the BIG problem of science has been to devise a hand vibrator that would be absolutely satisfactory in every way? That problem has vanished. We have solved it. We have triumphed where science failed. Our new, wonderful **Vitapulser** is GUARANTEED to effect all the astonishing benefits made possible by this wonderful method of treatment.

From now on the **Vitapulser** will be pointed to as the correct method to gain good health, new life, strength, vitality and freedom from the numberless disorders—rheumatism, sciatica, sore and stiff muscles, indigestion, neuralgia, lumbago, etc.—that come from faulty circulation. It's a wonderful instrument! It effects quick results. First trial **demonstrates** its extraordinary powers. **Not an experiment but a proved success.** Hundreds of doctors and trained nurses use it in daily practice to inject new strength into worn-out and "sickly" persons.

THE VITAPULSER

requires no connection with electric wires. Different from other instruments! **It supplies its own power.** You can operate it anywhere. It is simple, light, compact, easy to handle and cannot get out of order. Compare it with old fashioned vibrators and massage machines and you'll quickly understand why the **Vitapulser** is the modern choice of thousands of careful buyers.

Everyone Can Afford This Marvelous Instrument

If you are holding back from buying a vibrator because you think the price is out of your reach, here is your chance to own one at **a price you can afford to pay.** We have taken care of the price question. Makes no difference what other machines sell for—**you can afford the Vitapulser, the Wireless Vibrator.**

Sent on Approval The **Vitapulser** is sold at a rock bottom price that enormous sales make possible. AND—you need not decide to buy until after you have **tried** one in your own home. This remarkable instrument must first prove itself to you. **We will send you one on approval for testing purposes. Coupon below brings Approval Offer.**

Remarkable Book Free! "The Vital Impulse" is a remarkably interesting book on the important subject of circulation and its relation to the boundless energy and joy of perfect health. Tells you how many women and men everywhere have literally "made themselves over", and how simply you can. **If you are weak, mentally and physically depressed, and are not 100% efficient and getting everything out of life,** you should not waste a minute sending for it.

Commonwealth Electric Mfg. Co., 6002 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CLIP THIS COUPON NOW! Your name and address on the coupon, or on a POST CARD brings you FREE, the Vital Impulse book and complete details of our approval offer. Send for them right now, before you turn this page.

Commonwealth Electric Mfg.Co., 6002 Rialto Bldg.,St.Louis,Mo.
Send facts about your Special Approval Offer of Vitapulser, also send FREE, remarkable book, Vital Impulse.

Name.....

Street and No.....

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BEAUTY
WILL BE YOURS

Headed Three Lists—Appointed Rural Carrier

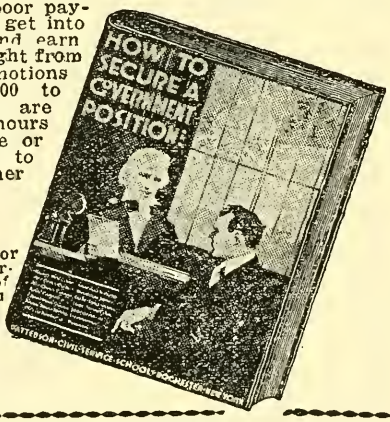
I received an appointment a few days ago as an R. F. D. Carrier from the office named above, having made the highest grade (90.60) in the exam. of about 25 applicants. Besides this I also stand No. 1 on the Carrier register at Chattanooga, Tenn., with a grade of 89.50, and No. 1 on the P. O. register at Athens, Tenn., with a grade of 90.20. I know I would not have done so well had it not been for your instruction.—William D. Conner, Shepherd, Tenn.

$1,600 to $2,300 Per Year

Thousands of men are needed by the United States Government in various departments of the Civil Service. Men are needed for Railway Mail Service, Letter Carrier Service, Post Office Clerks, Internal Revenue, Immigration, Customs House, Postmasters and other divisions. The positions are permanent, as no one can discharge you for any personal, religious or political reason. Promotions are rapid and go to those who are most worthy. There are no pulls, no lay-offs, no strikes, no straw bosses.

At Home—Or Travel

Why be satisfied with a poor paying position when you can get into the Government Service and earn $1,600 to $2,300 per year right from the start and earn promotions paying as high as $3,000 to $10,000 a year? Hours are easy — usually eight hours or less per day. You can work at home or travel throughout the country or come to Washington or to the Panama Canal or other United States possessions.



Get This Free Book

If you are an **American citizen 18 years old** or more you are eligible to a Government Civil Service Position, and we want you to have a copy of our splendid, fully illustrated book, telling you how to secure it. Send in the coupon today or just a postal card. This book is absolutely free to citizens of 18 years and up. It tells everything you want to know about Government positions, salaries paid, what the work is, the requirements for applicants, and describes the assistance rendered to ambitious young men by Mr. A. R. Patterson, who was for eight years a U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Find out now just how Mr. Patterson can help you to land a steady, good-paying position with the U. S. Government. Mail the coupon today. Address

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Patterson Civil Service School,
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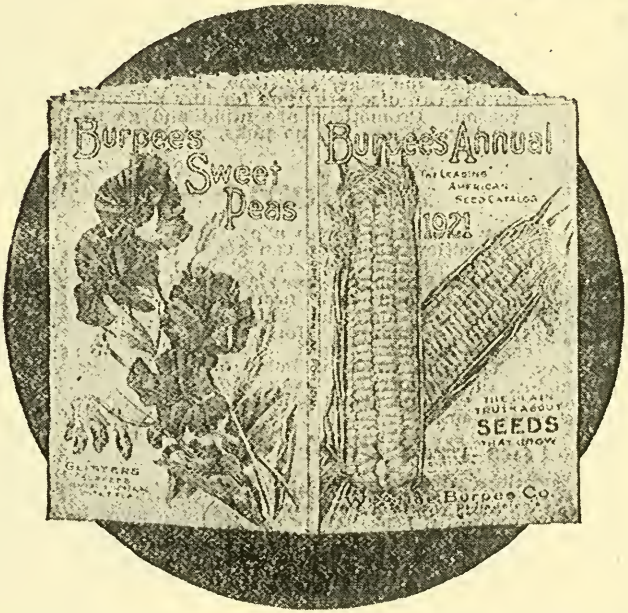
Please send me your free book about Government positions.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Burpee's Seeds Grow



Burpee's Annual—The Leading American Seed Catalog

Quality in Seeds is the first thing to consider. You cannot succeed with your garden unless you plant "Seeds that Grow". Burpee's Quality-Seeds have a world-wide reputation. Burpee's Annual is a reliable guide for the Flower and Vegetable Garden—containing valuable information about the "BEST SEEDS THAT GROW". It will be mailed to you free, upon request. Write for your copy to-day, and please mention "World Almanac."

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia

Of all the Facts in this Book None is More Important than This —

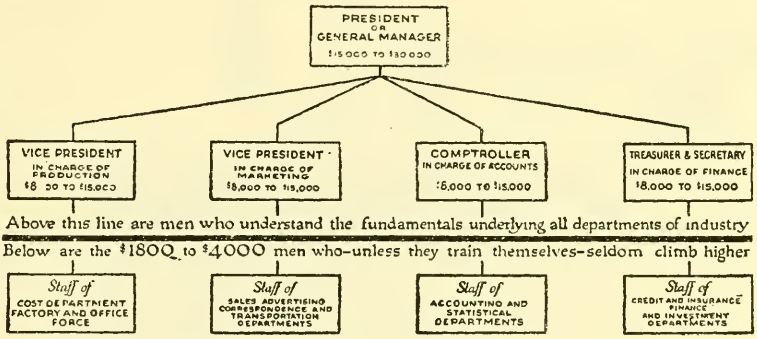
MICHELIN TIRES *are best*

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, N. J.

Direct factory branches in following cities:

Atlanta	Dallas	Kansas City	New Orleans	St. Louis
Boston	Denver	Los Angeles	New York	San Francisco
Charlotte	Des Moines	Lynchburg Va.	Oklahoma City	Seattle
Chicago	Detroit	Mempnis	Philadelphia	Spokane
Cleveland	Jacksonville, Fla.	Minneapolis	Portland	Syracuse

Find your place and salary on this chart



DISRAELI, with no fortune but his own ability and ambition, handicapped by race prejudice, rose to be Prime Minister of England—the only member of his faith ever to reach that eminence.

> "As a rule," he said, "the most successful man in life is the man who has the most information."

Old as that truth is, there are thousands of men who have never applied it to their business lives.

What advancement will the next few years bring you?

THEY would refuse indignantly to sign a contract to work for the next ten years at the same salary they are now receiving. Yet the end of the ten-year period will find most of them in the same position, or only a trifle ahead.

There is only one power in the world that can lift a man, and that is the power of added knowledge and training.

For years the Alexander Hamilton Institute has specialized in one thing, it has only one Course; its sole purpose is to take men who know one department of business, and by adding to their equipment a knowledge of the other fundamentals shown on the chart, to fit them for higher positions.

The surest way to attract attention to yourself

THE MAN who is adding to his knowledge forces himself inevitably upon the attention of his superiors.

"When I learned that some fifty of our men had decided to take up the Modern Business Course and Service," writes the President of one great corporation, "the stock of this company rose several points in my estimation."

The stock rose in his estimation because he knew that there were fifty men in his company who were directly in line for promotion to higher places because they were developing the capacity to do larger things.

You, too, may begin to move forward

THE Alexander Hamilton Institute deals in results, not words. Its advertisements are written in the living experience of the thousands of men who are subscribers to its Course. Some of these men live near you; ask them.

No matter who you are, or what your position may be, there is knowledge in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's Modern Business Course and Service that will mean added power and income to you.

Are you already the president of a corporation? More than 20,000 of the men enrolled by the Institute are corporation presidents.

Are you a would-be executive, at the other end of the ladder? Men of every rank and earning power are numbered among the Institute's subscribers. It is not to-day's position that is the test. The test is—are you asking yourself: "Where am I going to be ten years from now?"

It is a question not of place but of ambition and the capacity to decide.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

TO make investigation easy, a 116-page book has been prepared called "Forging Ahead in Business." It contains valuable business information, the result of years of experience in training men. There is a copy for you without obligation. Send for your copy now.

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Canadian Address, C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without obligation.

Name ..... Business Position .....

Address .....

Use Nature's Greatest Aid

Renulife VIOLET RAY

To Health and Beauty

Treat yourself at home with **Renulife Violet Ray**—affording the marvelous curative forces of electricity in their most pleasant and effective form. This **High Frequency** electric current is shockless and painless—can do no injury—yet is most powerful in helping Nature to restore normal conditions. You should know just what it will do for you. Send for full information. Mailed free. Write at once.

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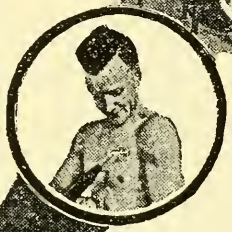

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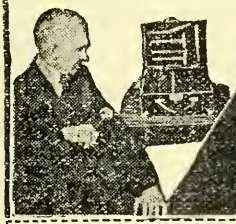

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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1, 1921. NUMBER 1409.

The Whole World in Review

ONCE more the league of nations has forged to the front as the real issue of the campaign "Slush funds" and other ... temporarily ... had th... passed ... will be ... whether ... with Cox ... Idaho, U... states of ... Johnson, ... league, C... his suppor... and took ... sail the ... chy" respo... rejection. ... time Hardi... opposition ... more pron... sounded out ... phatically th... slogan of "Am... On Constitutio... 17, the senato... about 5000, ... audience, yet ... at Marion, and ... his longest speec... ed the question ... shall it be—the ... tion of the Unit... or the covenant ... league of nations ... posed by Preside... son?" Giving h... answer to the ques... said: "Before enter... the execution of ... fice, if you elect me... your president, I sh... emnly to swear tha... of my ability preser... fend the constitutio... States. I take that o... trymen." Praising ... Senator Harding said ... model of every const... mutated by civilized ... produced in six mon... meet an impending cris... soundly conceived and ... framed that its provis... the actual governmenta... 000,000 of people 133 y... event. "It provides for ... ment of free men," he sa... there is freedom of tho... pression, freedom of wor... of action within the law ... of others. Under it there ... for revolt, no necessity to ... tence." The senator decla...

constitution had not fail... all these ...

...at foreign soil." In answer ...arge Franklin D. Roosevelt ... Republican candidate a tele... ...hich he said that there had ...to his mouth "alleged state... the votes in the league of ... Haiti and Santo Domingo ...d already publicly denied ... which denial was printed ...ding newspapers." He de... ...he action of the govern... ...oring order in the two ... taken with the knowl... ...edge of everybody, and ...hat the senate made no ...rotest. "Such a state... ...ent as that," he asseri... ...d, "is the merest dribble, ...d if Senator Harding ...ade it he did it in an ...parently deliberate at... ...pt to deceive." Sec... ...ary of State Colby lat... ...ssued a statement say... ...that the government ...ed soon to withdraw ...roops out of Haiti ...let the people there ...e control of their ...s. The United States ...nterfered in Haiti, ...ld, because there ...en a chronic con... ...of revolt and law... ...there, and he ... President Roose... ...pproving the pol... ...ntervention. He ...d Senator Hard... ...ements as cam... ... Gov. Cox was ... take advantage ...he plan for a ...on XIV of the ...ch plan Elihu ...n, was one of ... Salt Lake City ... time between ...inst Senator ... praising the ...eclared was ...d dependent ...hat the new ...n Harding's ... for casting ...es and the ... to prevent ...l history." ...cement of ... midst of the ... providential and felt that his position on the league issue was immensely strengthened. "It is unthinkable," he declared, "that a God-fearing nation like the United States should re...

...military domination ...at this moment requires the presence of no less than 3000 of our armed ...

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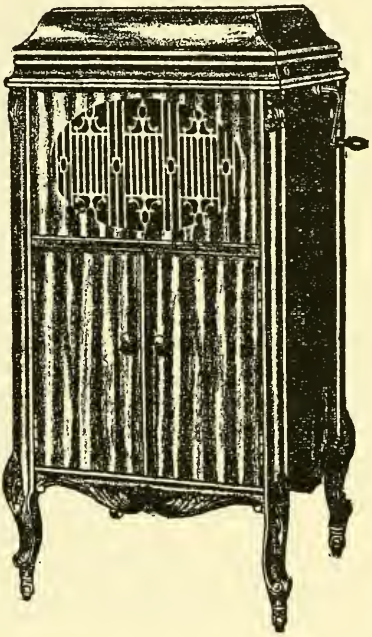

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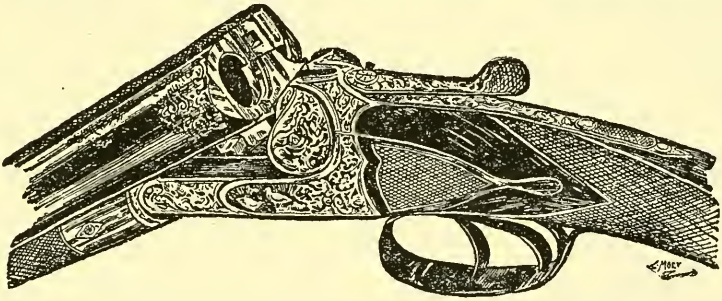

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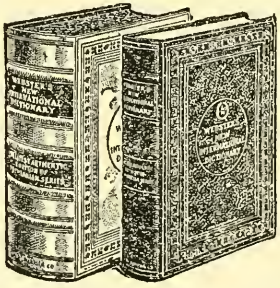

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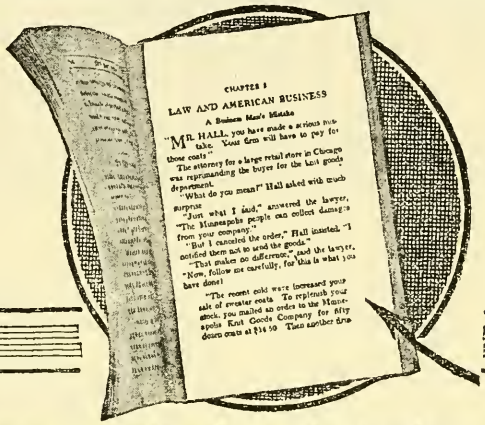

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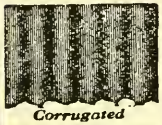

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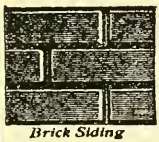

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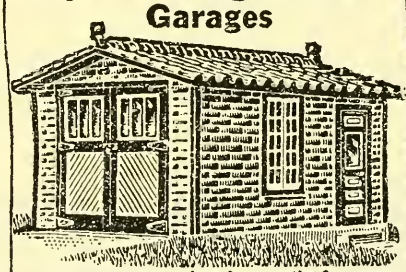

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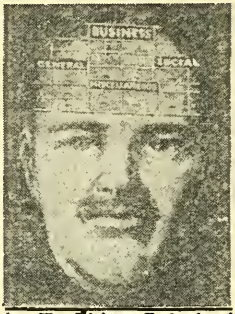

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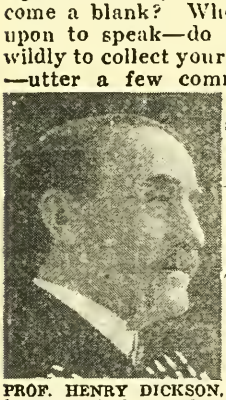

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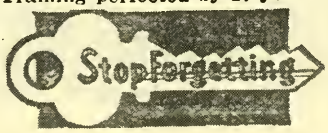

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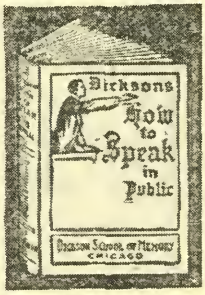

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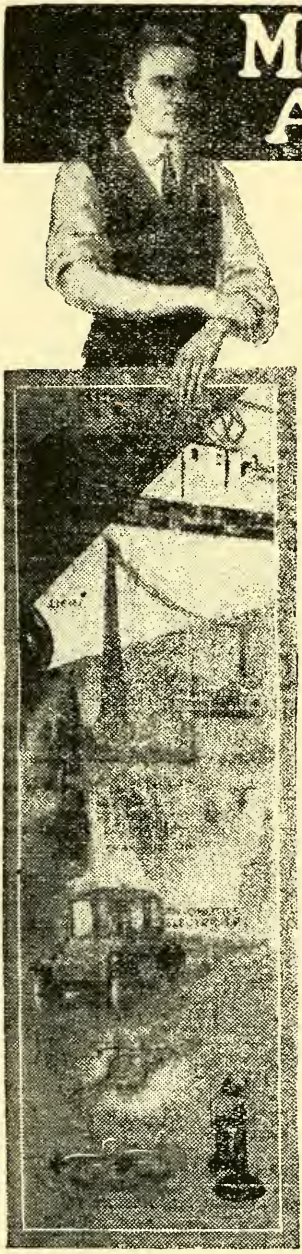

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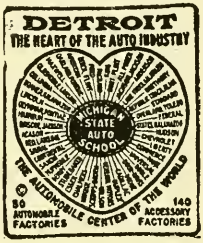

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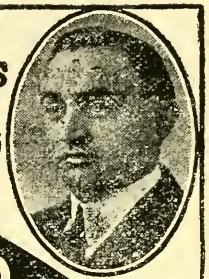

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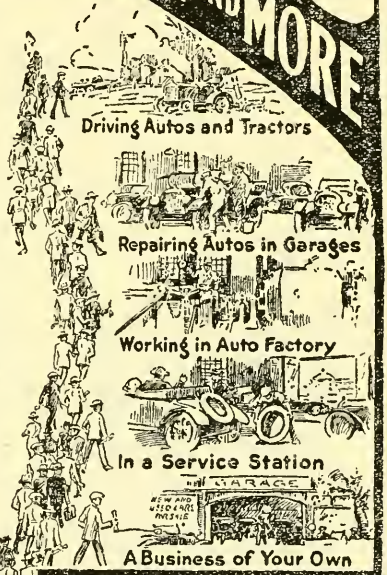

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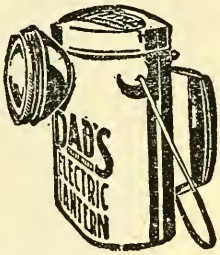

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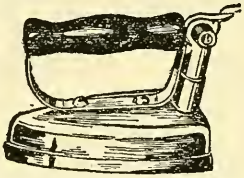

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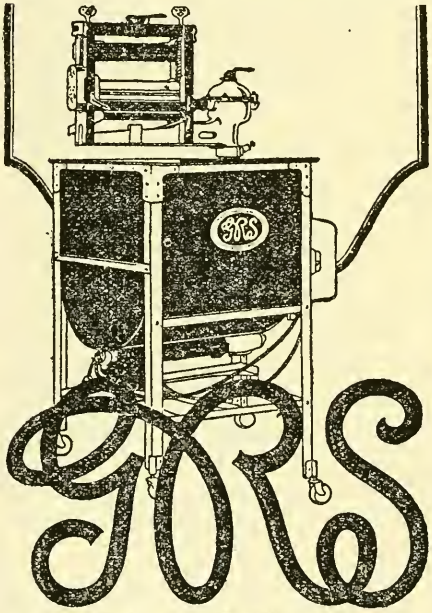

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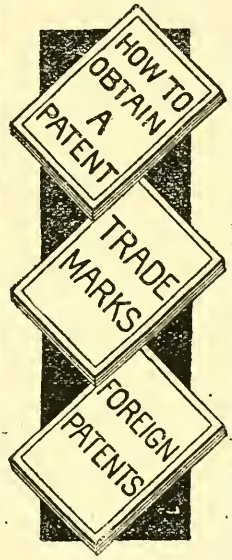

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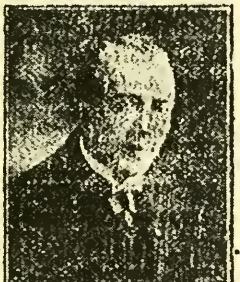

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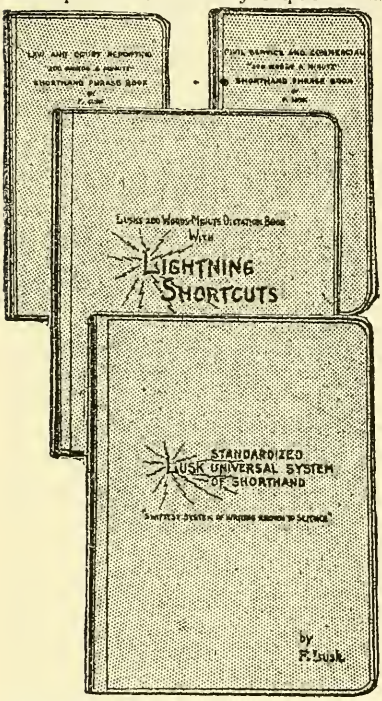

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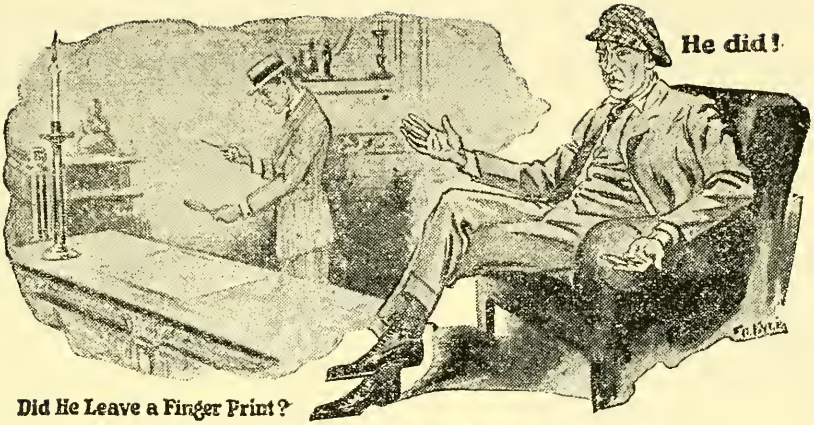

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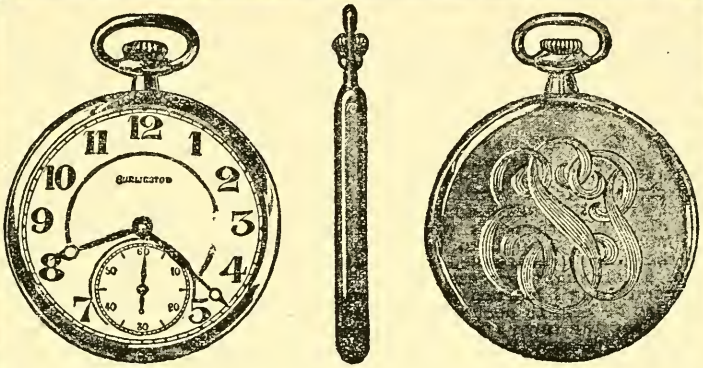

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Stammering Bill Woods

How he overcame his handicap and became the best talker in our town and the star salesman of his firm.

By H. L. HODGSON

Illustrated by John A. May

THE "Limited" was held up by a freight wreck ahead. I was marooned in a small but prosperous manufacturing town with but little prospect of getting out before midnight. Tired after a hard day's work, I had just about decided to take in a movie when the town band sailed by at the head of a torchlight procession.

Upon inquiring I learned that a meeting was to be held to decide on a fitting reception for the town's returned World War heroes. Forgetting the movies, I followed the crowd to the town hall and experienced one of the biggest and happiest surprises of my life.

The lion of the evening was my old schoolmate, Bill Woods. Bill held the audience spellbound for three-quarters of an hour with one of the best speeches I have ever heard.

I knew it was Bill and yet all through the school days and up to a year previous, when I last saw him, he had been the worst stammerer I had ever heard. I asked the man standing next me who the speaker was. He said, "Oh! that's 'Silver Tongued Bill.' He's the new manager up at the White Works and the life of the town."

When the meeting broke up, I lost no time in pushing my way through a group of ardent admirers to Bill's side, and later, as he walked to the railroad station with me, my curiosity got the best of me.

"BILL," I said, "the last time I talked with you it took you almost five minutes to answer yes or no, yet tonight you made a most remarkable address. How in the world did you do it?"

Bill laughed. "It's a long story—old man—but, I think, a mighty interesting one.

"Up until about a year ago I was a stammerer of the worst kind. Do you remember in school how the fellows made fun of me? I guess that was one of the reasons why I got poor marks. I knew my lessons but was always afraid to get up on my feet and recite. The only tests I could ever pass were written ones.

"When I got out of school I came up here and went to work for the White Company. I don't know how I ever got the job or held it, because every time I was asked a question I got nervous and before I could make a reply my questioner would turn to someone else for the information he desired. I always knew what I wanted to say but somehow I couldn't get it out.

"Well, other fellows—who did not know the business half as well as I did—began to pass me in both salary and position. While they moved up, I stood still at the same old job and earning the same small beginner's salary.

"I couldn't afford to make a stand for myself before the boss. If I had I would have been fired. The White Company had no important places for men who couldn't talk. I had big ambitions, was vitally interested in the business and was sure I could make good on the sales force if I only could learn to speak distinctly. In my day-dreams I pictured myself out on the road putting across big sales, earning big money and holding down a real job. Then I would awake and be more miserable than ever."

"Didn't you ever try to be cured?" I interrupted.

"Time and time again—I never missed even the slightest chance," he replied. "But it seemed of no use, and finally I concluded I could never be cured.

"THEN one day one of the fellows in the office showed me a letter from a friend of his. This friend, a short time before, had stuttered and stammered just as I did then. The letter told how he had been entirely cured by a new scientific method at a regular school for stutterers and stammerers.

"At first I did not pay much attention to it. What was the use? I had tried one so-called cure after another without result. Over and over again my hopes had been aroused, but each time I had failed and as a result had become more despondent than ever.

"But this fellow insisted that the Bogue Institute was entirely different. He told me his friend had also tried all kinds of reliefs without results but that he had been absolutely cured in a few weeks by attending classes under Mr. Bogue.

"Well, a few days later I saw one of the Institute advertisements in a magazine. After reading it I sent for full information with the understanding that I was not obligating myself in any way.

"In a few days I received all their descriptive literature and a catalogue. I learned that Bogue Institute at Indianapolis was a resident school with

dormitories, class rooms and a regular schedule of work, just the same as any other boarding school or college.

"Another thing that interested me was the fact that the founder of the Institute, Benjamin N. Bogue, had stuttered and stammered for twenty years and had first worked out this scientific cure for himself. Once cured of the trouble that had made his own life so miserable, he was too big-hearted to stop. So he decided to help others. Soon he had a large class and, spurred on by wonderful results, he started the Bogue Institute and made the scientific cure of stammerers and stutterers his life work.

"The catalogue showed pictures of the school and there were numerous letters written by graduates who had been cured. After carefully looking over the literature I became convinced that at least this was a more reasonable idea than any I had ever tried before.

"With the books and literature, I also found a diagnosis blank. This was a regular diagnosis form, but very easy to fill out. On it I wrote all my symptoms and a general history of my particular case and sent it in.

"A few days later I received a personal letter from Mr. Bogue in which he completely and correctly diagnosed my case from the questions I had answered. He seemed to thoroughly understand my condition, and once again I entertained hopes of being cured.

"SO I wrote and had my name placed on his registry list. I found the school to be always crowded. But then the courses were short and with the cure and graduation of students new vacancies were occurring constantly.

"In about two weeks after I had sent in my application I received a letter to report at the Institute on a certain day.

"Then for once I mustered up nerve enough to go to the boss and ask for some time off. When I finally managed to make my request plain he was more than anxious to let me go. 'Good luck to you,' he said, 'I hope you will be completely cured.'

"Well, to make a long story short, six weeks after I enrolled under Mr. Bogue I left his Institute absolutely cured of the affliction that had made so many years miserable for me. Not only was I able to talk without stuttering or stammering but I had learned how to speak correctly. I had mastered the art of becoming a convincing speaker! Talking became a pleasure instead of misery for me.

"Best of all, my six weeks at Bogue Institute were really enjoyable. The Institute is founded on the soundest of principles and Mr. Bogue is a big-hearted man who is deeply interested in his work and gives every student his individual attention. You would be surprised to notice the wonderful and marked daily improvements of pupils under his care. In his classes are men and women, girls and boys, of all ages. Behind him he has a capable organization and is accomplishing a wonderful work.

"After I returned to work, advancement came rapidly. At last I was able to cash in on the things I had learned about our business. I asked for a chance to go on the road. Luckily there happened to be a vacancy at that time. I was given the opportunity I had dreamed of so long and I have made good. My salary was raised twice in nine months, and three months ago I was made sales manager with headquarters at the new plant here."

IF you stutter or stammer, do what Bill Woods did. Benjamin N. Bogue, who cured himself and hundreds of other men and women, boys and girls, can cure you!

The Bogue Institute was established nineteen years ago. It is an old institution, founded on good sound principles and being run on honest, business-like methods. Results are guaranteed. If you are not cured you need pay no money.

"I lost no time in pushing my way to Bill's side."

The average student remains at Bogue from three to eight weeks. It is a resident school—not a mail order organization.

If you stammer or stutter, find out for yourself what the Bogue Institute can do for you.

Without obligating yourself in any way fill out the coupon below. By return mail you will receive full information regarding this sure, scientific cure for stammerers and stutterers.

Or if you do not stutter but know of some one who does, either see that this story of Bill Woods is called to his attention or send the Bogue Institute his name and address. Your name will not be mentioned in any way. And the Bogue Institute may be the means of opening up a whole new world for him.

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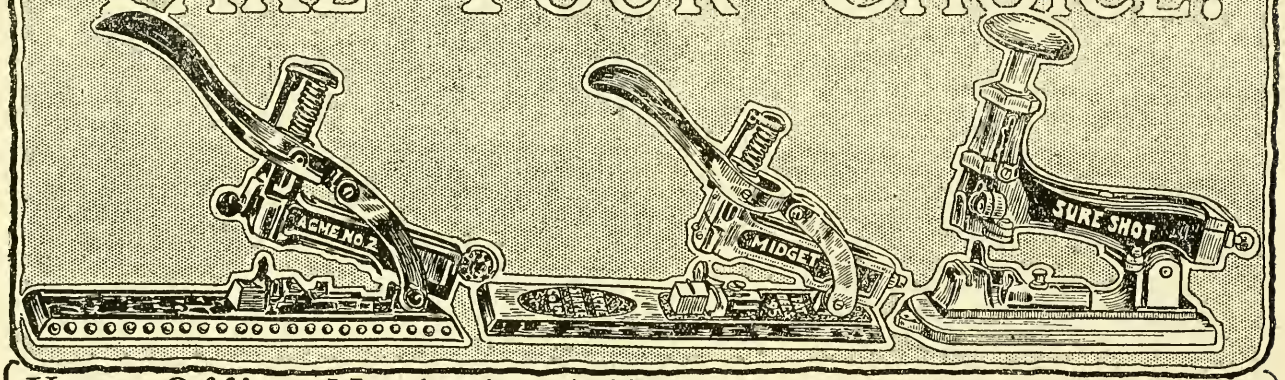

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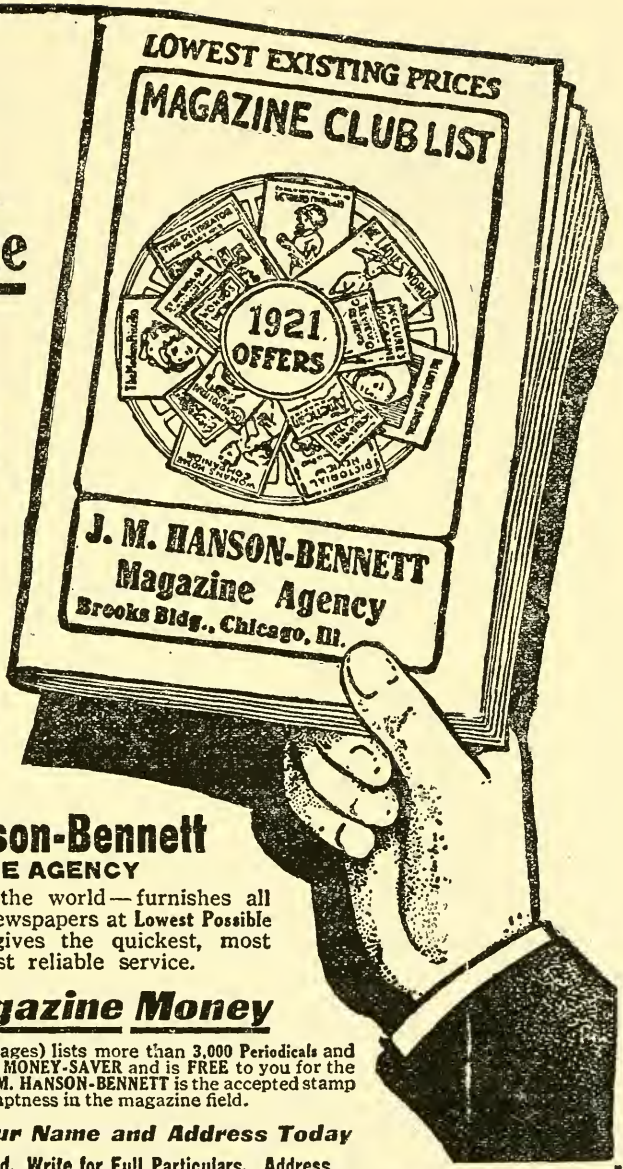

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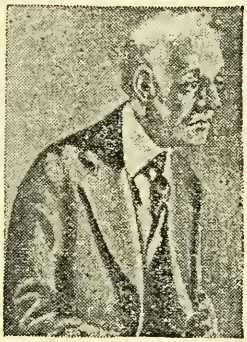
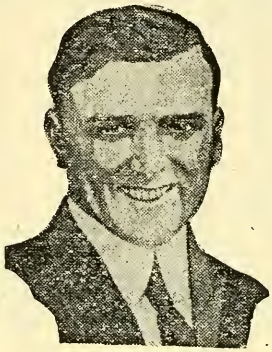


Failure!

Success!



Be a Better Salesman!

Why isn't your income $5,000 more than it is?
Could you use the extra five thousand?
Would you like to know how to get it?

A bookkeeper of 23 without any previous selling experience jumped from $150 a month to $12,000 in one year.

Young Salesmen are making as high as $25,000 a year—and the demand for *trained* Salesmen far exceeds the supply.

One of the graduates of the Knox Course writes— "Your Course paid me a dividend of $6,000 the first year. I will make $30,000 this year."

And another— "This Course did more for me in six months than my whole college course."

A day laborer who took this Course is now at the head of a concern that did a million dollars worth of business last year.

Would you like to know how this laboring man's whole life was revolutionized?

Write for Our Free Booklet "IT'S UP TO YOU!"

The Knox School of Salesmanship and Business Efficiency

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3-in-One is the exactly right lubricant for every light mechanism about the house, farm, office, factory. Puts "whiz" in the bearings; eliminates friction and wear.

3-in-One not only lubricates perfectly, but works out old caked grease and dirt; prevents rust in the bearings; kills squeaks. Everything oiled with

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The High Quality Oil

stays young longer and works better all its life.

Try on sewing machines, washing machines, cream separators and icecream freezers, vacuum cleaners, victrolas, locks, clocks, fans, firearms, all tools, lawn mowers, go-carts, bicycles, roller skates, everything that needs oiling.

Oil Ford commutators with 3-in-One to make starting easy. Prevent magneto trouble by oiling regularly with 3-in-One.

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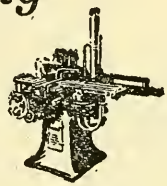
COMPOSITION
IS THE
MOST LEGIBLE



Because it is done with brand new single type cast upon closely fitted bodies.

Reading matter composed with single letters is read with less conscious effort.

Easy legibility is in the instant recognition of word-forms.

Compactness of word-forms is an aid to instant perception—it is inherent in the single letter product of the Monotype.

The same means of composition—single type—that made Ben Franklin's work the best of his time make the product of the Monotype composing machine superior in this modern day.

The Monotype composes the same single type five times as fast and with the same beauty of appearance and flexibility of arrangement.

The New York *World* uses Monotypes for setting its ads and operates a complete Non-Distribution System

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Monotype Company of California, SAN FRANCISCO

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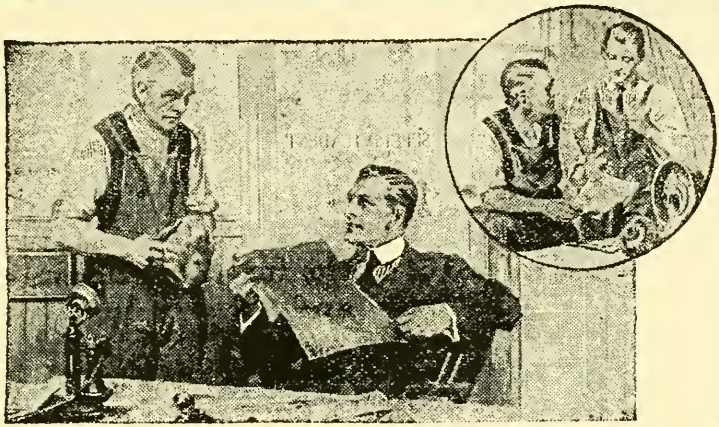
This Advertisement set in Monotype Series No. 150 and Monotype Rule



"You've Gone Way Past Me, Jim!"

"Today good old Wright came to my office. All day the boys had been dropping in to congratulate me on my promotion. But with Wright it was different.

"When I had to give up school to go to work I came to the plant seeking any kind of a job. They put me on the payroll and turned me over to Wright, an assistant foreman then as now.

"Well, I did my best at my routine work, but I soon realized that if ever I was going to get ahead I must not only do my work well, but prepare for something better. So I wrote to Scranton and found I could get exactly the course I needed to learn our business. I took it up and began studying an hour or two each evening.

"Why, in just a little while my work took on a whole new meaning. Wright began giving me the most particular jobs—and asking *my* advice. Next thing I knew I was made assistant foreman of a new department. I kept right on studying because I could see results. Then there was a change and I was promoted to foreman—at good money, too.

"And now the first big goal is reached—I am superintendent, with an income that means independence, comforts and enjoyments at home—all those things that make life worth living.

"Wright is still at the same job, an example of the tragedy of lack of training. What a truth he spoke when he said today, 'You've gone 'way past me, Jim—and you deserve to. Heads win—every time!'"

Yes, it's simply a question of training. Your hands can't earn the money you need, but your head can if you give it a chance

The International Correspondence Schools have helped more than two million men and women to know the joy of getting ahead in business and in life. And they can help *you!*

All we ask is the chance to prove it—without obligation on your part or a penny of cost. That's fair, isn't it? Then mark and mail this coupon.

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 4400, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

- ☐ ADVERTISING MAN
- ☐ Salesman
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ BUSINESS
- ☐ Certified Pub. Accountant
- ☐ Bookkeeper
- ☐ Stenographer
- ☐ ILLUSTRATOR
- ☐ Window Trimmer
- ☐ Show-card Writer
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ TEACHER
- ☐ Common School Subjects
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ CHEMIST
- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electrician
- ☐ Electric Cars
- ☐ Telegraph Engineer
- ☐ Practical Telephony
- ☐ Railroader
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
- ☐ Surveying and Mapping
- ☐ STEAM ENGINEER
- ☐ MINING ENGINEER
- ☐ Metallurgist
- ☐ AGRICULTURE
- ☐ Poultry Raising
- ☐ AUTOMOBILES

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

Entrance Fee
$2.00

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The

"UTICA"

Pays

$25

per week for 104 weeks for Total Disability
and

$12.50

per week for 26 weeks for Partial Disability
(and other benefits)

"Accidents cannot be regulated"

"Every Accident is a big expense"

"Let The 'UTICA' pay these expenses"

The Association with the Million Dollar Reserve Fund
and
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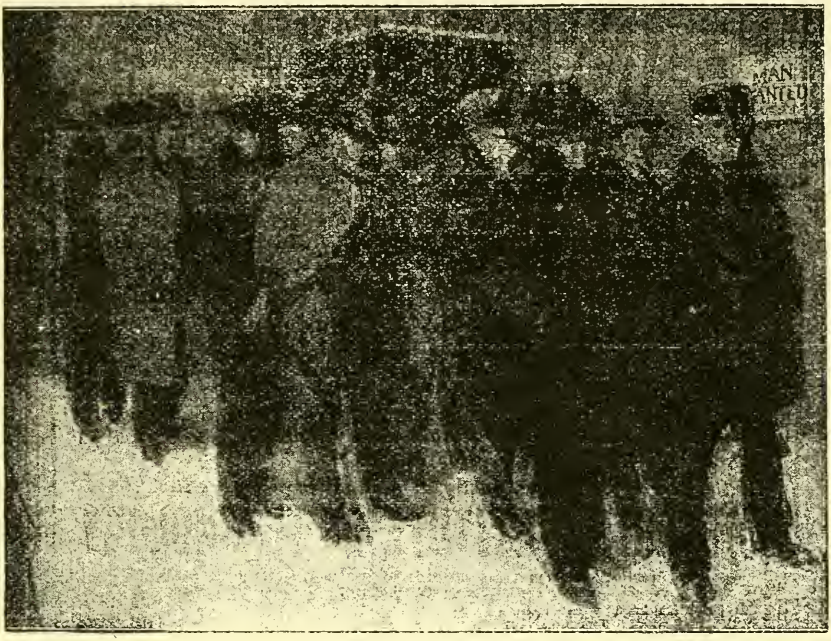

Seventy-six men out of every 100 are unskilled. When things let up this class is the first to feel the pinch. YOU, be Wise—be a trained man; get into the biggest paying, fastest growing, profession of them ALL—

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IN THE GREAT SHOPS OF COYNE

THE COST IS SMALL. Our fee for tuition is the lowest. And, if you need some extra money, we help **you to get well paid work here in Chicago.** Write us about this. Just so long as you are in earnest to make a real success, we will, and we can, help you out.

COMPLETE COURSE 3½ Mos.

THE TIME IS SHORT. No need to take years to learn the trades we teach. We train you "By Doing" on $100,000.00 worth of the finest electrical equipment, in the largest institution of its kind in the world. You **work** at the job from the day you enter to the day you graduate, and the average man needs only 3½ months to finish. Thousands of students have done it—and you can do the same. **YOUR** success is **SURE**—for we absolutely guarantee to teach you, or we will refund every cent paid for tuition.

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Where Autos are Made

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Practical common sense methods of Instruction—INTENSIFIED by 25 years' experience—over 4,000 enrollments last year.

You don't need any experience! A course in this School will quickly fit you to do well paid work. The need for the trained men in the factories and on the farms is acute—AND THE DEMAND IS INCREASING!
The Automobile business will continue to grow. The manufacture of Motor Trucks promises to eclipse all records of auto production. AND THE FARM TRACTOR INDUSTRY IS JUST IN ITS INFANCY.
TRAINED MEN to build, to sell, to operate and repair these outputs ARE AND WILL BE NEEDED by the tens of thousands.

MACHINE SHOP COURSE Our shop — equipped with over $40,000 worth of standard machines, *the largest training shop of its kind in the country*—**trains Lathe, Milling Machine and Shaper operators. to get $6 to $8 a day.** Day and evening classes. Hundreds take evening course without interfering with day work. Complete **Toolmaking Course**—write for details. We assist students in securing employment.

Can you ask for stronger proof of our School's standing than that MEN WHO KNOW give freely of their products, their money and their time to co-operate with us? Among the contributors to our equipment are: Studebaker, Buick, Hupp, Chalmers, Packard, Hudson, Gray & Davis, Delco, Cutler-Hammer, Zenith, Ford, Port Huron Engine and Thresher, Cleveland Tractor, Ebert Tractor and many others. Our big Club House, adjoining our new Building, is at your disposal. Reading rooms, lounging rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool, billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, with five floors of dormitories and restaurant at low rates. You are assured of not only thorough and competent instruction, but good companionship and clean living conditions with the comforts of home and club life combined. **Don't Visit Detroit Without Seeing Us.** You want to consider everything carefully before you enroll for any course of instruction. Come and look us over, whatever purpose brings you to Detroit. Get all the particulars of this school, get the records of our instructors, hear what auto factories and automobile men have to say about us, see for yourself our comfortable quarters and big equipment. We will be glad to see you and show you around, whether you enroll or not. Day and night classes. Start at any time. Write to-day for full particulars. Address

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318 Y. M. C. A. Building DETROIT, MICH.

AUTO SCHOOL

How to Write and Speak Masterly English

The Art of Making Language Power WIN For You. Sherwin Cody's New Invention Improves Your English in 15 Minutes a Day

DOES your English help or hurt you? Do you write and speak CORRECTLY or do errors reveal you and handicap you? Every time you talk, every time you write, you show what you are. When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you mispell a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use flat, ordinary words, you handicap yourself tremendously. Words are the driving, compelling force in business. Ideas cannot be expressed except through words. An unusual command of English enables you to present your ideas clearly, forcibly, convincingly.

For the past five years Sherwin Cody has been working almost day and night on the study of the problem "How to make it stick in your mind." He wanted to find a way to cure bad habits in writing and speech and acquire good ones. He appealed to school superintendents and 150 of them placed classes at his disposal for experiment. He appealed to great corporations, and they let their employees be tested so Mr. Cody would know how accurate they really were. He was amazed to discover that the average person in school or business is only 61% efficient in the vital points of English grammar.

Self-Correcting Method

Mr. Cody was granted a patent on his unique device, and now he places it at your disposal. You do the lesson given on any particular page, then you see just how Mr. Cody would correct that paper. You mark your errors and check them in the first blank column. Next week you try that page again. You see at a glance just how much you have improved.

And the wonderful thing about Mr. Cody's course is the speed with which these habit-forming practice drills can be carried out. When you write the answer to fifty questions in 15 minutes and correct your work in 5 minutes more, it gives you a good idea of the practical and effective value of this course.

New Booklet Free

A booklet explaining this course in detail is ready. If you ever feel your lack of language power, if you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling or punctuation, if you cannot instantly command the exact words with which to express your ideas, this book will prove a revelation to you.

A polished and accurate command of the English language not only gives you the stamp of education, but it wins friends and convinces the world of your power. Many men and women spend years in high school and years in college largely to get the key to social and business success. And now a really efficient system of acquiring an unusual command of English is offered to you. Spare-time study—15 minutes a day—in your home will give you power of language that will be worth more than you can realize.

Write for this new free book "How to Write and Speak Masterly English." Merely mail the coupon or a letter, or even a postal card. You can never reach your greatest possibilities until you know language. Write to-day for the free booklet that tells about Mr. Cody's simple invention for making command of language easy.

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Please send me your new Free Book "How to Write and Speak Masterly English."

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"OF course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed. I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?"

Why he asked this I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"*You can do this just as easy as I do.* Any one with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight States to find that I had learned in about one hour how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method and the ease with which its principles may be acquired especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth course is priceless. I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a dash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear any one in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forgot that right now" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember," or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph Smith?" Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet, with one hour a day of practice, any one—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1000% in 6 months."

My advice to you is don't wait anothe minute. Send to Independent Corpora tion for Mr. Roth's amazing course an see what a wonderful memory you hav got. Your dividends in *increased pow* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

While Mr. Jones has chosen the stor form for this account of his experienc and that of others with the Roth Memor Course, he has used only facts that a known personally to the President o the Independent Corporation, who here by verifies the accuracy of Mr. Jone story in all its particulars.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corpora tion, the publishers of the Roth Memor Course, that once you have an opportunit to see in your own home how easy it is t double, yes, triple your memory power in few short hours, that they are willing t send the course on free examinations.

Don't send any money. Merely mail th coupon or write a letter, and the complet course will be sent, all charges prepaid, a once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days afte you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as please as are the thousands of other men an women who have used the course, send onl $5 in full payment. You take no risk an you have everything to gain, so mail th coupon now before this remarkable offer i withdrawn.

Independent Corporation

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FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Dept. R-16321 319 Sixth Avenue New Yor

You may send me the Course or Courses checke below. Within five days after receipt I will eithe remail them or send you $5 for each in full paymen except as noted.

- ☐ Roth Memory Course ($5) By David M. Roth
- ☐ Drawing, Art, Cartooning Course ($5) By Charles Lederer
- ☐ How to Read Character at Sight ($5) By Dr. K. M. H. Blackford.
- ☐ Mastery of Speech ($5) By Frederick Houk Law.
- ☐ Super salesmanship ($5) By Arthur Newcomb.
- ☐ Practical Cours in Personal Effi ciency ($5) B Edward E. Pur inton.
- ☐ Ferrin Home-Account System an Finance Cours ($5) By Wesle W. Ferrin.
- ☐ Paragon Shorthand ($5) B Alexander Lichtentag.

Name .....

Address .....

..... World Alm., 1921

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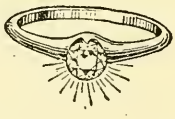
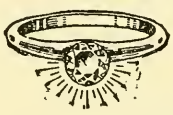
¼ Carat, $31.00

This ¼ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than $40. Our price direct to you by mail..... **$31**



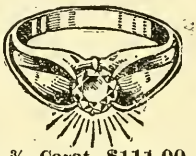
⅜ Carat, $50.00

This ⅜ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in 14k. solid gold Tiffany style setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $70. Our price..... **$50**



½ Carat, $73.00

This genuine ½ carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $100. Our price direct to you.... **$73**

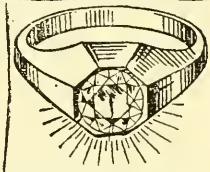


¾ Carat, $111.00

This ¾ carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly ut. 14k solid gold setting. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $135. Our price..... **$111**

1 Carat, $145.00

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $200. Our price direct to you.. **$145**



Men's Octagon Diamond Ring. Perfectly cut blue-white diamond, mounted in men's style 14-k. solid gold; plain octagon ring, very effective setting. Money refunded if this ring can be duplicated elsewhere for less than $500. **$375**

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring $395

Perfectly cut blue-white diamond in solid platinum ring, in the newest pierced and lace pattern effect.

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston.

If desired rings will be sent on approval to your BANK or any EXPRESS COMPANY with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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This catalog tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they are mined, cut and marketed. It is considered an authority on the subject and shows weights, sizes and prices of diamonds, $10 to $20,000. Send your name and address for free copy.

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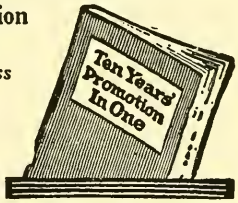

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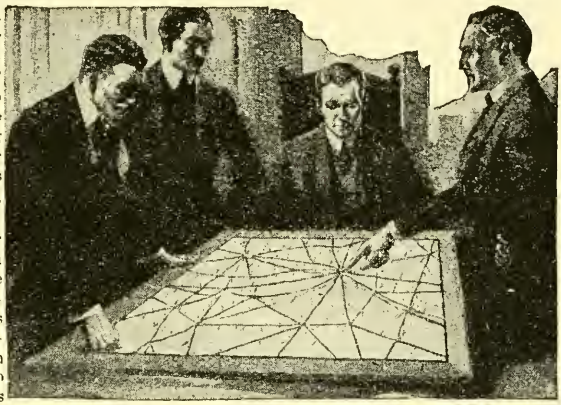

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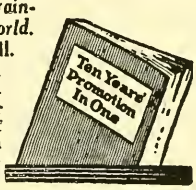

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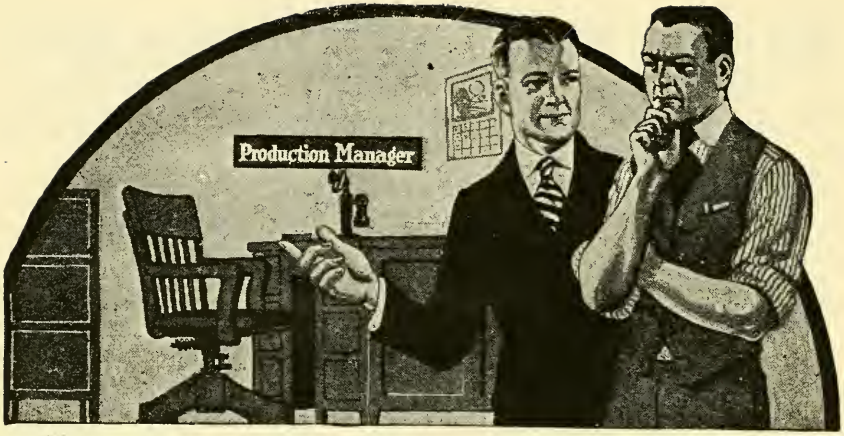

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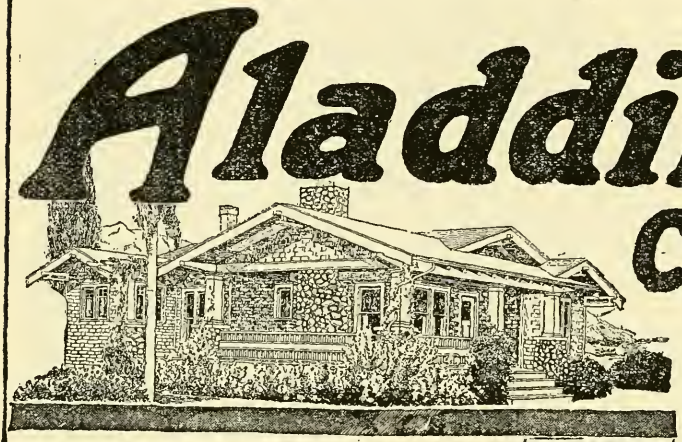

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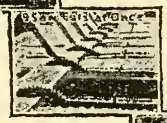

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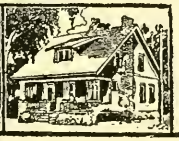

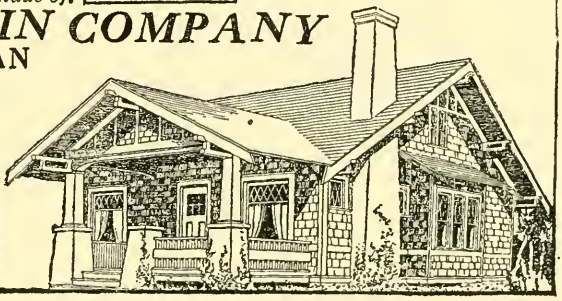

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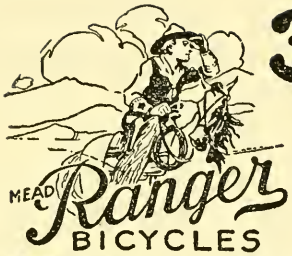

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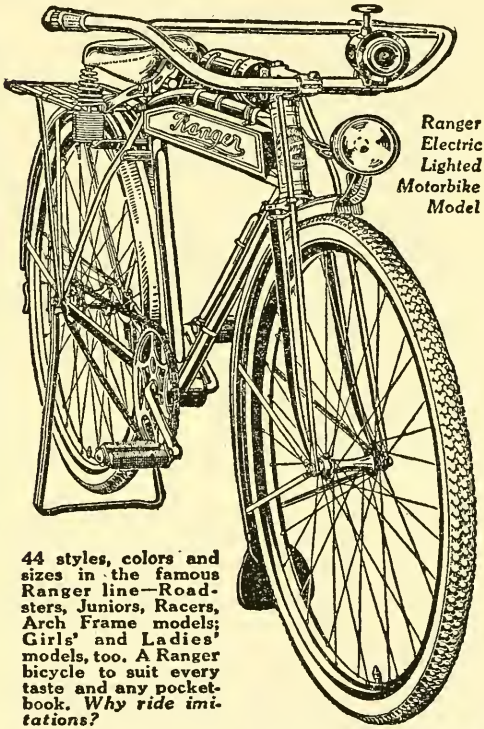

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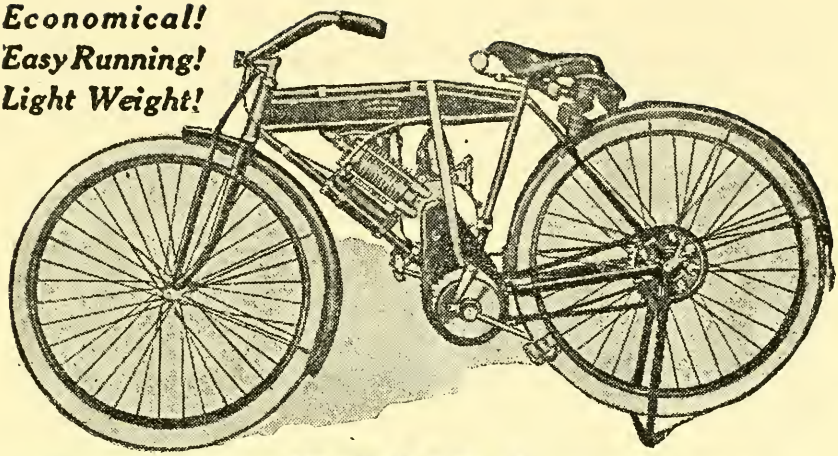

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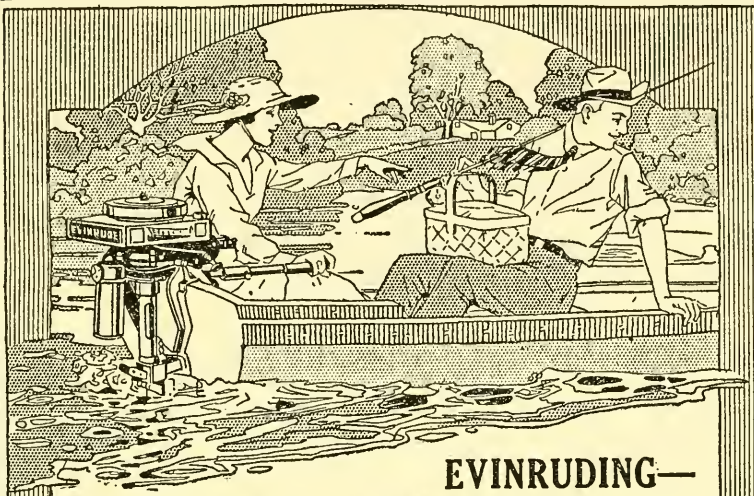

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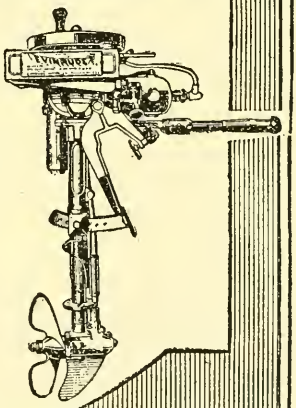

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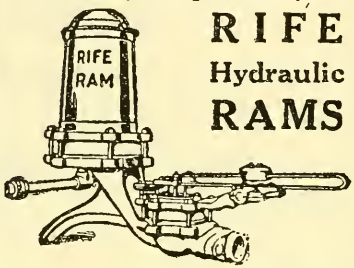

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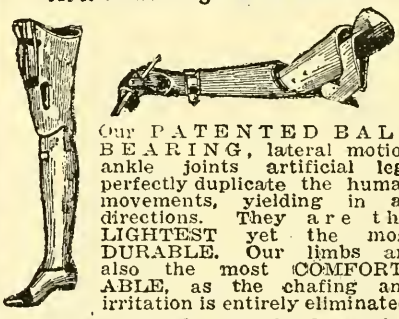

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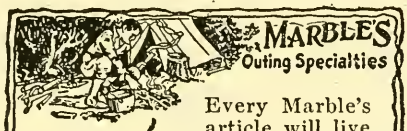

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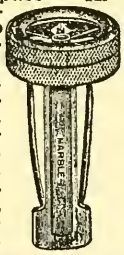

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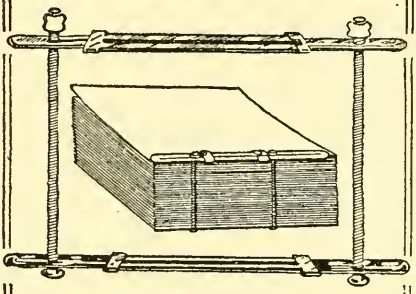

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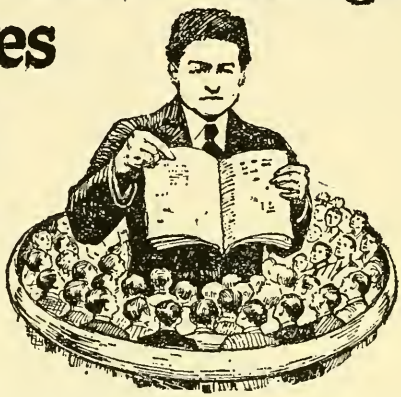

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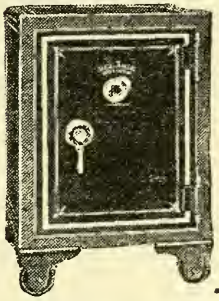

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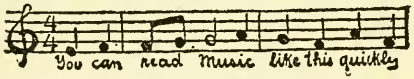

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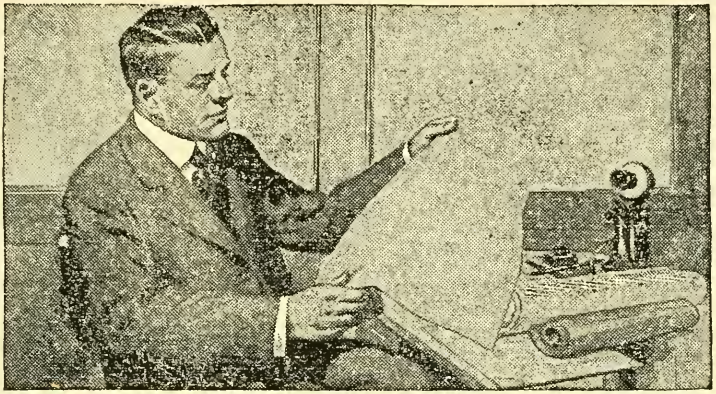

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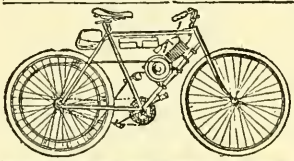

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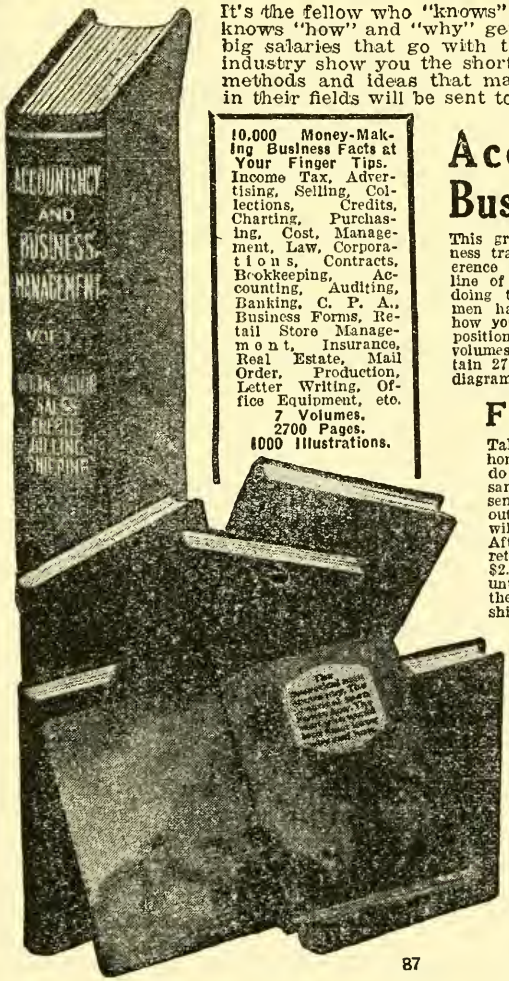

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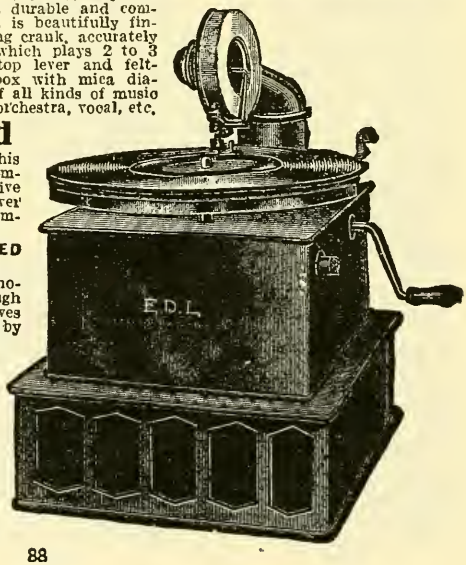

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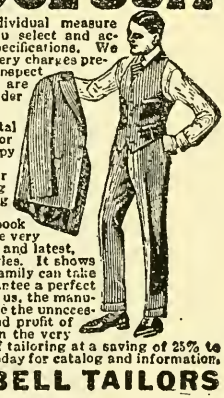

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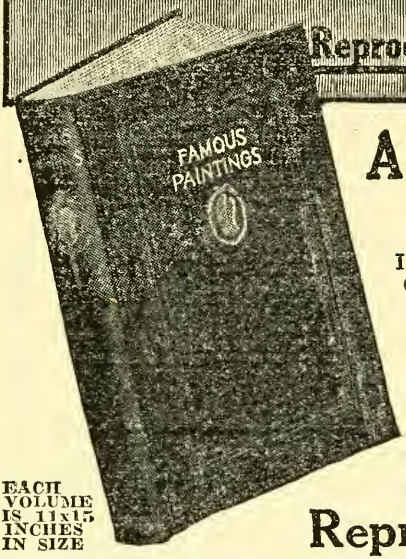

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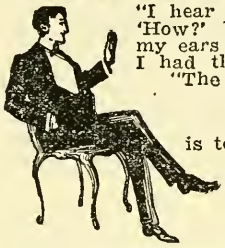

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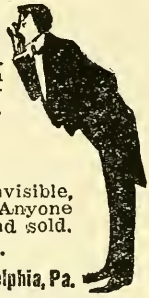

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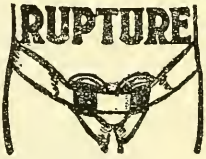

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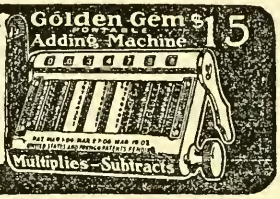

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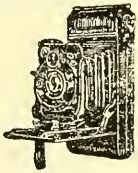

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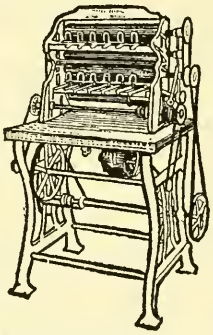

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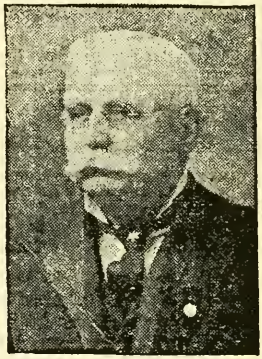

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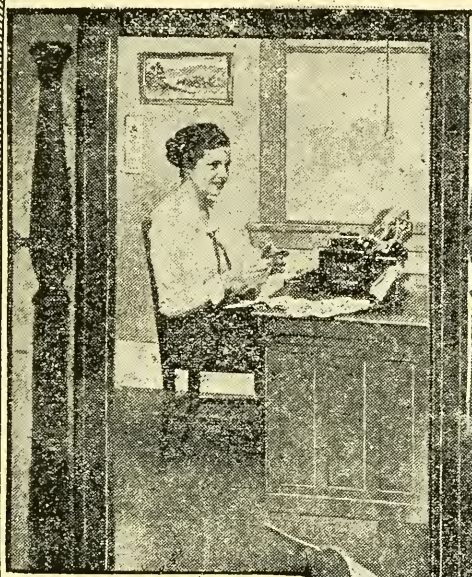

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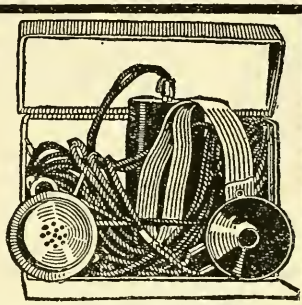

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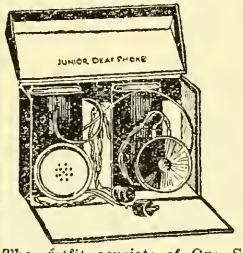

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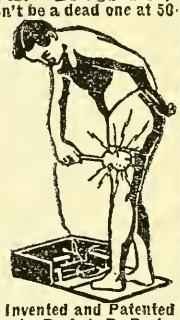

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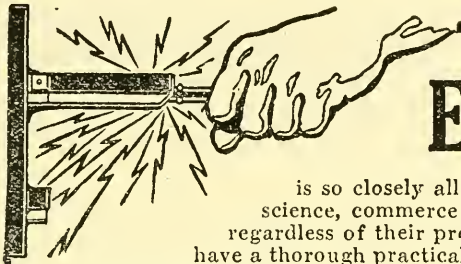

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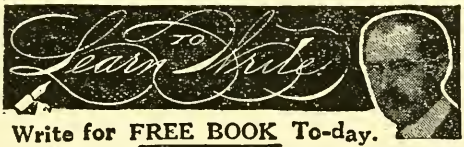

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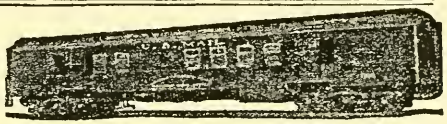

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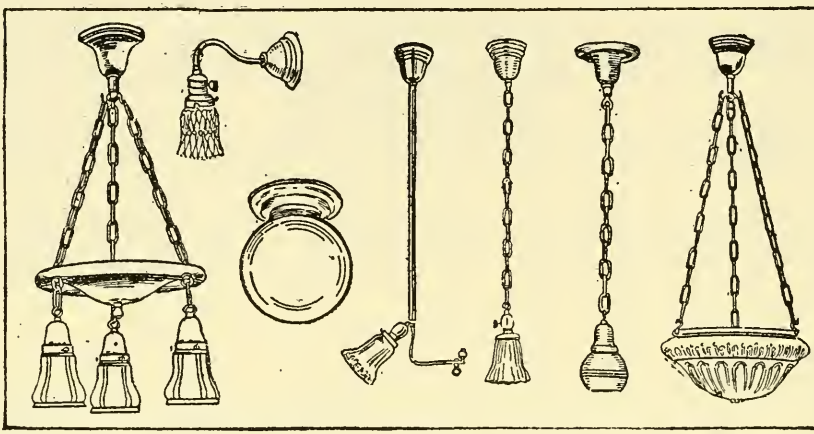

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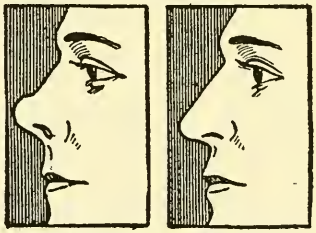

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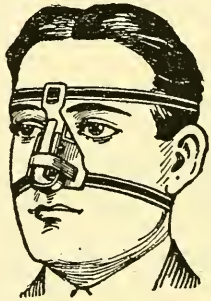

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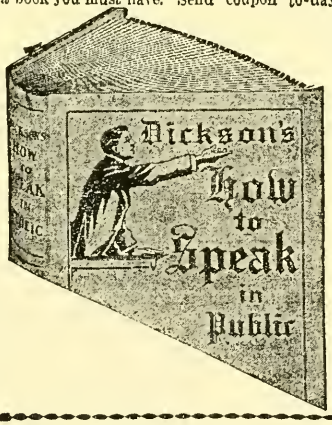

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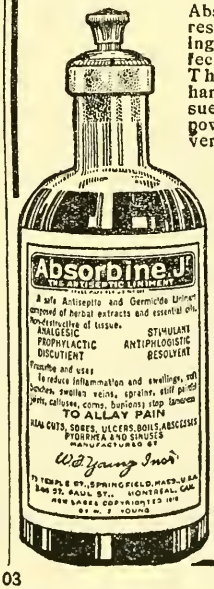

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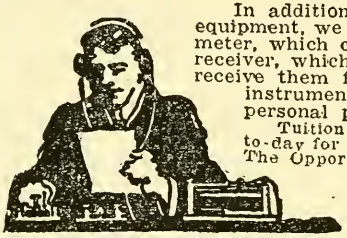

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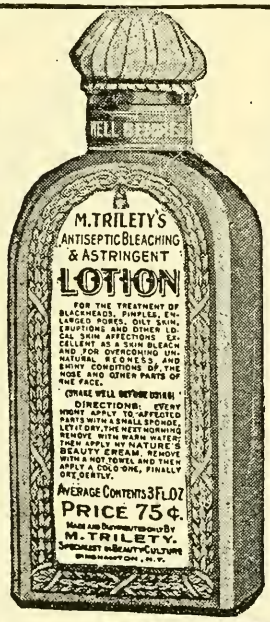

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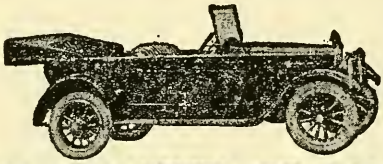

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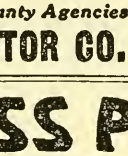

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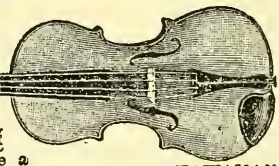

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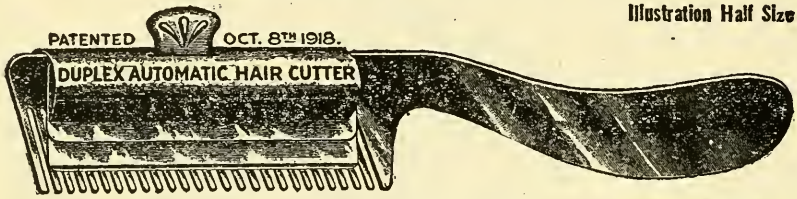

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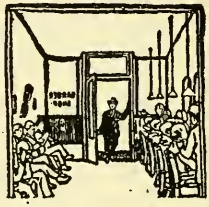

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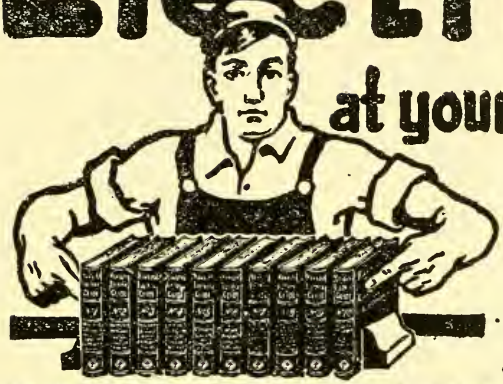

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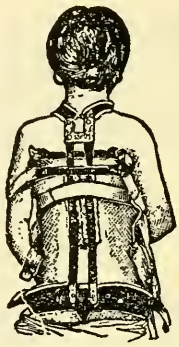

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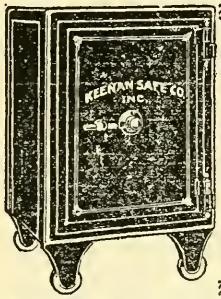

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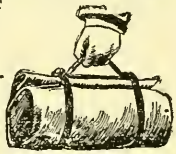

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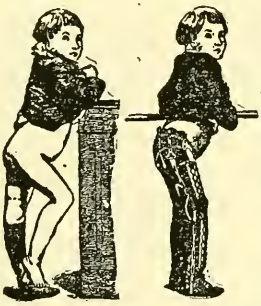

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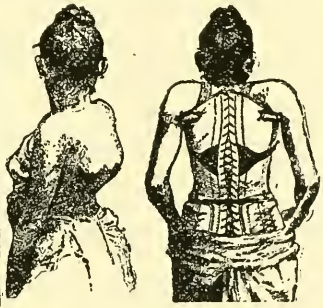

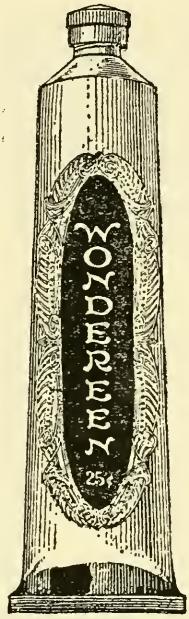

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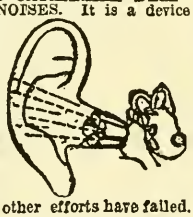

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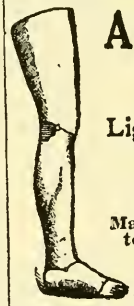

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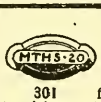

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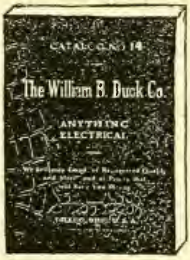

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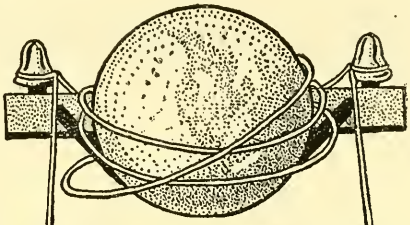

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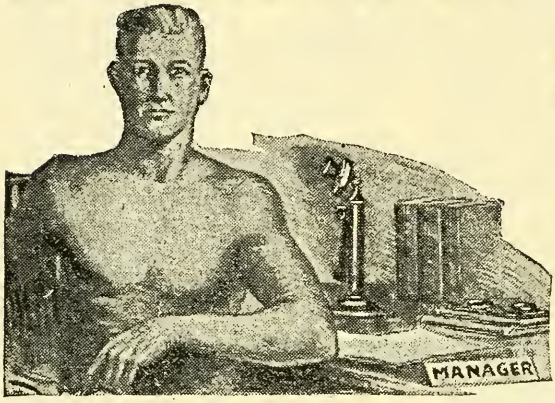

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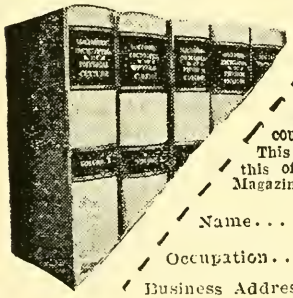

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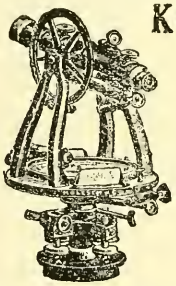

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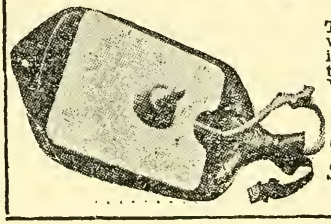

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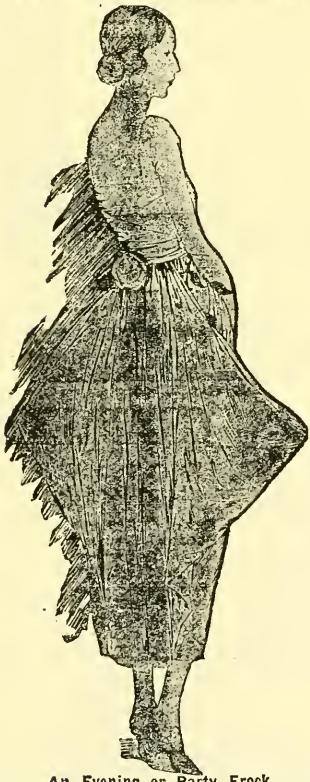

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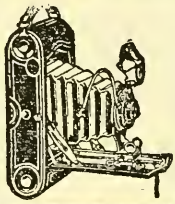

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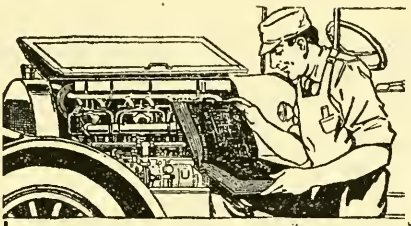

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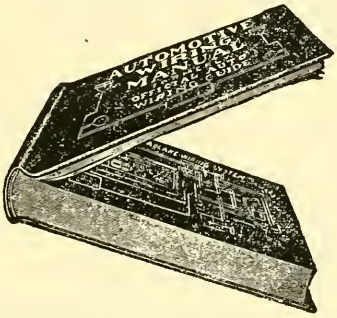

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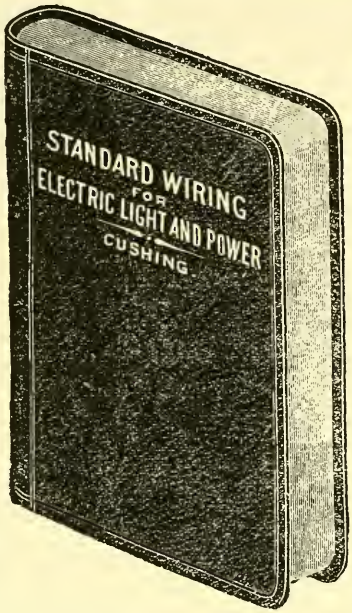

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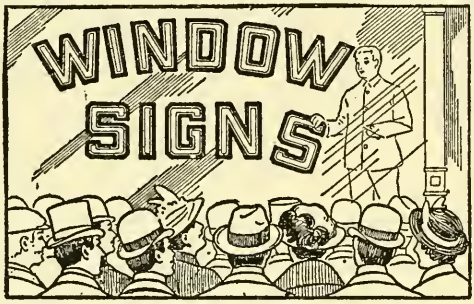

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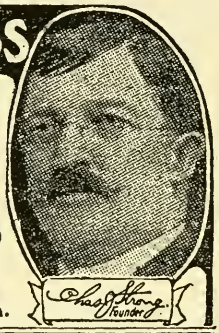

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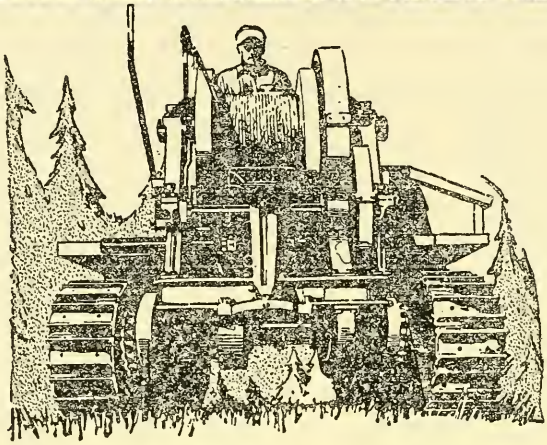

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See also, Pages 136—894

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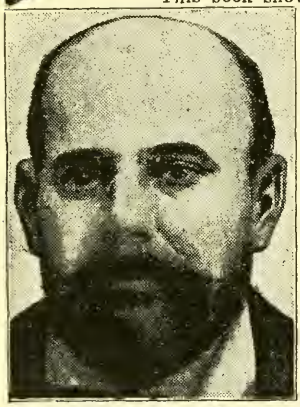

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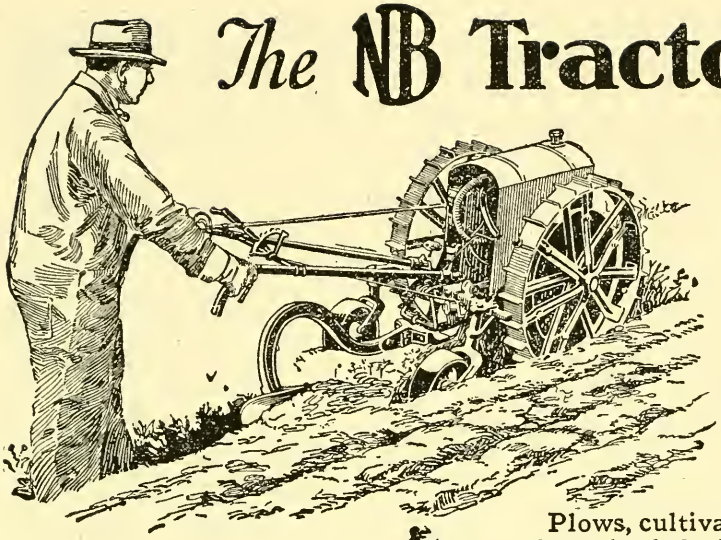

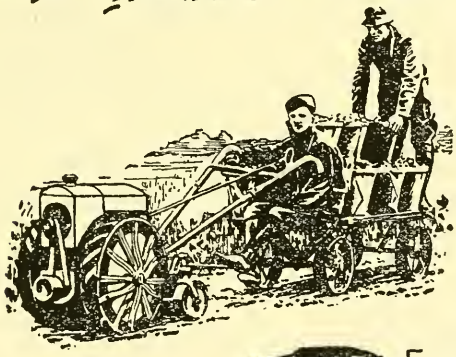

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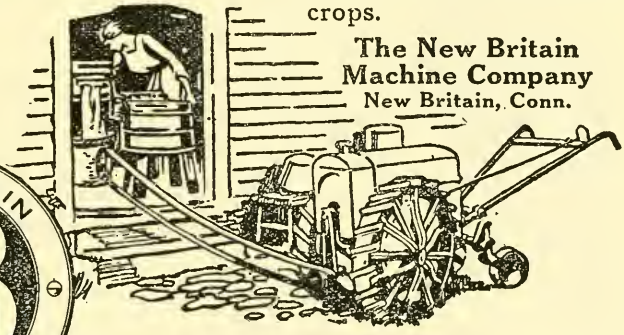

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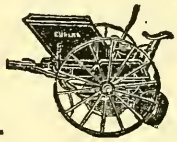

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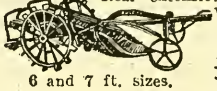

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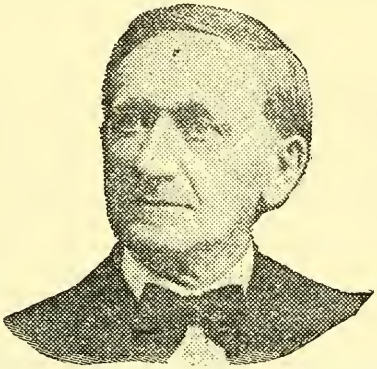

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Others Failed but the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

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Very sincerely yours,
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Yours very truly,
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I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

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Draw to yourself a charmed circle of friends; know the delights of popularity; add to your happiness.

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Prof. Clarke's written method is the same used by him in his New York studios. His course is remarkably easy to learn—you do not have to know anything about music—you begin to play beautiful melodies with your first lesson—in a few weeks you will get the same effects produced by him on his famous Hawaiian records.

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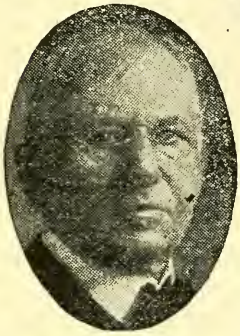

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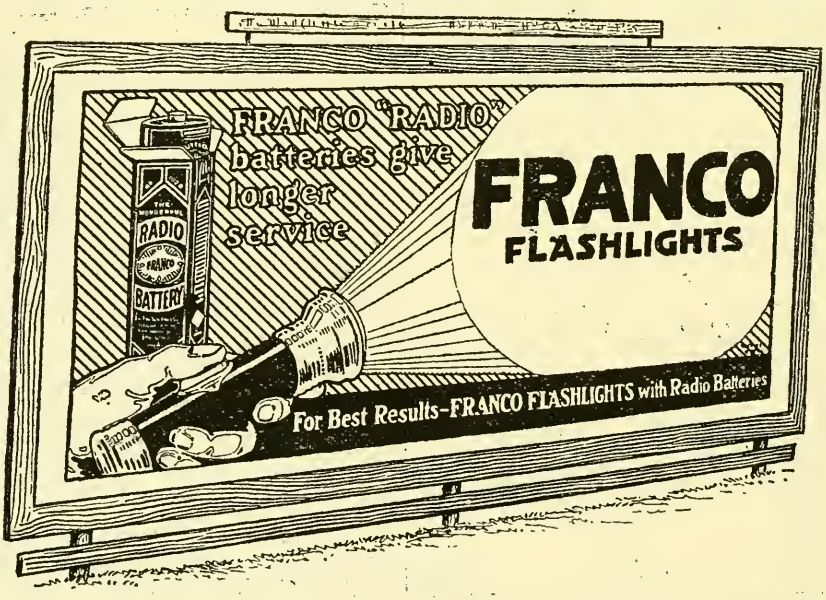

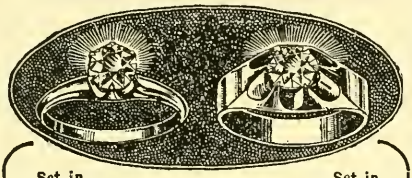

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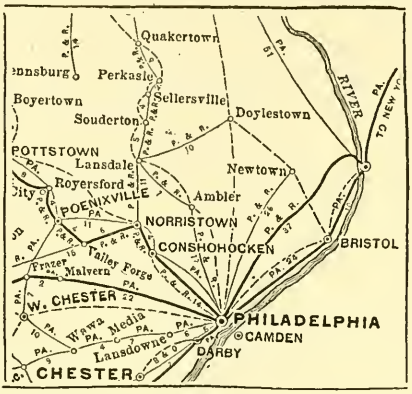

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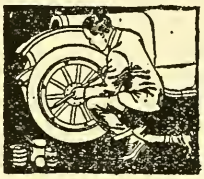

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You can do this

Drive a nail into your tire. Pull it out and with one revolution of your wheel *the puncture will be permanently sealed.*

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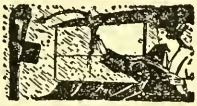

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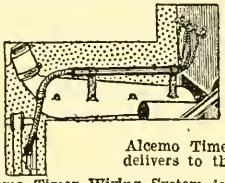

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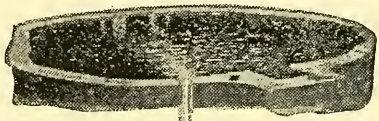

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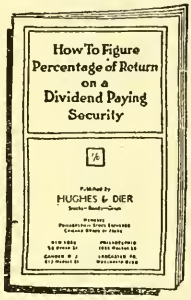
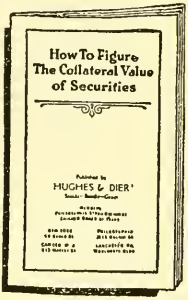
The Income Yield

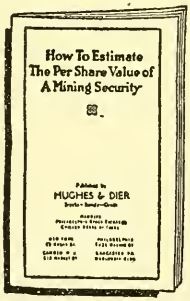


ALL conservative investors in the stock market are interested in the income yield they may expect from purchases of dividend-paying securities. "HOW TO FIGURE THE PERCENTAGE OF RETURN ON A DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITY" is the title of an interesting booklet, outlining a simple method of establishing in advance of purchase the percentage of income yield on the amount of money involved. This booklet also contains a six per cent. interest table—a table showing actual rate of income on dividend-paying securities and bonds at various prices—rules for computing interest—and a table of equivalents of trading fractions.

Collateral Security



THERE is no factor in market transactions of greater importance to the investor than a thorough working knowledge of the subject of collateral security. This subject is carefully explained so that even the least experienced may understand, in the booklet entitled, "HOW TO FIGURE THE COLLATERAL VALUE OF SECURITIES."



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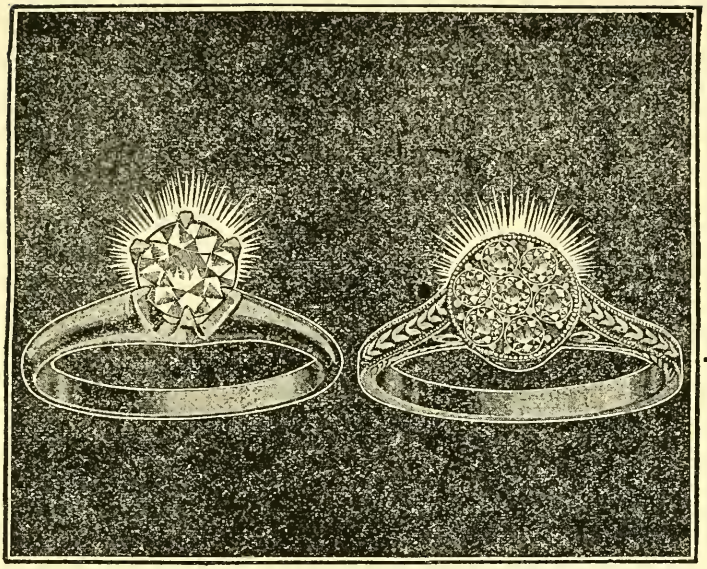

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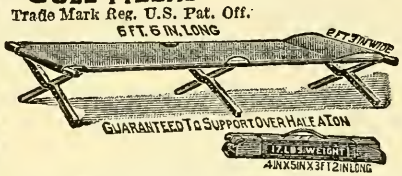

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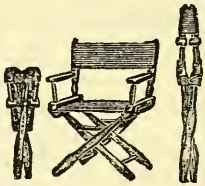

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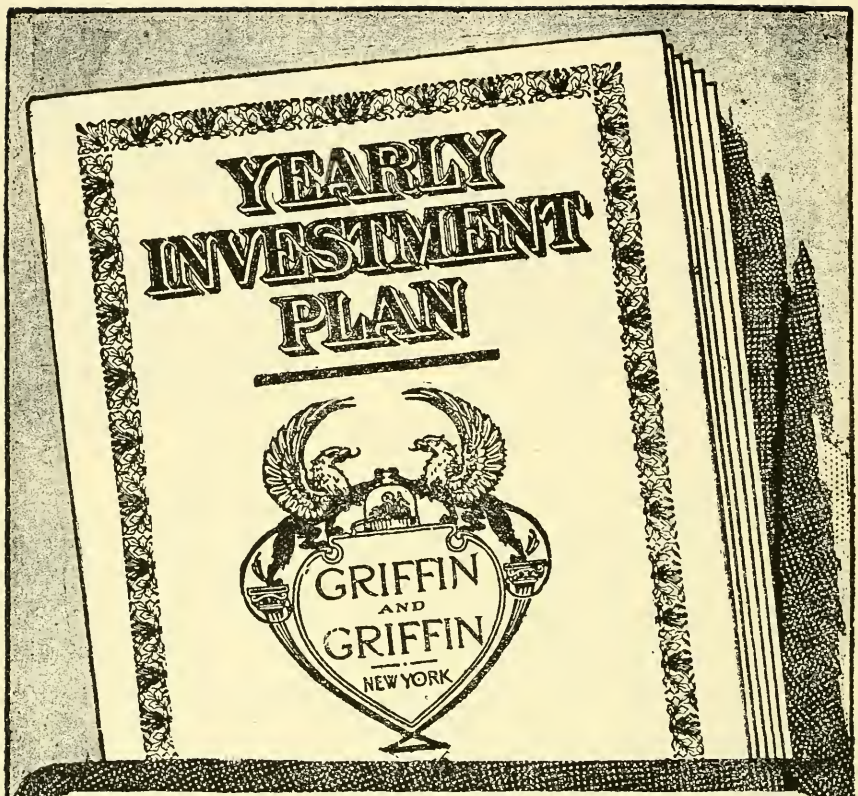

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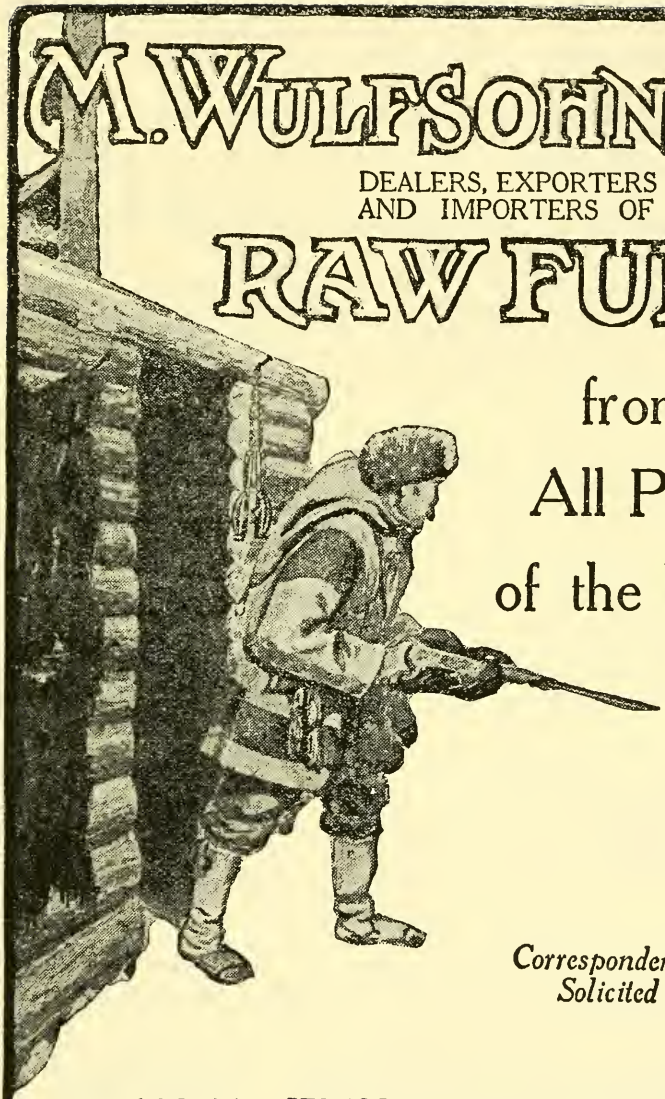

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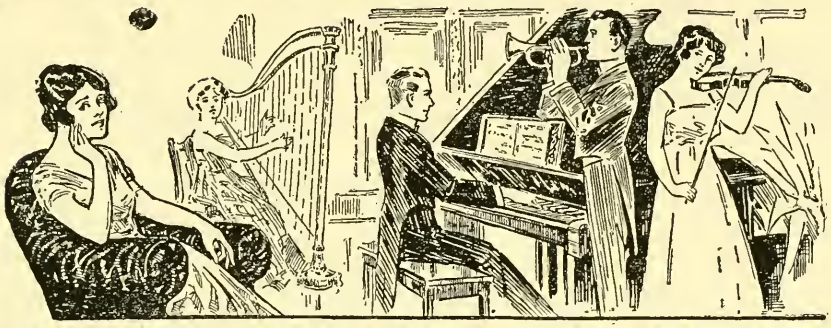

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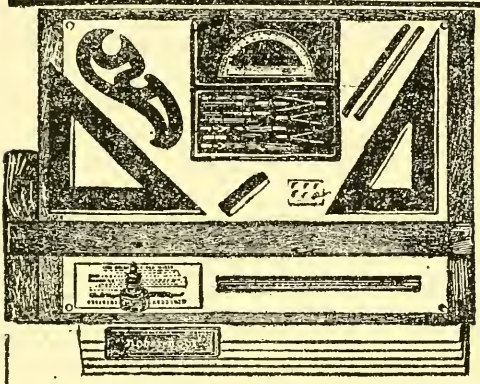

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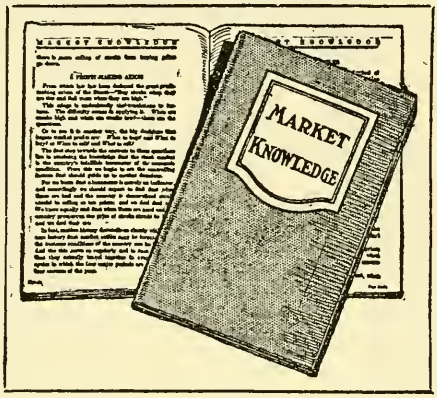

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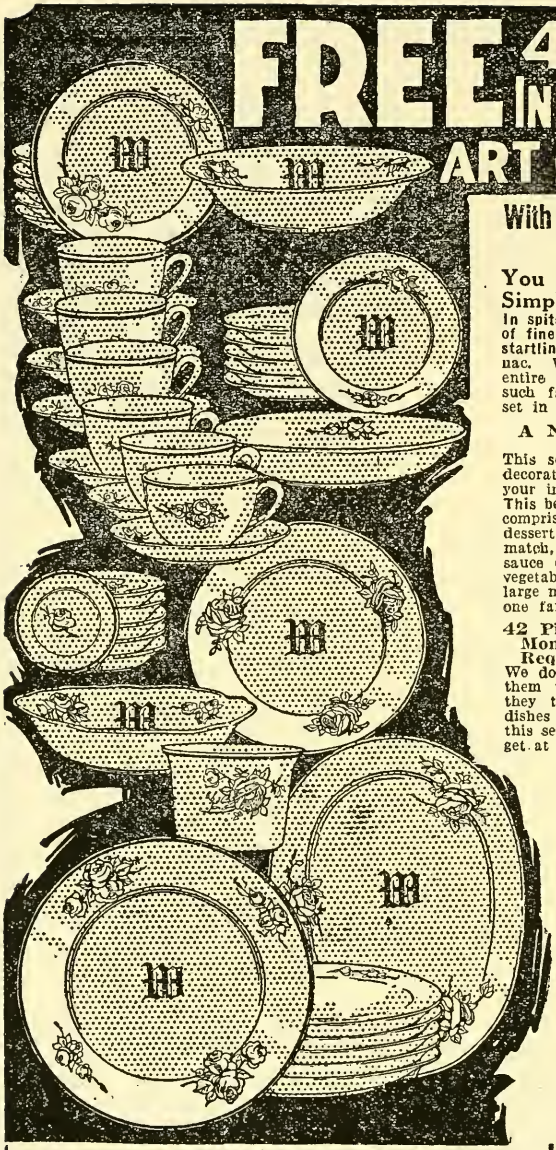

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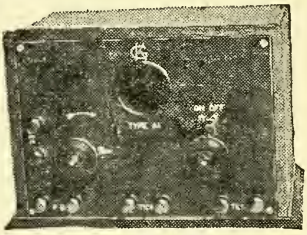

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"Free Yarn Sent With the Machine and They Pay Me for the Socks."

"The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company is an old, firmly established American corporation, engaged in the manufacture of high-grade seamless socks. They have always preferred home manufacture to factory production. They constantly need more workers to make socks, in their own homes. They need *you.*

"When you decide to become an Auto Knitter worker, as I did, the Auto Knitter Company will make a contract to pay you a fixed, Guaranteed Wage, on a piece-work basis. In this contract you take no risk. You can work for them as much as you want, or as little as you want—spare time or full time. And for every shipment of socks you send them you will get your pay check—promptly.

"With the machine they send a supply of wool yarn FREE. They also supply FREE the yarn needed to replace that which you use in making the socks you send to the company.

"You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the output of your Auto Knitter as you see fit; you can also use the Auto Knitter to make, at a remarkably low cost, all the hosiery your family needs—wool or cotton.

"But remember this: There are absolutely no strings tied to the Wage Agreement; it is a straight out-and-out Employment Offer at a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis—a good pay for your services alone."

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The Auto Knitter gives you the opportunity to make money during your spare time. It also gives you the chance to devote your entire time to the business, and thus, to be independent of bosses, rules, time-clocks, working hours, etc. The Wage Contract is in no sense a disguised "canvassing scheme," "agency" or "open a store" proposition. Here is the proof. Read the evidence from some of our workers:

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Right at Home!

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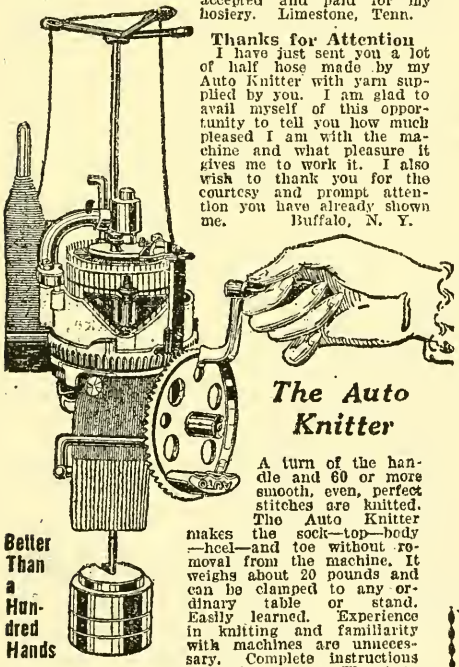

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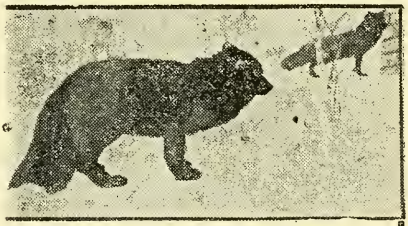

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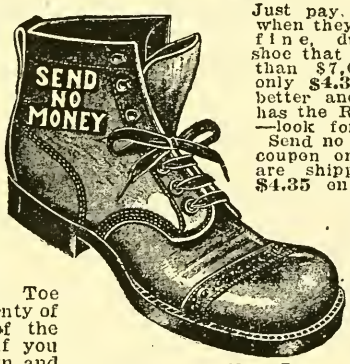

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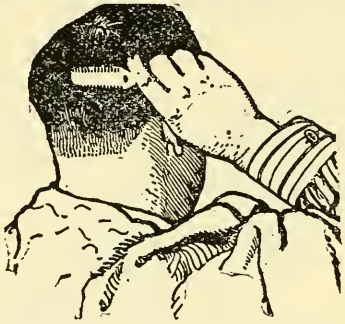

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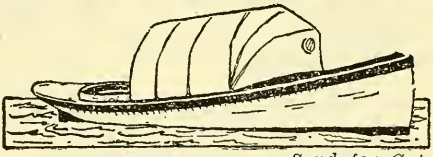

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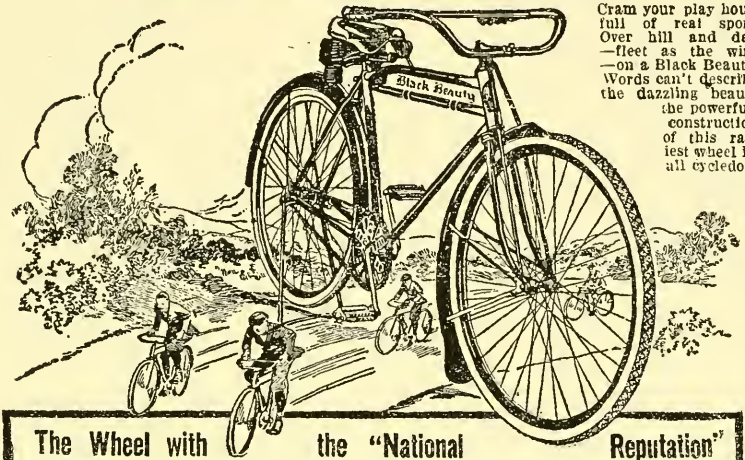

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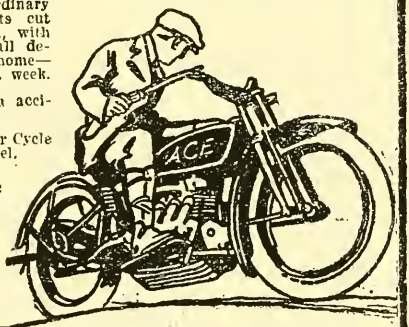

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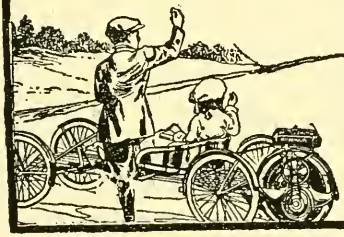

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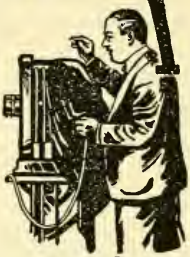

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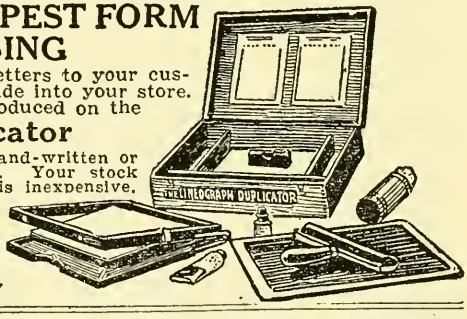

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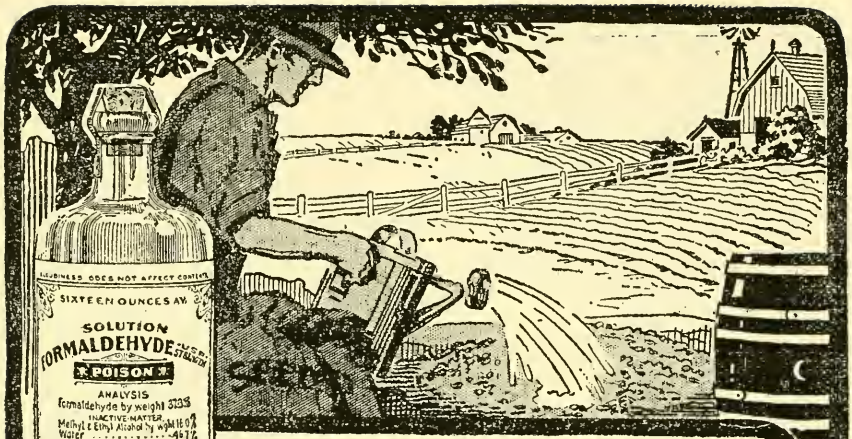

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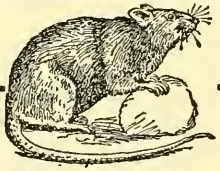

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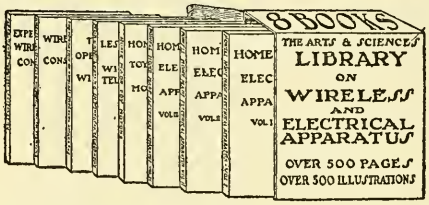

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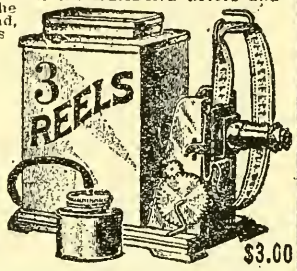

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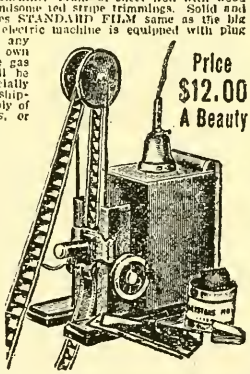

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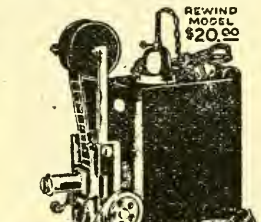

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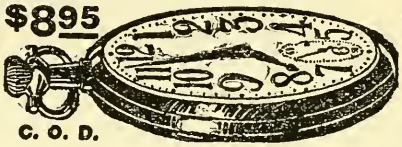

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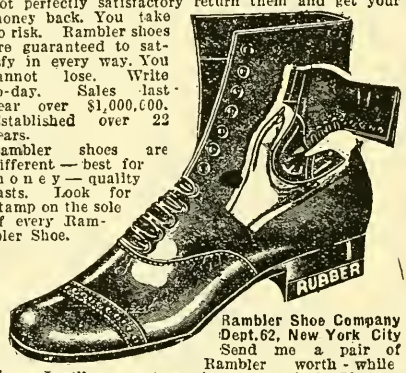

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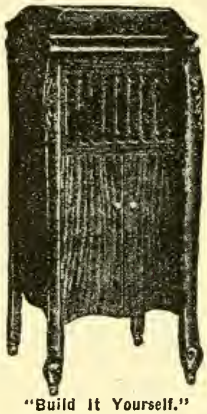

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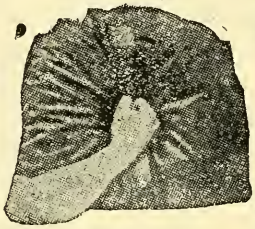

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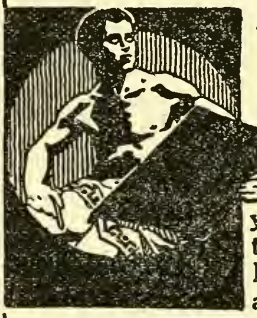

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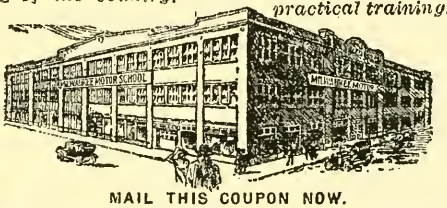

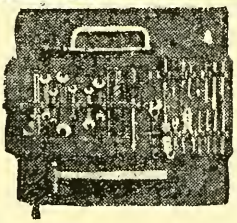

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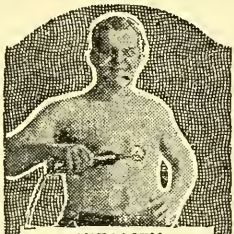

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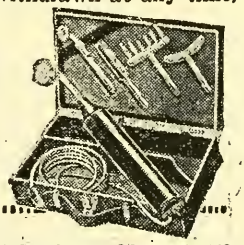

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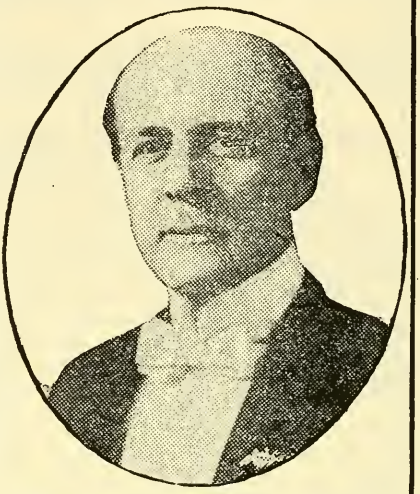

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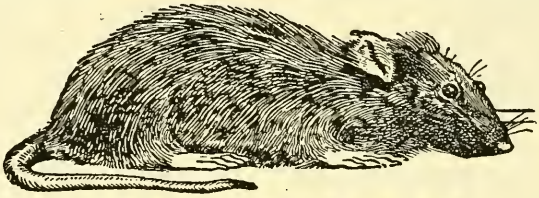

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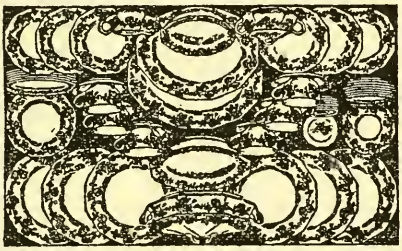

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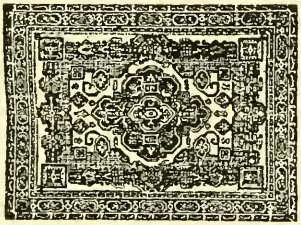

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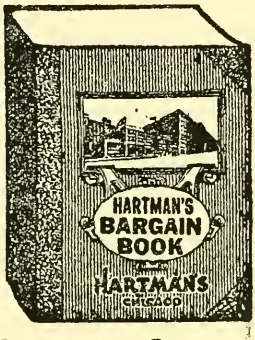

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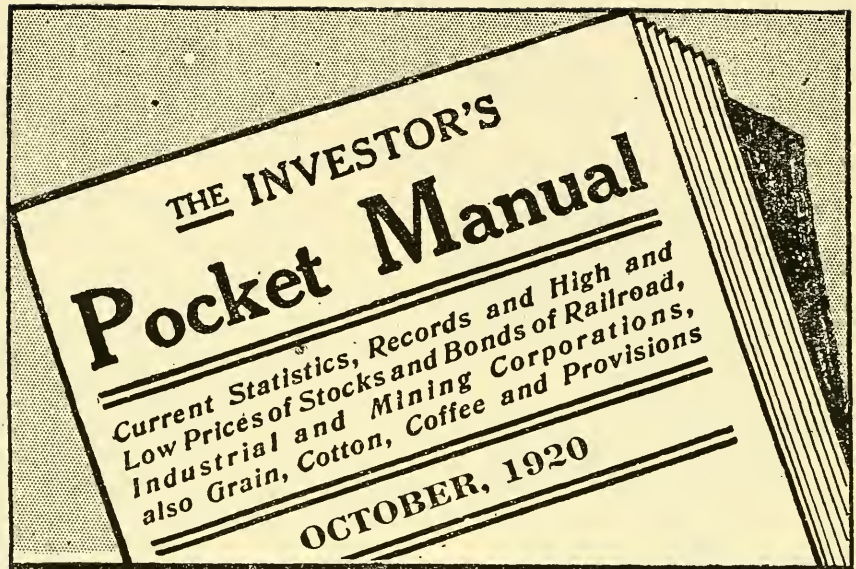

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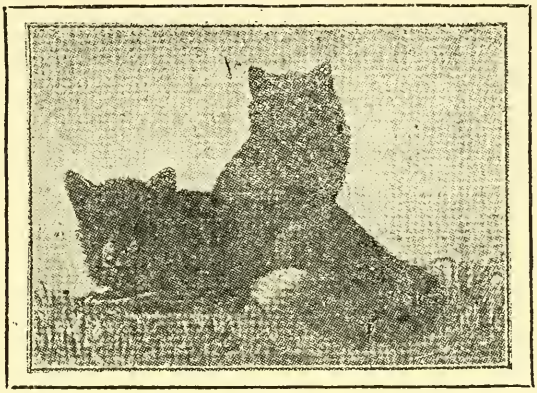

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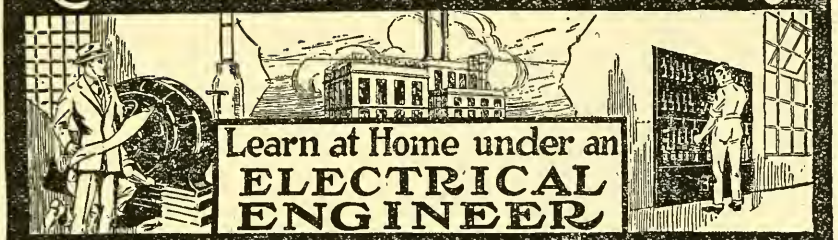

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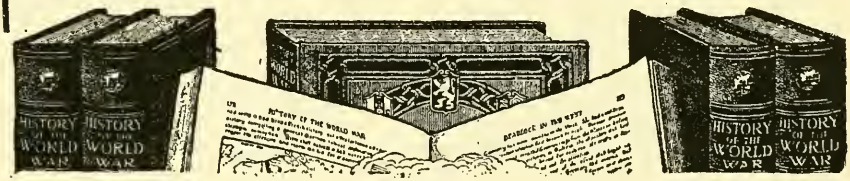

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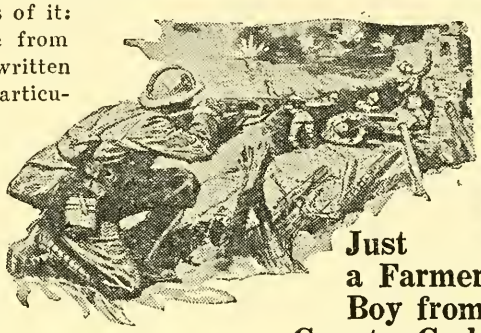

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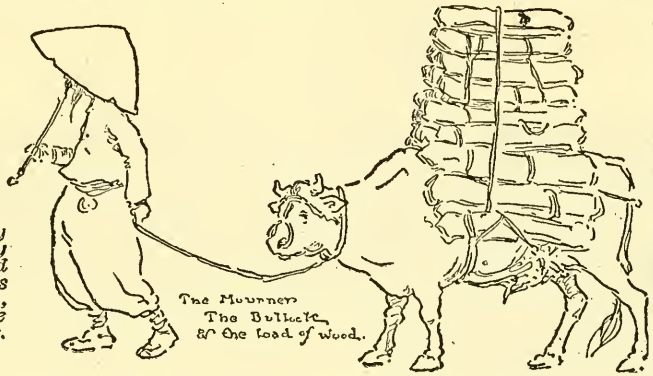

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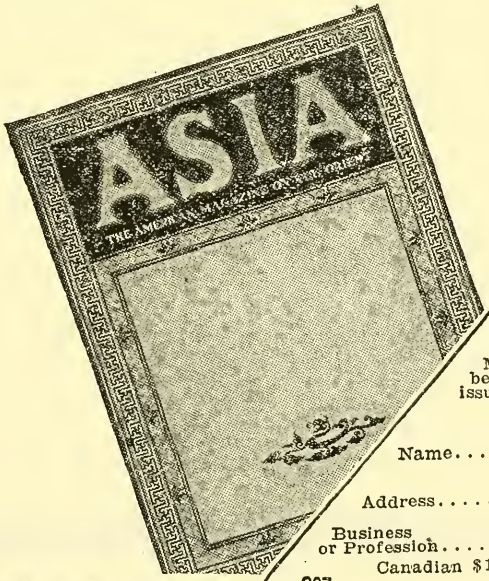

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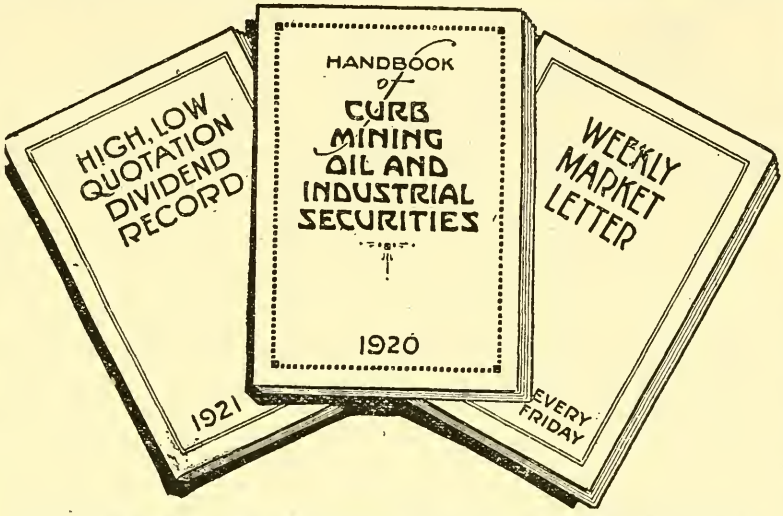

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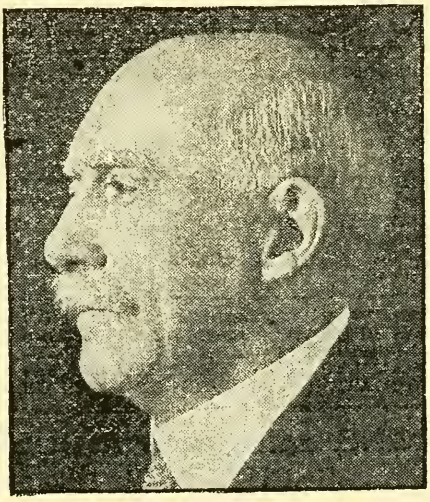

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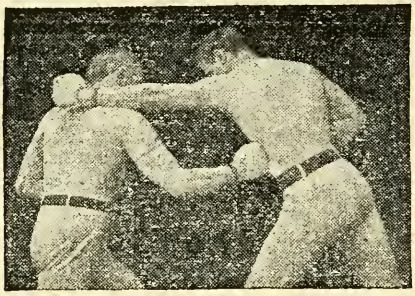

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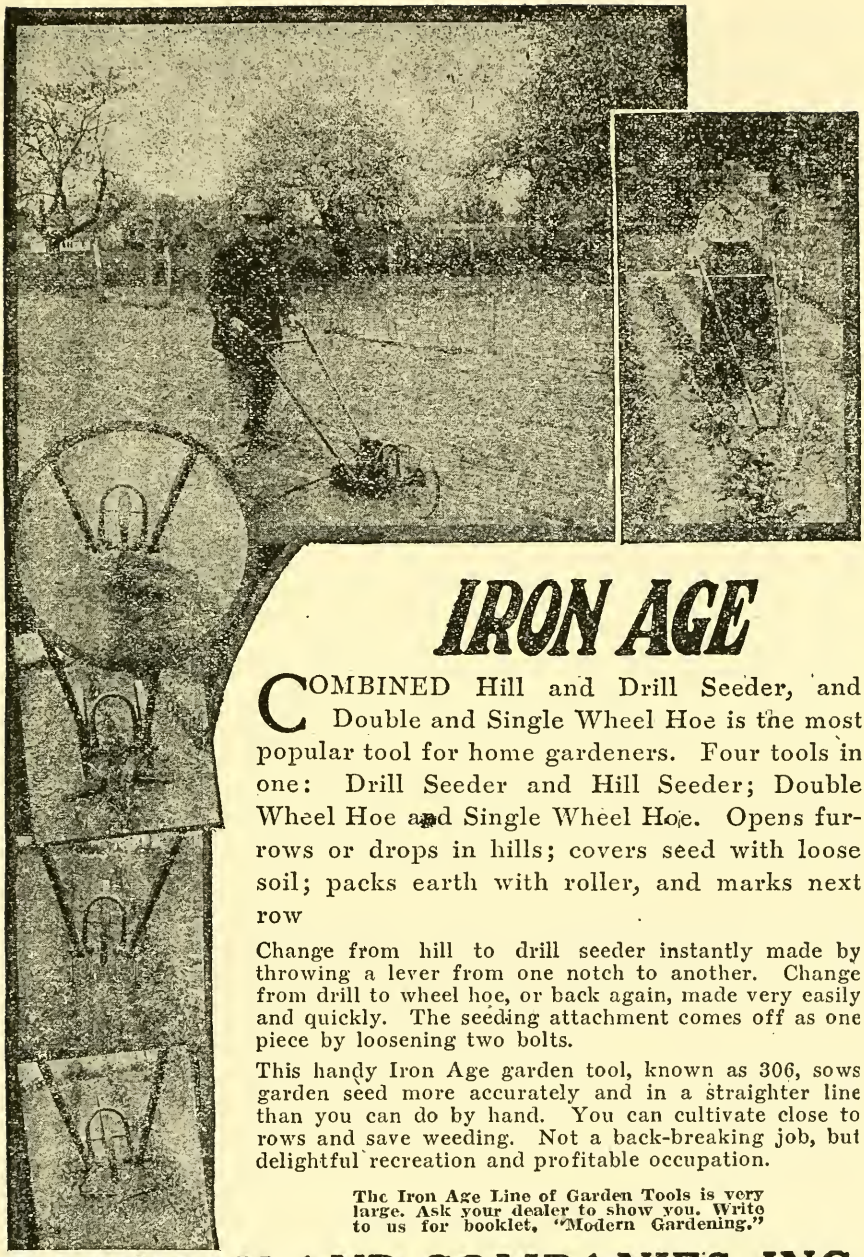

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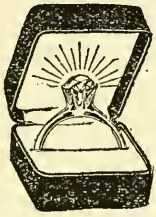

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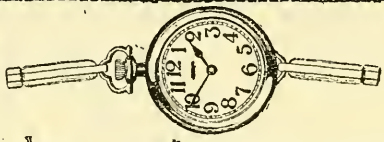

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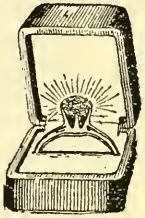

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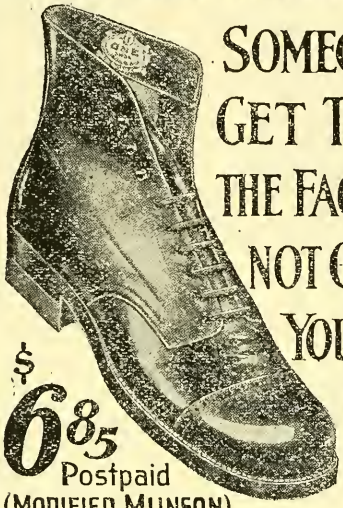

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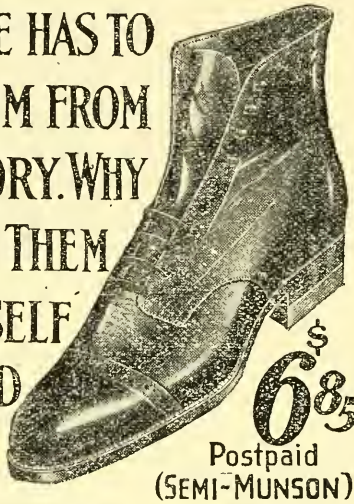

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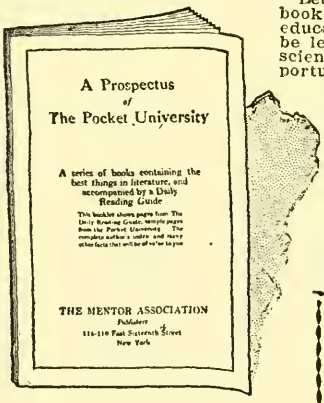

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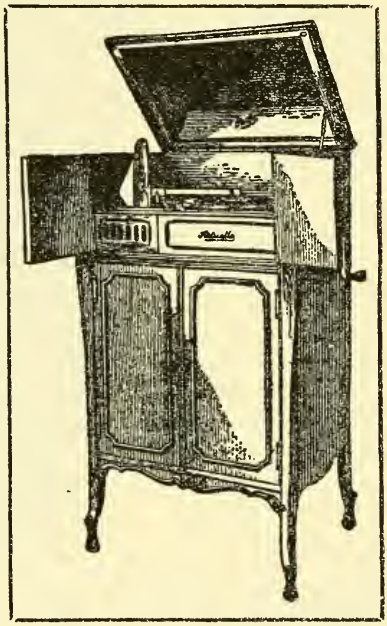

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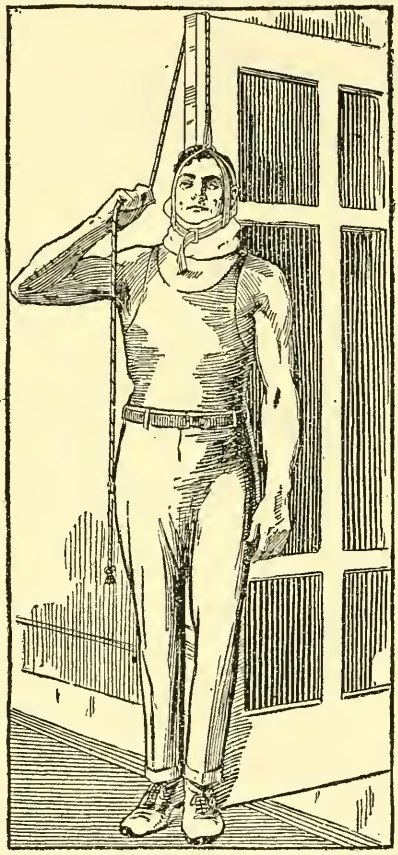

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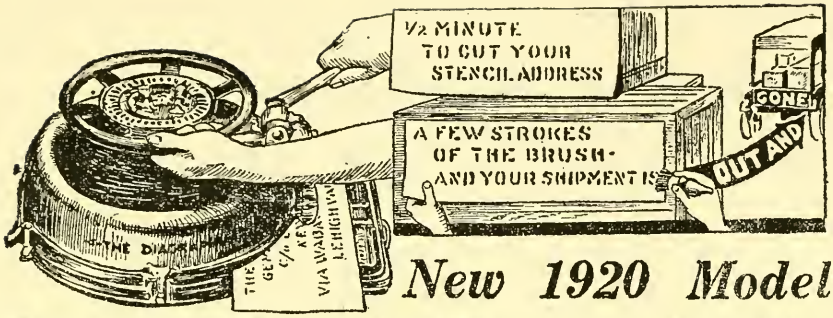

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Shipping room supplies, stencil board, oil board, inks, brushes, etc., can be purchased direct from our St. Louis office or from branch office nearest you at a marked saving.

Diagraph Stencil Machine Corp.
905 Clinton St. St. Louis, Mo.

Branch offices in principal shipping centers. See Phone Book.

Patented Fountain Stencil Brush

Latest model DIAGRAPH Fountain Stencil Brush. Works like a fountain pen. One filling marks hundreds of shipments. Has renewable brush tips. Saves time lost dipping brush into ink pot. Saves ink lost by spilling or evaporation. Marking is continuous, rapid and easy. Made of brass, heavily nickeled. Length of handle 5 inches; diameter, 1¼ inches. Diameter of bristles at ferrule 1½ inches. Bristles are rubber set—octagonal ferrule prevents rolling. Send this coupon with $3.00 and your name and address and we will mail prepaid, the DIAGRAPH Fountain Brush with the strict understanding that if you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded.. **$3.00**

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Are You Planting the Seeds of Success?

How much of your income are you regularly setting aside in readiness for the proverbial "rainy day"?

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One of the most profitable ways to save is to invest in high grade securities with attractive income returns.

The opportunities to buy this type of security have, because of the small purchasing power of the majority, been confined to a few commonly known as capitalists.

The Monthly Instalment Plan

makes it possible for a person of restricted buying power to participate in the profitable purchases that can be made. This plan is also used by investors of ample means enabling them to secure greater holdings than they otherwise could.

A Descriptive Booklet

of our "Monthly Instalment Plan" will be sent to you with our compliments if you are interested in saving money by means of careful investing.

This Coupon Is for Your Convenience

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Please send me a copy of the booklet describing your "Monthly Instalment Plan."
W.A.

Name .....

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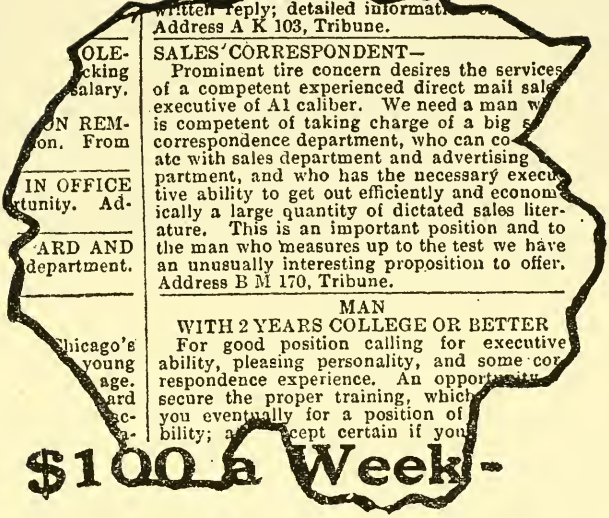

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A big, new paying field is open to the ambitious man. Great organizations have created and are creating high salarled positions for Expert Letter Writers and Supervisors of Correspondence. They realize the value of the man who can organize and supervise their letters and direct-by-mail advertising. The advertisement above, taken from a city newspaper, shows the kind of opportunities that are daily seeking the trained correspondent.

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La Salle's big staff of letter experts offer you a thoroly practical course of instruction which will equip you to hold one of these important jobs. This training will make you a stronger man in your present job. (Any man in any branch of business can profit immensely by knowing how to write better letters.) You get this instruction by mail—you learn in your spare time under personal supervision of experts.

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Training the LaSalle way is not a mere routine method of following set examples and memorizing rules. You learn to be a master letter writer by actually working out the same kind of problems that you meet in real business. You are shown how and why certain principles apply to actual cases and you write the letters just as you would in business practice. Every conceivable situation is brought up throughout the course. When you have completed it, you will have that thoro knowledge and practical experience in effective letter writing for which large salaries are being offered by progressive business houses.

Send the Coupon

Your request will bring full information about the LaSalle Course in Correspondence; also our interesting book, "Master Letters in Business," which explain in detail how any intelligent man or woman can easily and quickly train for the position of Correspondence Supervisor Sales Correspondent, Collection Correspondent, Direct-by mail Copy Writer, etc. The coupon brings all this free. Send it or write to-day.

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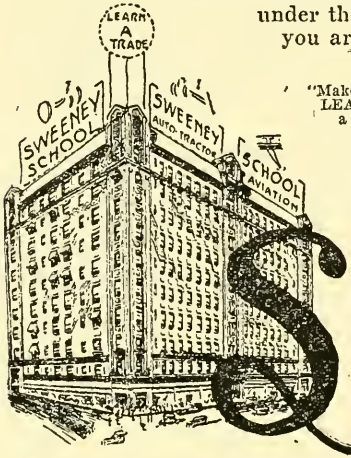
"Make that step in the right direction. Come to the recognized LEADER. I want every young man mechanically inclined to make a real start this year. BEGIN TO-DAY by sending for my big, free catalogue. You don't need any previous experience, or any education, because you use tools, not books. In fact, I have a wonderful testimonial from a deaf and dumb student whom I trained in eight weeks. By sending for my book, you incur no obligation, you simply give yourself the opportunity of investigating the wonderful possibilities the automobile business offers you.



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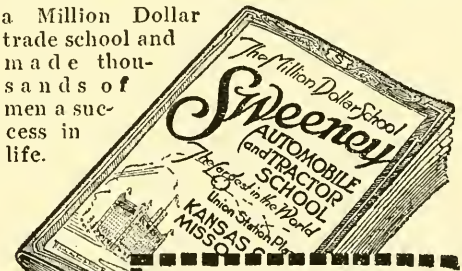
cannot be obtained anywhere else, just as Sweeney's Equipment cannot be duplicated any place else. Learn how to repair or make any piece of machinery by doing the work with your own hands under the personal instruction of experts. Train hand and eye and brain together until you do the job right. This is the celebrated Sweeney System that has turned out over 35,000 graduates and which was approved by the United States Government in sending me 5,000 men to train for army mechanical service. The idea that has built a Million Dollar trade school and made thousands of men a success in life.



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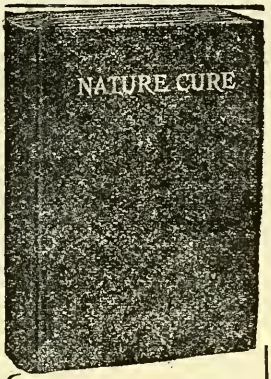

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A REAL MAN with a real man's pay is what you want to be, and we will show you how. Without loss to you of a single working hour, we will show you a sure way to success and big pay. A large number of men in each of the positions listed are enjoying their salaries because of our help—we want to help you.

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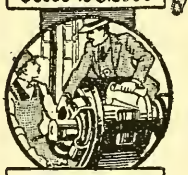

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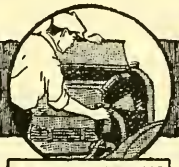

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..Telephone Engineer	2,500 to	5,000
..High School Graduate in two years		

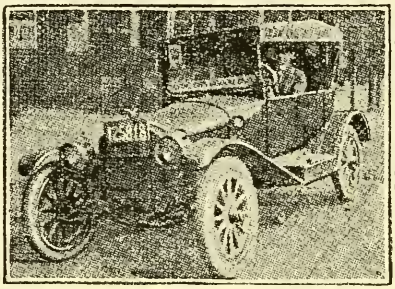
Name.....

Address.....

How to Make Big Money Out of Bad Gasoline

Remarkable Story of a Product Now Used All Over the World, Yet Never Advertised. What It Is Doing for Representatives and Their Customers.

In the little town of Bridgeton, N. J. a young man worked in his father's shoe store. When he finished West Jersey Academy he decided to go to Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to study medicine; but financing same caused him to change his mind, he had to stop and come back to the shoe store to help support the family.



On several occasions this young man had an opportunity to take an automobile ride, and as automobile owners will do, they talked about the poor quality of gasoline, small mileage, carbon troubles, carburetor adjustments, and things of that sort.

While at school, this young man was fascinated by experiments conducted in the chemical laboratory, and his chemical training suggested to him the possibility of increasing the efficiency of the poor quality of gasoline in use. So he fitted up a small laboratory in the back of the shoe store, and month after month he experimented. Disappointment after disappointment came to him. It was the history of every great invention — perseverance— disappointment — perseverance — finally the sunshine of success.

At first he made the tablets in a small way and gave them to his friends. They came back for more, and told their friends about it. Their friends came. Pretty soon the business grew bigger than the shoe business, and this young man began to manufacture his tablets, which he called Gastine, in larger quantities. Then some foreign agents heard about it. They came to the little town of Bridgeton, N. J., and made arrangements to handle Gastine all over the world.

In Italy town after town was plastered with Gastine posters. The Italian Government contracted for it for the Army and Navy. One of the largest American airplane concerns ordered it from the Philippine Islands. When their re-order came in they complained about the shipment of the product being made through the Suez Canal instead of through the Panama Canal. They wanted Gastine quickly. In this country such concerns as Wilson & Company, the big packing house in Chicago, Steele-Wedeles Company, the Fire Department of the City of Atlanta, the Georgia Railway and Power Company of Atlanta and thousands of other concerns are using Gastine.

Agencies have been appointed. Men starting out with a few boxes of Gastine have now incorporated selling agencies of as high as $225,000. Mr. S. F. Holden of 44 Prince Street, Paterson, N. J., in a little over a year, established 250 stores selling Gastine tablets.

A doctor in New York State is making $10,000 a year travelling around in his car selling Gastine. Gastine is sold through agencies in London, Paris, Rome, Barcelona, Spain; Oporto, Portugal; Sydney, Australia; Kobe, Japan; Bombay, India; and Johannesburg, South Africa. Wherever Gastine has gone it has made good. Skeptics were answered by chemists who testified that there was absolutely nothing about Gastine that could possibly hurt even the finest engine —that Gastine actually increased mileage in gasoline 31%—that Gastine cleaned out and prevented the formation of carbon—that Gastine contains no alcohol, ether, camphor, picric acid, carbon bisulphide, or any other ingredient which might harm copper, iron, steel, zinc, nickel, silver, gold, platinum, brass or aluminum, cold or heated.

Gastine is the greatest achievement in motordom since the invention of the pneumatic tire. Gastine is the greatest source of economy where economy is most needed—in the use of gasoline.

The sale of Gastine is so wide now that a modern laboratory is required to supply the demand. Agencies are being assigned in the order of their application. Only a small capital is required.

But we want only sincere people to write us. Gastine offers an opportunity for you to make $50 to $200 a week. Write at once for our agency proposition.

Read This Proof!

"We are pleased to state that Gastine is being used by the Fire Department, and does all you claim for it.

"In our thirteen thousand pound pumper we have cut down the carburetor five notches, and find it removes the carbon from the motor and gives more power and a quicker get-away.

"My car shows more power, mileage and speed than ever before. I recommend the use of Gastine to truck and auto owners." W. B. CODY, Chief Fire Department, Atlanta, Ga.

"Referring to your inquiry of April 9th, we wish to state that we have tried Gastine in our Autocar Trucks, that we are now using your preparation and that we surely will continue to use it.

"We have noticed a decided reduction in our Gasoline consumption and our mechanic informs us that our motors seem to benefit greatly by the lubricating and Engine-cleaning properties of your product." WILSON & CO., So. W. St. Branch, A. S. Bosbor, Manager

"I have made over 9,000 miles with my Buick and did not have carbon taken out once. I notice more pep on hills, and it sure does save gas." GEORGE A. MASON, 204 Ontario Street, Albany, N. Y.

"Our gasoline bills have been cut down approximately 35%; our engines start with the first turn of the crank; our spark plugs are clean and do a lot more sparking, and our trucks are easier, smoother, and act more gently all around since we have been adding Gastine to our daily supply of gasoline." PENTECOST BROS., Chicago, Ill.

The GASTINE COMPANY, Department 111, BRIDGETON : N. J.

The many uses of farm explosives explained

Thousands of farmers have learned that considerable of their heavy, slow work can be done easily, quickly and economically with Atlas Farm Powder.

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To get the most from your land and labor, learn how to use this handy helper—Atlas Farm Powder. Our book, "Better Farming with Atlas Farm Powder," will tell you how. Write today and get a copy free.

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We do not carry any margin accounts, so our advice can only be for our clients' best interests.

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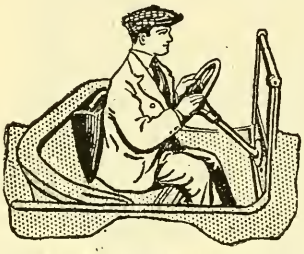

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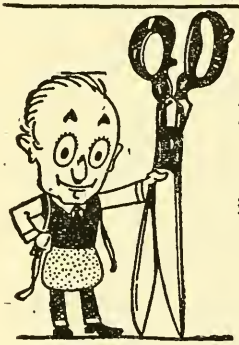

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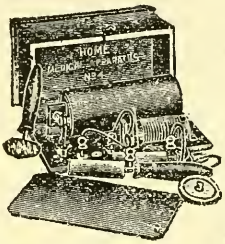
Home Medical Battery



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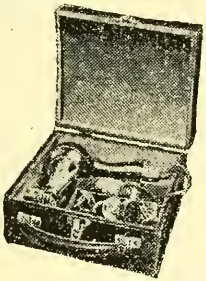

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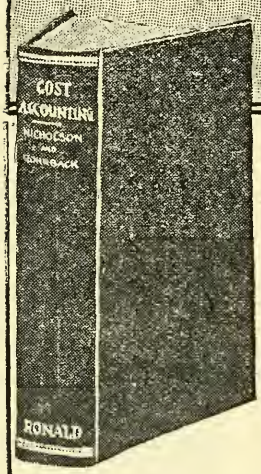

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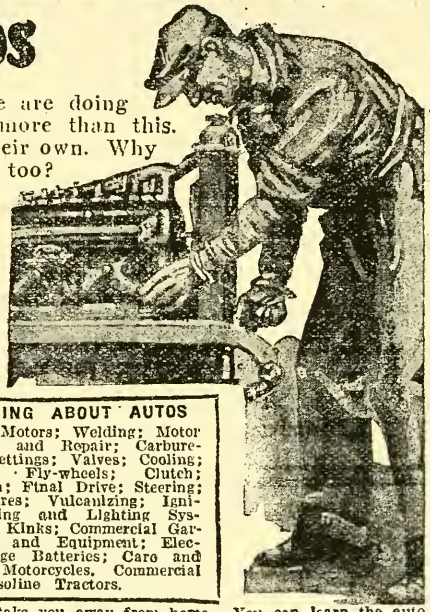

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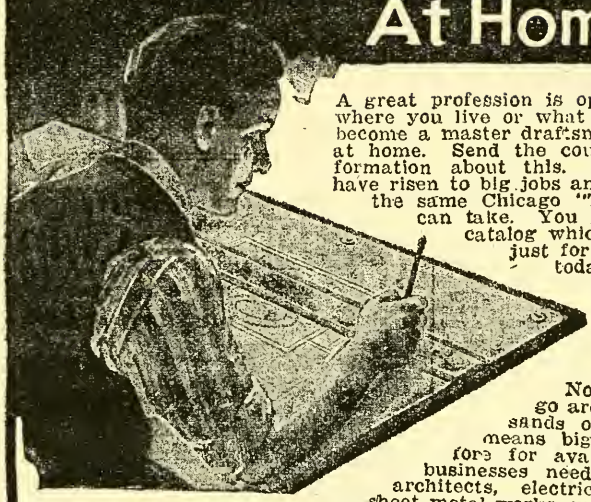

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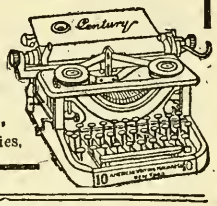

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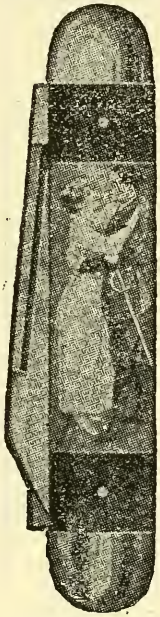

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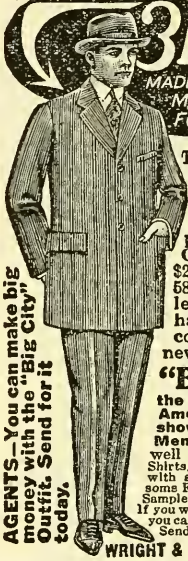

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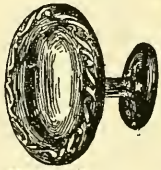

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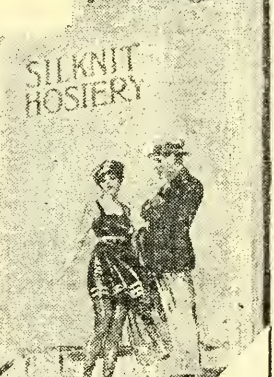

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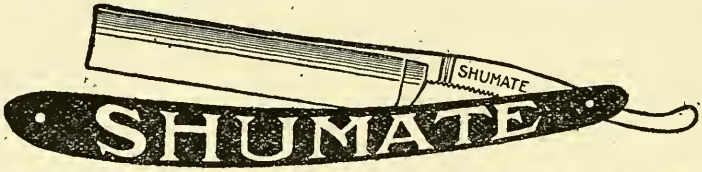

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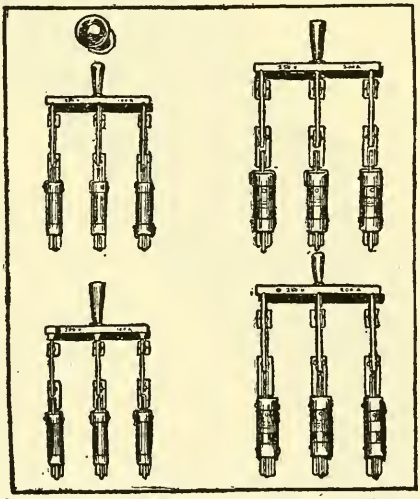

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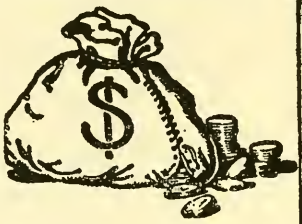
Just as there is a principle of darkness, there is also a principle of failure, ill health, weakness and negativeness. If you use the **principle of failure** consciously or unconsciously, you are sure always to be a failure. Why seek success and supremacy through blindly seeking to find your path through the maze of difficulties? Why not open your "mental eyes" through the use of this subtle success principle, and thus deliberately and purposefully and consciously and successfully advance in the direction of supremacy and away from failure and adversity?

MONEY!!!



A Subtle Principle of Success

Succeed like others through this subtle principle of success. It was used by

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Harriman
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Marshall Field
Theodore Roosevelt
John D. Rockefeller
Charles E. Hughes
Abraham Lincoln
George Washington
Sarah Bernhardt
Alexander the Great
Andrew Carnegie
Elbert Hubbard
Hiram Johnson
Richard Mansfield
Shakespeare
Richard Wagner
Christopher Columbus
Marcus Aurelius
Lycurgus
Benjamin Franklin

and thousands and thousands of others—the names of successful men and women of all times and of all countries and of all religions, and of all colors, make a record of the action of this Subtle Principle of success. None of these individuals could have succeeded without it—no one can succeed without it—no one can fail with it.

I fully realize that it is human nature for men and women to have less confidence in this principle because I am putting it in the hands of thousands of individuals for a few pennies, but I cannot help the negative impression I thus possibly create, I must fulfill my duty just the same.

I do not urge any one to procure it because I offer it for a few pennies, but because the results are great—very great.

Thousands of individuals claim that the information disclosing and elucidating the secret principle of success is worth a thousand dollars of any one's money. Some have written that they would not take a million dollars for it.

You will wonder that I do not charge a thousand dollars for this information—for disclosing this principle, after you get it into your possession and realize its tremendous power and influence.

I have derived such tremendous results—amazing results from its power, that I want every man, woman and matured child to have this key to success, prosperity and wealth. This is why I am willing to send it to any one—to any address—on approval without a single penny in advance.

If this subtle principle of success does not solve your every problem, it will cost you absolutely nothing.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 783 Berkeley Bldg., West 44th Street, New York City.

You may send me, at your risk, "THE SUBTLE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESS."

I promise to either remail it to you, within twenty-four hours of its receipt by me, or to send you Two Dollars.

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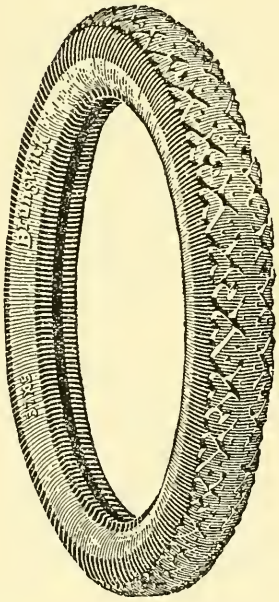

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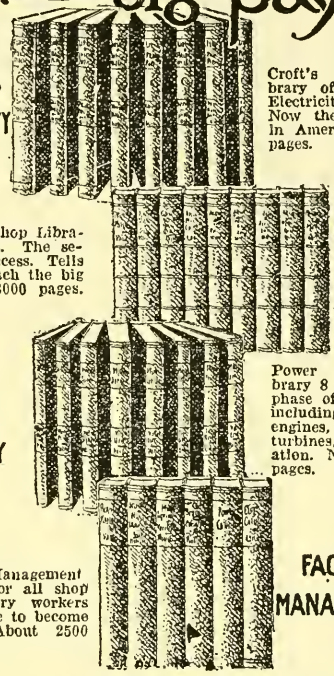

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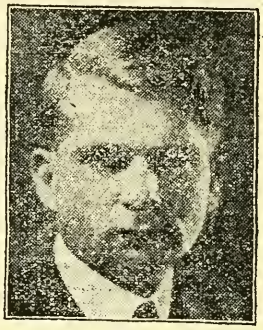

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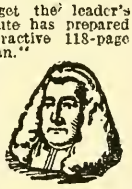

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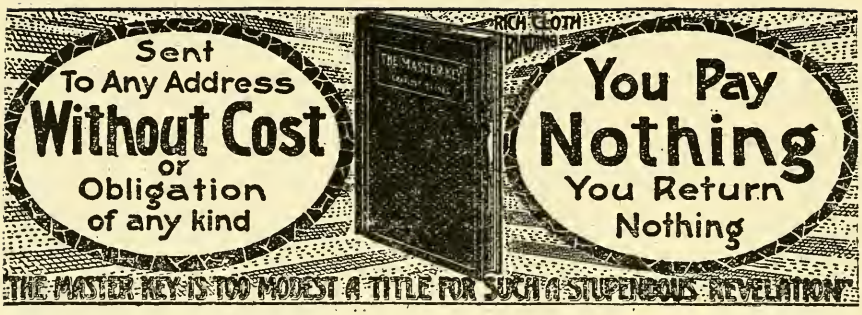

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LATE NEWS.

Late News is on Pages 14, 15 and 16, the last named page containing a table of postal statistics, showing number of post offices in the United States, mail routes, revenues, expenditures, etc.

Note—By a typographical error the name of *Thomas R. Marshall*, of Ind., instead of *Calvin Coolidge*, of Mass., appears as President of the Senate (page 737) in a few of the copies of this edition first off the press.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Hundreds were killed by earthquake shocks along the Argentine slope of the Andes Mountains Dec. 16-18, first reports of the disaster indicate. More than 150 bodies have been recovered. The latest reports say the devastation has assumed the proportions of a catastrophe. The shock was the most severe in this country since 1869, when half the town of Mendoza—which this time was only shaken—was laid in ruins.

At Tresportenas more than 100 persons are known to have been killed and 30 more died in Costa de Araujo, while many others are believed to be still buried under the ruins in each town. In Tresportenas, La Valle and La Central not a single house was left standing in a habitable condition. The shocks continued at intervals during the two days.

The earthquake opened up great cracks in the earth's crust in Costa de Araujo, through which streams of hot water spouted. One of these geysers reached a height of about 15 feet and formed a pool in which two persons were drowned. At La Valle terrible scenes were witnessed by the rescuers.

REVISED FIGURES ON UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Final revised figures on the population of the United States were made public Dec. 17, 1920, by the Bureau of the Census, as follows:

Alabama	2,348,174	Iowa	2,404,021	Nebraska	1,296,372	Rhode Island	604,397
Arizona	333,903	Kansas	1,769,257	Nevada	77,407	So. Carolina	1,683,724
Arkansas	1,752,204	Kentucky	2,416,630	New Hamp	443,083	South Dakota	636,547
California	3,426,861	Louisiana	1,798,509	New Jersey	3,155,900	Tennessee	2,337,885
Colorado	939,629	Maine	768,014	New Mexico	360,350	Texas	4,663,228
Connecticut	1,380,631	Maryland	1,449,681	New York	10,384,829	Utah	449,396
Delaware	223,003	Massachusetts	3,852,356	No. Carolina	2,559,123	Vermont	352,428
Dist. of Col	437,571	Michigan	3,668,412	North Dakota	645,680	Virginia	2,309,187
Florida	968,471	Minnesota	2,387,125	Ohio	5,759,394	Washington	1,356,621
Georgia	2,895,832	Mississippi	1,790,618	Oklahoma	2,028,283	West Virginia	1,463,701
Idaho	431,866	Missouri	3,404,055	Oregon	783,389	Wisconsin	2,632,067
Illinois	6,485,280	Montana	548,889	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	Wyoming	194,402
Indiana	2,930,390						

The population of the United States with outlying possessions is 117,857,509, the outlying possessions totalling 12,148,738. These possessions are:

Alaska	54,899	Hawaii	255,912	Mil. & Nav. Serv. abroad	117,238
American Samoa	8,056	Panama Canal Zone	22,858	Philippine Islands	10,350,640
Guam	13,275	Porto Rico	1,299,809	Virgin Islands	26,051

Horatio W. Seymour, an editorial writer on The World, died Dec. 17, at his home.

Dec. 10—Martial law was proclaimed in City and County of Cork, City and County of Limerick, and Counties of Tipperary and Kerry.

Dec. 10—Geo. Boyd, Terence Fitts, and Charles Valento, alleged slayers of 3 officers, were lynched at Santa Rosa, Calif.

Dec. 11—An arsenal and bomb factory was found at Dublin. Following Sinn Fein ambushing of police (1 killed, 11 wounded) incendiary fires at Cork destroyed the City Hall, Carnegie Library, Corn Exchange, and many stores.

Dec. 13—At Geneva, after an all-day debate the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the plan for setting up a permanent court of international justice. The plan must be signed and ratified by a majority of the nations before it becomes effective. Provision is made for ratification by the United States. The court will sit at The Hague, will have eleven Judges, elected by the League, but will not have compulsory jurisdiction.

It was on the point of compulsory jurisdiction that the debate took place. The smaller nations favored this plan, but the big nations did not. France, Britain, Italy and Japan opposed compulsory jurisdiction. It is understood that all the other 36 nations in the Assembly favored it. But the question was a court without compulsory jurisdiction or no court, and the four big powers had their way.

The draft of the court plan drawn at The Hague by a group of jurists, of which Elihu Root was a member, provided for compulsory jurisdiction on the ground that if the court had power only when the parties agreed, the world would see a repetition of the fiasco of The Hague Tribunal. The Council of the League, controlled by the big powers, cut out that provision and stood by it in committee.

Dec. 13—Four men were killed, 1 was missing, and 20 were injured in the explosion of a gelatine mixing plant of the Atlas Powder Company, one of the du Pont subsidiaries, at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Dec. 13—The United States House of Representatives passed, 293 to 41, the Johnson Immigration Bill.

Dec. 14—The Assembly of the League of Nations went on record as favoring the limitation of armaments by the powers for the next two years by agreement among them. The limitations clause of the disarmament committee's report was adopted after it had been modified so as to take the form of a recommendation.

France, Brazil, Chile, Greece, Poland, Roumania and Uruguay voted against the clause.

The first step for disarmament of the nations must be cautious and deliberate, the Assembly decided, despite criticisms by George Nicoll Barnes, British labor leader, and Christian Lange of Norway. Mr. Barnes said there was "too much quibble and not enough pluck" in the decisions to go slowly.

The committee in its report stated that a convention for the control of the traffic in arms and ammunition was signed by Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Cuba, China, Ecuador, Greece and Italy at St. Germain when the Austrian peace treaty was signed, but that this convention had not yet been ratified and no steps had been taken to make it effective. The report proposes that the Council urge the signatories to ratify the treaty without delay.

The League Council approved the plan for an international credit organization, framed at the Brussels Financial Conference.

Dec. 15—Canon Magner was shot to death near Dunmanway, Ireland, by a British auxiliary police cadet.

Dec. 15—Police Lieut. Floyd Horton, and E. W Andrews, a 5th Ave. jeweller, were killed, at New York, by robbers.

Dec. 17—Police Inspector O'Sullivan, of Dublin Castle, was assassinated at Dublin, when shopping with his fiancee.

Dec. 17—G. A. Kelley killed dancer Sophia E. ("Babs") Taylor, and self, at London.

Dec. 18—Dr. E. A. Rumely, ex-publisher of the Evening Mail, and S. W. Kaufmann, and N. R. Lindheim, were convicted at New York, on charge of conspiring to conceal German ownership of the paper, and were sentenced each to 1 year in prison.

Dec. 18—The first assembly of the League of Nations adjourned, at Geneva.

Dec. 19—Ex-King Constantine arrived at Athens where he was acclaimed by the populace, and reoccupied the Grecian throne.

Dec. 20—Protestant Episcopal Bishop Charles S. Burch, of New York, died suddenly at that city.

Dec. 20—The New York police established midnight curfew.

Dec. 20—The big express companies made a permanent merger.

Dec. 20—Plymouth Rock split, when moved to its new location at Plymouth, Mass.

Dec. 21—Parliament adopted Irish Home Rule and sent the bill to the King for signature. Parliament dissolved Dec. 23.

Dec. 22—Hundreds in Japan were killed by the volcano Asama.

Dec. 23—The Vatican warned Catholics against the Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 24—P. J. Hooper, editor of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, was fined $15.000 by a British Military Court and sentenced to 1 year for publishing the picture of a flogged boy's back.

Dec. 24—A jury at Washington, D. C., in the case of J. W. ("Nicky") Arnstein, and others, disagreed.

Dec. 25—China is swept by a deadly food famine.

Dec. 26—William Delaney ("Monk" Eastman) was slain at New York.

Dec. 27—The Italians bombarded and besieged Flume.

Dec. 27—The military killed 5 armed civilians at a dance at Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland.

Dec. 27—Soviet Russia recalls Martens from U. S. as its diplomatic and commercial agent.

Dec. 27—Baron des Planches, ex-Ambassador of Italy to U. S., died at Rome.

ALIENS POURING INTO THE U. S.

Dec. 14—The annual report of U. S. Sec. of Labor Wilson, made public, shows that 633,371 aliens arrived in this country during the fiscal year, as compared with 237,021 the year before. Of the total arrivals, 11,795 were excluded at the ports where they sought to enter. Of those arriving, 430,001 are classed as immigrant aliens and 195,575 as non-immigrant aliens. Departures of aliens totalled 428,062, including 288,315 emigrant aliens and 139,747 non-emigrant aliens, making the net increase in the immigrant population for the year 193,514.

Japanese admitted numbered 16,174, as compared with 14,904 the year before. The total number of Japanese departing is placed at 15,653, making, the report says, the indicated increase in Japanese population 521. Of those admitted 9,193 were males and 6,981 females.

Besides the immigrants turned back, 2,762 were ordered deported during the year on departmental warrants, as compared with 3,068 the year before. Of those deported on warrants, 469 were classed as Anarchists and criminals.

Warrants for 6,000 immigrants alleged to be revolutionaries were issued during the year, but a very large proportion of them were cancelled "because the charges upon which they had been issued were not sustained by lawful proof at the hearing." In addition to the 314 Anarchists deported, 591 others are awaiting deportation.

Mr. Wilson says that during the year 519,003 aliens took the initial or final steps toward citizenship.

THE OMAHA LAUNCHED.

Dec. 14—The scout cruiser Omaha, whose 105,000 horse-power engines are expected to carry her through the seas at a 35-knot speed, was launched at Tacoma, Wash. Miss Louise B. White of Omaha, Neb., christened the vessel.

BILLIONS LOST IN U. S. CROPS.

Dec. 14—Shrinkage of values of the country's farm crops has placed their total worth this year at almost $5,000,000,000 less than last year, although the 1920 harvest was one of the most abundant in the nation's history. The important farm crops, which comprise about 90 per cent. of the value of all farm crops, were valued this year at $9,148,419,000 by the Department of Agriculture. Last year these crops were valued at $14,087,995,000. Final estimates and values for this year were announced by the Department of Agriculture as follows:

Corn, 3,232,367,000, and $2,189,721,000; winter wheat, 580,513,000, and $866,741,000; spring wheat, 209,365,000, and $273,465,000; oats, 1,524,055,000, and $719,782,000; barley, 202,024,000, and $142,081,000; rye, 69,318,000, and $88,609,000 buckwheat 13,789,000, and $17,797,000; flaxseed, 10,990,000; and $19,413,000; rice, 53,710,000, and $63,837,000, potatoes, 430,458,000, and $500,974,000; sweet potatoes, 112,368,000, and $126,629,000; hay, 108,233,000, and $1,809,162,000; tobacco, 1,508,064,000, and $292,000,100; cotton, 12,987,000, and $914,590,000.

LATE SPORTS

JACK DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT BILL BRENNAN.

Jack Dempsey retained the championship of the world by knocking out Bill Brennan of Chicago in the twelfth round at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 14, 1920.

The end came in the twelfth with a right hook to the heart followed by a left to the stomach. Dempsey was cut about the mouth and left ear and his face was crimson from the blood drawn by Brennan's punches.

There were 15,000 present, and they paid $200,000 for their places. The men boxed for the greatest sum of money ever offered in the history of boxing. Dempsey, the champion, was guaranteed $100,000 for his share, win or lose, or at the rate of $2,222.20 a minute for the full forty-five minutes. Brennan, who never before received any big reward for the pummelings he has taken or the victories he has gained, was assured of $35,000 for his share.

When Dempsey beat Willard at Toledo in 1919, the purse was $127,500, of which Willard got $100,000. When Jack Johnson knocked out Jeffries at Reno in 1910, $101,000 was offered, although each battler got a bonus of $10,000 for signing the articles. These were the biggest figures on record before the bout on Dec. 14, 1920.

ED. ("STRANGLER") LEWIS WINS WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ed. ("Strangler") Lewis, of San Jose, Calif., won the wrestling championship of the world Dec. 13, at 71st Regiment Armory, New York City, by defeating Joe Stecher, of George, Neb. Time—1 hour 41 minutes 56 seconds. Lewis won by a head-lock hold.

BOXING—Nov. 26, Benny Leonard K. O. Joe Welling, 14 rounds, at New York. Nov. 29, Willie Jackson vs. Johnny Dundee, 15-round draw, R. D. Dec. 3, Joe Lynch K. O. Jack Sharkey, 15 rounds, at New York. Dec. 10, Frank Moran K. O. Joe Beckett 2 rounds, at London, Eng.

BILLIARDS—William Hoppe retained national professional 18.2 balkline billiard championship by defeating both Jacob Schaefer and Walker Cochran in triangular tournament at New York, Dec. 6 to 8. Schaefer and Cochran tied for second place and pooled the prize money.

DISTANCE RUNNING—Fred Faller, Dorchester A. A., Boston, won National A. A. U., 10-mile run at Yonkers, Dec. 5; time, 55m. 20s. Joseph Pearman, Paulist A. C., New York, won National A. A. U. 7-mile walk, same date and place; time, 55m. 1-5s. Lafayette College cross country team won Middle States Intercollegiate Championship at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 27; team scores, Lafayette, 19; Rutgers, 59; Muhlenberg, 85; Lehigh, 97.

FOOTBALL—Dec. 4, Boston College, 14; Holy Cross, 0, at Boston.

BOWLING—Middle West Bowling Association thirteenth annual tournament endmg Dec. 5 at St. Louis. Result, winner and score: Singles, Fred McCullough, Indianapolis, 668; doubles, Ed. Krams and Art Bugenhagen, Chicago, 1,244; all events, Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis, 1,856; 5-man team, A. H. Arnold and Bros., Chicago, 2,022.

BICYCLE RACES—Six-day races—Nov. 21-27 race at 22d Regiment Armory, New York, final point score: Eaton and Kaiser, 836; Goullett and Hill, 700; Madden and Magin, 612; Kopsky and Bello, 451; Drobach and Webber, 316; McBeath and Walker, 310; Aerts and Deruyter, 244. Dec. 5-11 at Madison Square Garden, New York final point score:

	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Brocco and Coburn	2,290	0	2,281
Debaets and Persyn	2,289	9	511
Van Hevel and Vandenburgh	2,289	9	395
Taylor and Smith	2,289	9	191
Egg and McNamara	2,289	8	298
Verri and Belloni	2,289	8	78
Nan Nek and Miquel	2,289	8	129
Bedell and Thomas	2,289	8	149
Piani and Leene	2,289	7	169

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters.	Gross Revenue of Department.	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1800	903	20,817	69,242	280,806	213,994	.....
1810	2,300	36,406	149,438	551,755	495,969	.....
1820	4,500	72,492	352,295	1,111,761	1,160,926	.....
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
1860	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1861	28,586	140,399	2,514,157	8,349,296	13,606,759	211,788,518
1862	28,875	134,013	2,340,767	8,299,821	11,125,364	251,307,105
1863	29,047	139,598	2,876,983	11,163,790	11,314,207	338,340,385
1864	28,878	139,172	3,174,326	12,438,254	12,644,786	334,054,610
1865	20,550	142,340	3,383,382	14,556,159	13,694,728	387,419,455
1866	23,828	180,921	3,454,677	14,436,986	15,352,079	347,734,325
1867	25,163	203,245	4,033,728	15,297,027	19,235,483	371,589,605
1868	26,481	216,928	4,255,311	16,292,601	22,730,593	383,470,500
1869	27,106	223,731	4,546,958	18,344,511	23,698,131	421,047,460
1870	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,993,837	468,118,445
1871	30,045	238,359	5,028,381	20,037,045	24,390,104	439,126,175
1872	31,863	251,398	5,121,665	21,915,426	26,658,192	541,445,070
1873	33,244	256,210	5,725,468	22,996,742	29,084,946	601,931,520
1874	34,294	269,097	5,818,472	26,471,072	32,126,415	632,733,420
1875	35,547	277,873	7,049,936	26,791,360	33,611,309	682,342,470
1876	36,383	281,798	7,381,460	28,644,198	33,263,488	698,799,090
1877	37,345	292,820	7,284,283	27,531,585	33,486,322	689,580,670
1878	38,253	301,966	7,966,921	29,277,517	34,165,084	742,461,940
1879	40,588	316,711	7,182,239	30,041,983	33,449,899	774,358,780
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1881	44,512	344,006	8,298,743	36,785,398	39,592,566	954,128,450
1882	46,231	343,618	8,964,676	41,876,440	40,482,021	1,114,569,330
1883	46,820	353,166	10,315,394	45,508,693	43,282,944	1,202,743,800
1884	48,434	359,530	11,283,830	43,325,959	47,224,560	1,459,738,460
1885	51,252	365,251	11,243,848	42,560,844	50,046,235	1,465,122,935
1886	53,614	368,660	11,348,178	43,948,423	51,004,744	1,620,784,100
1887	55,157	392,874	11,929,481	48,837,609	53,006,194	1,746,985,520
1888	57,376	403,976	12,589,768	52,695,176	56,468,315	1,867,173,140
1889	58,999	416,159	13,168,991	56,175,611	62,317,119	1,961,980,840
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1891	64,329	439,027	14,527,000	65,931,786	73,059,519	2,397,503,340
1892	67,119	447,591	15,249,555	70,930,475	76,980,846	2,543,270,210
1893	68,403	453,833	15,863,622	75,896,993	81,581,681	2,750,293,095
1894	69,805	454,746	15,899,709	75,080,479	84,994,112	2,602,278,358
1895	70,064	456,026	16,079,508	76,983,128	87,179,551	2,795,424,807
1896	70,360	463,313	16,561,181	82,499,208	90,932,669	3,025,481,465
1897	71,022	470,032	16,908,384	82,665,462	94,077,242	3,063,633,880
1898	73,570	480,461	17,453,433	89,012,618	98,033,523	3,418,458,360
1899	75,000	496,948	18,223,506	95,021,384	101,632,160	3,692,775,815
1900	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544,564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,875,393
1910	59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928,263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962,358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954,209	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917	55,418	479,487	31,899,850	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54,345	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852
1919	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168
1920	52,638	433,368	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,322,609	13,212,790,033

The amounts for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 in column under the caption "Gross Revenue of Department" are postal receipts but not postal revenues. The amount for 1918 includes $44,500,000, and for 1919 $71,392,000, collected and deposited in the Treasury as war revenue. These amounts represent the increase in postage derived from the 3-cent rate on letter mail and the 2-cent rate of postal cards in effect from Nov. 2, 1917, to and including June 30, 1919.

"All countries composing North, Central and South America will form one postal territory," says the official text of the tentative agreement adopted at Madrid, November, 1920, by the delegates to the postal congress of Spain, the United States, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvadore, Uruguay and Venezuela. The agreement contains a provision declaring for the obligatory prepayment of postage on all classes of correspondence except in case of letters, where certain tolerance will be allowed for insufficient prepayment.

Every nation signing agrees to transport free through its territory all correspondence from any signatory nation to another signatory nation, but the transport of correspondence calling for passage through a non-signatory country must be paid by the country of origin. Every signatory nation agrees that the internal rate existing in the country where mail originates shall apply to mail destined to all other signatories. This includes letters, ordinary and reply-paid post cards, all classes of printed matter, commercial papers, samples and medicines.

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I work for the President of the United States.

I work for the Authors who play upon your heart strings at will.

I work for the Clergymen who thrill you with their eloquence.

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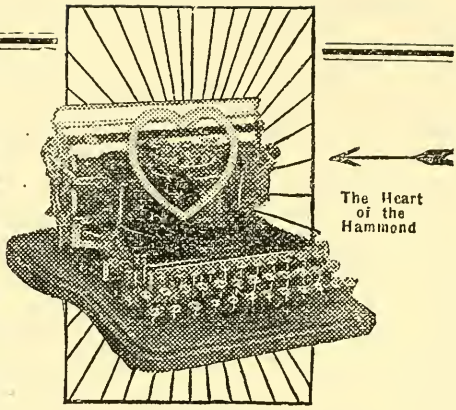

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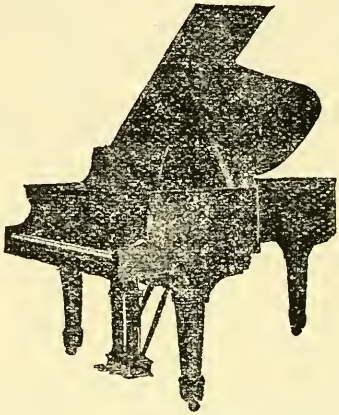
"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."—Longfellow.

THE STEINWAY PIANO



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Never, by any other instrument, has the musical world been so enriched, has musical art received such an incentive to development, as in the creation of this marvellous medium of tonal expression. The steel, the copper, the woods, the felts—in short all the materials entering into its construction—have, through all these years, been just as readily available to the manufacturers of other pianos, but it has remained for STEINWAY GENIUS to combine them in such a manner that the human mind can conceive of no tonal beauty more exquisite than they provide.

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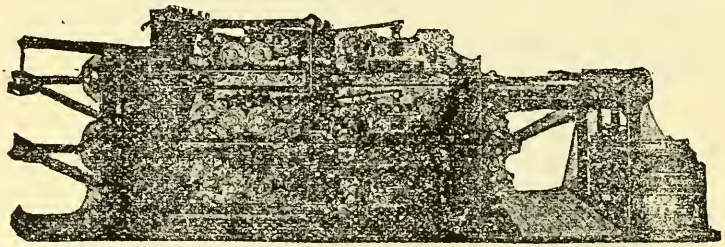

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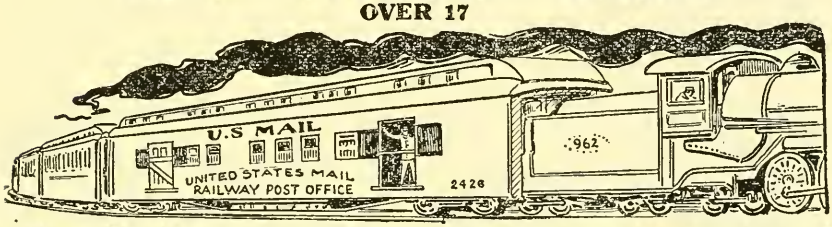
OVER 17



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HOW TO SAVE

This is our plan: You may have an Oliver for free trial by answering this advertisement.

Or if you wish further information, check the coupon.

We will send you an Oliver Nine direct to your office or home for five days' free trial; it does not cost you a cent. Nor are you under the slightest obligation to buy.

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If you decide to keep the Oliver, pay us at the rate of $4 per month. If you do not wish to keep it, we even

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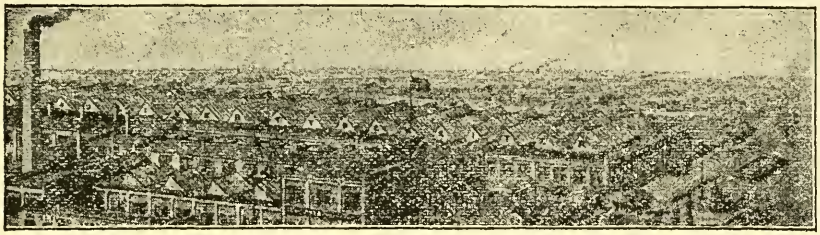

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Any stenographer may turn to the Oliver and operate it like any other machine. In fact, its simplicity recommends it to people who have never used a typewriter before.

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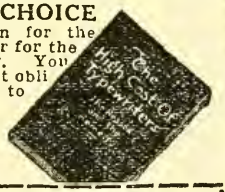

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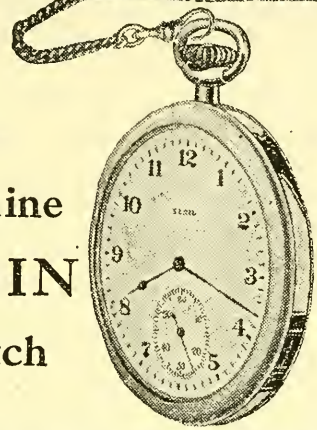

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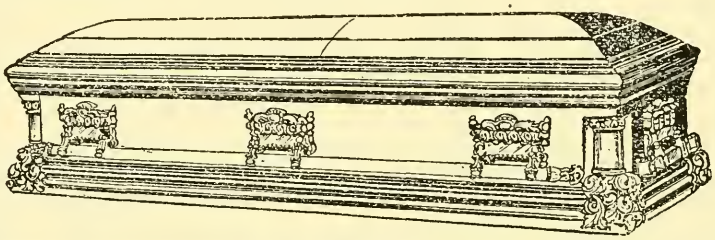

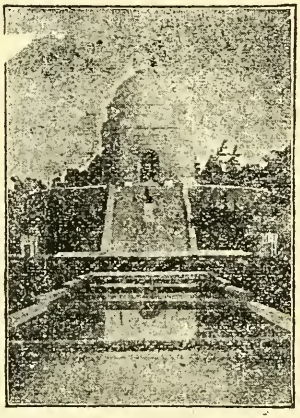

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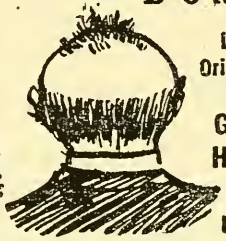

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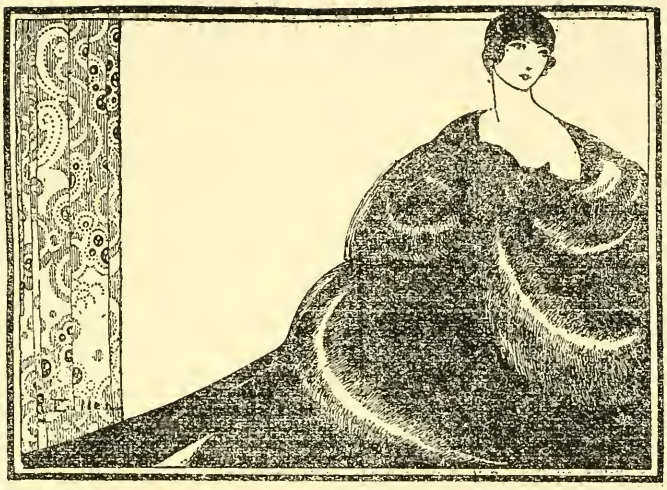

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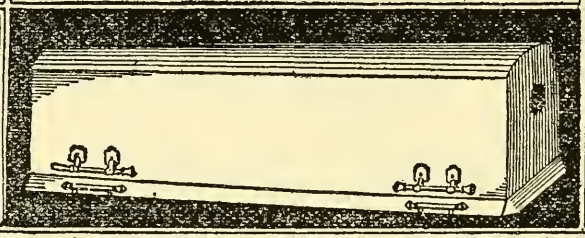

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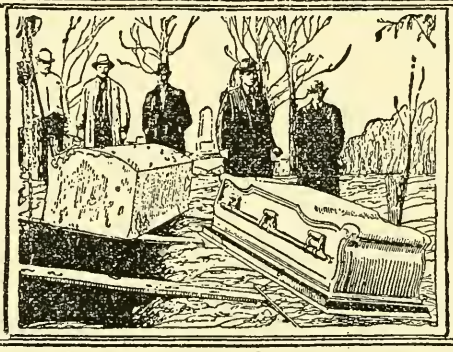

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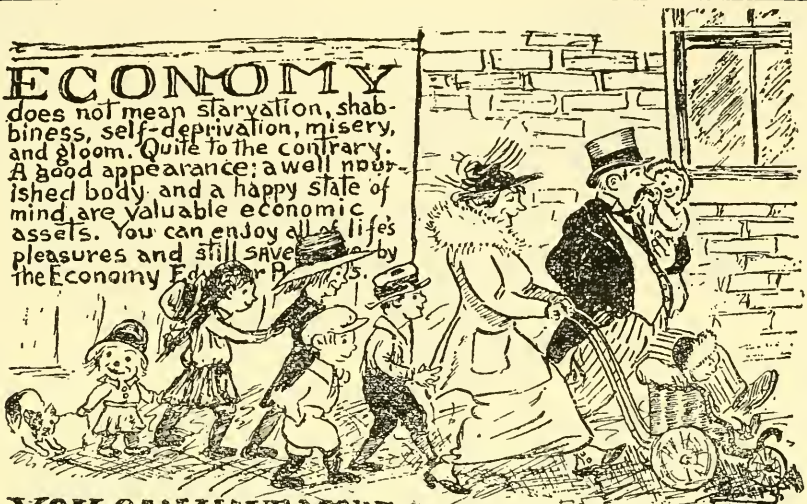

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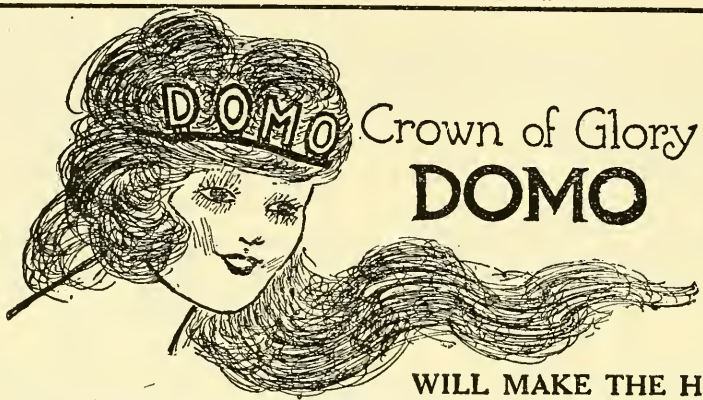

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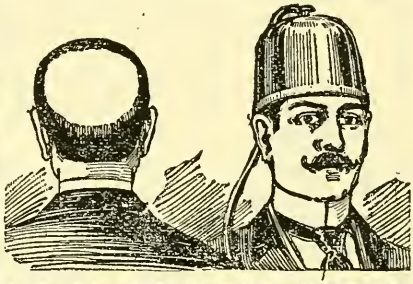

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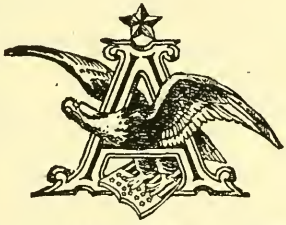

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16—GG

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Read these excerpts, a few from the legions of letters received, telling what Kotalko is actually doing for men's and women's hair. You may obtain a proof box of Kotalko for only 10 cents!

Mrs. Ethel Hahn: "My hair was coming out in bunches. It has stopped falling out, dandruff is gone; hair looks beautifully glossy. I truthfully recommend Kotalko."

C. F. Heiser: "I had a large bald spot. Kotalko has developed real, healthy hair all over my head."

Gerard Pothoff: "For 6 years I had been growing bald. There was a bald spot on top of my head. Since using Kotalko hair has grown again, thick and long."

Miss A. A. Thornton: "I had lost nearly all my hair but since using Kotalko it has grown again, thick and long."

G. W. Mitchell: "I had a bald spot and since using the wonderful hair elixir Kotalko, it has grown four inches over the bald place."

Matilda Maxwell: "The whole front of my head was as bald as the palm of my hand and had been so for about 15 years. I used every preparation I saw advertised or heard about, but nothing did me any good until I used Kotalko. Now I am glad to say the hair is growing all over the spot that was bald."

Jos. W. Williams: "Every time I combed my hair, a lot would come out When I began using Kotalko, the hair stopped falling and I now have a full crop of hair."

Miller Van Horn: "When I stand before my mirror and see my new growth of rich black hair, I am more grateful than words can say to Kotalko."

Louise A. Gray: "My head is the surest proof that Kotalko is all that it is claimed to be. After a few months of Kotalko my hair is twice as thick and long as it was."

Miss Lilla Riley: "My hair was falling out ever since I had sickness until I began using Kotalko. Now it has stopped falling, and is growing thick and glossy."

William Shaw: "My looking glass is ample proof that Kotalko will grow hair. I had a bald spot over 12 years that has become covered. I am sure that Kotalko will become the most famous hair preparation in the world."

Miss Mary Ferriera: "When I began to use Kotalko my hair had nearly all fallen out. Then the hair grew again."

Alex Ennis: "I never thought I would have hair again as I had been bald so long. Now the hair is growing, due to Kotalko."

Julia Kupferschmidt: "It is surprising how quickly Kotalko does its work. I have used only one box and the hair is growing all over my head again."

Albert H. Flary: "My head was as bare as the bottom of my foot. Since using Kotalko there has come a nice thick growth of hair."

Lilly Carruthers: "Kotalko is the finest preparation for growing hair that I ever used, and I have tried them all."

Nadine Owens: "Kotalko is really a wonder. From birth I was blessed with a remarkable growth; but in 1918, for some unknown reason it started to fall out and I became entirely bald over quite a surface. I had tried various hair remedies, etc., without benefit until I used Kotalko. I am never without it now."

You may obtain a full-size box of genuine **KOTALKO** at any good-class drug store. It is also sold at the toilet goods counters of many department stores. Price $1, usually a sufficient supply for several weeks. Or you may obtain a box of **Kotalko** by mail, postpaid, if you send $1 in paper money, money order, or stamps (U. S. or Canadian) to the address below.

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16—HH

New Hair Growth After BALDNESS

On legal affidavit, John Hart Brittain, business man, certified to this: "My head at the top and back was absolutely bald. The scalp was shiny. An expert said that he thought the hair roots were extinct, and there was no hope of my ever having a new hair growth.

"Yet now, at an age over 66, I have a luxuriant growth of soft, strong, lustrous hair! No trace of baldness. The pictures shown here are from my photographs." Mr. Brittain certified further:

After hair growth

INDIAN'S SECRET OF HAIR GROWTH

Photo when bald.

"At a time when I had become discouraged at trying various hair lotions, tonics, specialists' treatments, etc., I came across, in my travels, a Cherokee Indian 'medicine man' who had an elixir that he asseverated would grow my hair. Although I had but little faith, I gave it a trial. To my amazement a light fuzz soon appeared. It developed, day by day, into a healthy growth, and ere long my hair was as prolific as in my youthful days.

That I was astonished and happy is expressing my state of mind mildly.

Obviously, the hair roots had not been dead, but were dormant in the scalp, awaiting the fertilizing potency of the mysterious pomade. I negotiated for and came into possession of the principle for preparing this mysterious elixir, now called Kotalko, and later had the recipe put into practical form by a chemist.

That my own hair growth was permanent has been amply proved."

How YOU May Grow YOUR Hair

It has been proved in very many cases that hair roots did not die even when the hair fell out through dandruff, fever, *alopecia areata* or certain other hair or scalp disorders. Miss A. D. Otto reports: "About 8 years ago my hair began to fall out until my scalp in spots was almost entirely bald. I used everything that was recommended but was always disappointed until at last I came across Kotalko. My bald spots are being covered now; the growth is already about three inches." G. W. Mitchell reports: "I had spots completely bald, over which hair is now growing since I used Kotalko." Mrs. Matilda Maxwell reports: "The whole front of my head was as bald as the palm of my hand for about 15 years. Since using Kotalko, hair is growing all over the place that was bald." Many more splendid, convincing reports from satisfied users.

KOTALKO

FOR FALLING HAIR BALDNESS, DANDRUFF

For Sale at all Busy Drug Stores

Kotalko is wonderful for women's hair.

KOTALKO contains **GENUINE BEAR OIL** and other potent ingredients. No alcohol, no shampoo; but a hair elixir of wonderful efficacy. All ingredients are safe and harmless, even for a child's scalp and hair. Positively KOTALKO is one delightfully reliable hair preparation that succeeds upon genuine merit. Buy a box of KOTALKO at the drug store. Or ask for Kotalko at the toilet goods or drug counter of any large department store. Remember the name. Accept nothing else as "just as good." $300.00 GUARANTEE. Or if you send 10 cents (silver or stamps), you will receive a PROOF BOX of Kotalko with BROCHURE, postpaid. Determine NOW to eliminate DANDRUFF, to treat BALDNESS, to STOP HAIR FROM FALLING. Get a box of guaranteed KOTALKO, apply once or twice daily; watch in your mirror. For PROOF BOX (10 cents, none otherwise) write to

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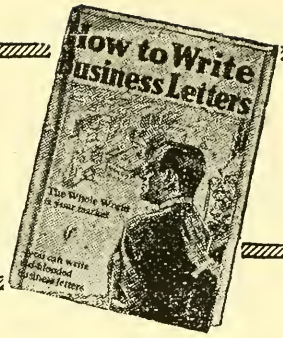

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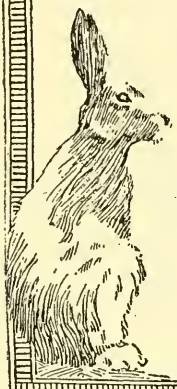

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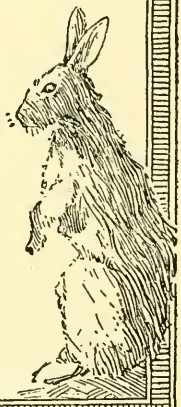

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Cries of Despair
Women Who Plead for Abortion
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Continence: Is It Practicable or Desirable?
Contraception or Abortion?
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Why We Should Bathe Internally

Adds Many Years to Average Life

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem the sight they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have most no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only 50 per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a 100 per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodie their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and the WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING, written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line made him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only did internal bathing save and prolong Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute at 134 West 65th Street, New York, and mention having read this article in The World Almanac and same will be sent immediately, mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you this information. Do not put off doing this, but **send for the book now**, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

THE EDITORIAL COURSE OF THE PAPER IN 1920.

FOLLOWING in 1920 the injunction of its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, to fight always for progress and reform, The World found again the chief of its labors to be the advocacy of peace. This had indeed been its task for more than a generation, as shown in the Venezuela dispute, the Boer War, and the founding of The Hague Tribunal. But 1920 confounded expectation and passed precedent by closing with the United States still technically at war with Germany, while the return of the civilized world to peaceful conditions and the habit of settled industry were greatly delayed by the rise in the United States of a new international Knownothingism. Against the Senate cabal that wantonly delayed and possibly sacrificed the peace of the world to make an issue for the Presidential campaign The World did some of the doughtiest fighting of its combative career. Hotly detesting this "Betrayal of the Dead" of Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne, it favored the election of James M. Cox and a Democratic Congress; then, loyally accepting the verdict, looked to the Republican Party, intrenched in power, to scramble out of the pit it had digged for itself and the country.

A mass of minor issues of international import drag in the train of peace delayed. The World supported the Colby note, in which President Wilson disclaimed either acquiesence by this country in the dismemberment of Russia or recognition of its present misgovernment. It favored in the Adriatic a solution of the Fiume problem that would most freely open trade to inland communities. It deplored the return of Greece to the Constantinist Party and the renascence of Turkish hopes and Moslem power as the direct result of the abstention of the United States from the League of Nations.

It would be hard to name a great home issue not somehow related to post-war conditions. The World led in the revelation of the housing famine and in urging special legislation to curb unreasonable rent increases, an endeavor crowned promptly with success; less progress was made in the encouragement of home building, grievously handicapped by costs; but in exposing the carnival of graft and conspiracy that further hampered building The World cleared the way for action in the new year. This exposure also led to legislative action, the Lockwood Committee being instructed to investigate with a view to further law-making. The World stopped the waste of millions in building the New York County Court House upon padded and collusive bids. It exposed the lavish use of money in pre-convention campaigns for Presidential candidates, particularly Gen. Leonard Wood and Gov. Lowden of Illinois. It urged energetic action to break the coal middleman system, to restore efficiency to the railroads again, in private ownership, and to abate high prices for necessaries of life, before they should be smashed by the harsh means of forced sales and unemployment.

In a letter dated May 21, 1920, John Wanamaker said of an editorial in The World of the day before: "The great New York World newspaper speaks favorably of 'the momentum the movement acquires as it progresses,' * * * 'initiated in New York and Philadelphia,' * * * 'something unknown in the experience of the oldest storekeepers.' Mr. Joseph Pulitzer seems to be living his life over again, in standing by the effort to stop the further increase of prices and, without injuring labor, to increase its products by improved machinery, and for larger wages required by longer hours. Many of us have always known that even ten hours a day was too short for the work that had to be done."

EVENING WORLD EDITORIAL PAGE.

For The Evening World's editorial page, the year 1920 was one of marked enlargement. The daily number and range of editorials were more than doubled. Increased space was given to letters from Evening World readers who have made this section of the page a conspicuous forum for interchange of thought and opinion.

A wide public has come to know and value John Blake's Uncommon Sense as a notable daily contribution of helpful, practical wisdom. Other features of the editorial page have covered greatly enlarged fields of information, instruction and entertainment.

Early in the year The Evening World's editorial analysis of the American Woolen Company's own financial reports revealed an effective method of concentrating public attention on some of the more flagrant profiteers in American business and led to a notable series of similar analyses in the news columns.

In the course of the year The Evening World editorial columns championed the principle of representative government as challenged by the ouster of the Socialist Assemblymen at Albany; consistently advocated entrance into the League of Nations; presented a constructive as well as a protective housing programme, part of which was enacted into two sets of rent bills; insisted that New York traction companies either live up to the existing 5-cent fare contracts or demonstrate their inability in a business-like manner and offer future concessions in return for present relief; pointed out the need for codification and stiffening of laws governing motor traffic; strongly opposed sumptuary legislation in State and Nation; and advocated a forward-looking labor policy based on a more adequate presentation of both sides of industrial controversies before the Court of Public Opinion.

TRANSMITTING PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE.

As soon as the success of the invention of a method of transmitting photographs over a wire to a great distance was announced in Europe, The World invited the inventor, Edouard Belin, eminent French engineer, to come to America as its guest and demonstrate his method in this country. M. Belin came in October, bringing his delicate instruments with him, and on Sunday, Nov. 14, in the presence of a company of distinguished men in the electrical world, photographs were sent and received over a wire between the editorial rooms of The World in New York and the Post-Dispatch in St. Louis, a distance of more than 1,000 miles. This was the first time in America that this epoch-making scientific feat was performed.

THE PULITZER AVIATION TROPHY.

The year 1920 brought steady progress in aviation. The Pulitzer Trophy race at Mitchel Field, Mineola, Long Island, on Thanksgiving Day was the most successful air speed race ever held. Forty-four of the fastest planes in the world contested for the prize offered by Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer, thirty-six actually started, and 40,000 people witnessed the contest. It was won by an American-built-and-powered plane, driven by an American Army officer, Capt. C. C. Mosley, at an average speed of 178 miles over a 132-mile course.

The World printed the first news of the arrival at Wrangel, Alaska, of the expedition of four Army airplanes which left Mitchel Field in July and negotiated a 9,000-mile flight, much of it over unexplored mountains, without serious accident.

THE WORLD AND THE HOUSING INQUIRY.

The Housing and Building Inquiry, which was begun Oct. 20, 1920, by the joint State Legislative Committee on Housing, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman, is the outgrowth of the efforts of The World, aided by Samuel Untermyer. The investigation was still in progress when the Almanac went to press, in December.

It has been sworn by witnesses before the committee:

(1) Agents or officials of the Building Trades Council, a collection of labor unions, have extorted money from contractors, and have got unreasonable dues from its wage earners. The enhanced cost of new buildings has been passed on to the owners, who jack up rents on tenants.

(2) All building materials are trust-controlled, and prices have been boosted since 1916 as much as 500 per cent., thus hindering housing and causing a shortage to the extent of 100,000 homes, especially flats and apartments.

(3) There has been collusive bidding on a large number of contracts for public buildings in New York City—the result of a so-called "code of practice" scheme devised by an attorney who organized several lines of building-material dealers and manufacturers into rings or trade combines. The proposed $20,000,000 New York County Court House was declared in the evidence to have been a conspicuous example of collusive bidding.

A mass of evidence regarding this and other public contracts was turned over by The World to Mr. Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, before the hearings began.

The two chief results of the Housing Inquiry have been:

First—The city, following the disclosures as to collusive bidding and super-prices, has either cancelled or has held up for investigation Court House and other contracts involving scores of millions of taxpayers' money.

Second—Three Grand Juries have got busy, and officials of the Building Trades Council, contractors, and dealers in building materials have been indicted on bribery, perjury, extortion or other charges, and some of them have been put to trial.

The investigation is the result of a long campaign conducted by The World for a public hearing which would show whether manufacturers and dealers in building materials had conspired to maintain their products at high artificial levels, thereby hindering the building of houses on a large scale. July 3, 1919, Mr. Untermyer, at the request of Nathan Hirsch, then Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, and The World made a brief examination into building conditions with the result that he asserted he had established the existence of a criminal conspiracy and ordered the minutes sent to District Attorney Edward Swann. Nothing came of the matter, so far as the Grand Jury was concerned. In September, 1920, the paper published articles by one of its staff, E. Van Ness Harwood, showing lack of housing. Mr. Untermyer then offered to conduct an inquiry before a legislative committee, saying his objects would be to break up the building materials and contractors' combines, get financial institutions to resume lending money for building purposes, and suggest laws to prevent the combines and compel life insurance companies and savings banks to invest more freely in realty mortgages. The World then turned to the Legislature, and, after a fight, got the powers of the Lockwood committee enlarged to cover a building inquiry.

Whatever investigation the 1921 Legislature makes of the New York City Government will be in consequence of the housing disclosures brought about by The World and Mr. Untermyer. Among the latter's assistants have been Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel to the Citizens' Union; Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, who was assigned to the committee by Attorney General Newton; former Assistant District Attorneys William De Ford, Stanley Richter, Emory R. Buckner and Kenneth Spence.

THE WORLD'S FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Foreign Service of The World during 1920 was kept up to its high standard under the lead of James M. Fuohy, of the London office. The labor strife in England and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland were chronicled by him and by the members of his staff. Among the features were Arno Dosch-Fleurot's articles from Ireland (which country he toured early in the crisis), covering the actual condition there. Joseph V. Grigg was sent to Ireland later in the year, and covered the outbreaks in Dublin and Cork and the arrest of the Sinn Fein leader, Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the "Irish Republic."

Lincoln Eyre, of the Paris office, went to Italy when the remarkable demonstration of labor was at its height—when workmen were taking over the factories and running them. He gave the first detailed accounts, which made the aims of the men evident and understandable by American readers. He was assisted by Miss Beatrice Baskerville, the resident correspondent of The World in Rome. Going to Russia in November, 1919, Mr. Eyre studied the results of the rule of Lenine and Trotzky, returning in February to write a series of articles on Lenine, Trotzky and Zinovieff.

When the League of Nations began its sessions at Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Eyre transferred his activities from Paris to that place. His stories on the sessions of the League of Nations were plainly written and easily grasped by the great mass of readers. In Berlin, Cyril Brown has followed the course of the German people since the war; their objections to the Versailles Treaty, and their struggles, both political and economic. He has described conditions in Germany. One of his services was a trip to Poland when Warsaw was in danger of being captured by the Bolshevists.

NEWS BEATS BY THE WASHINGTON BUREAU.

Among the exclusive stories of the Washington Bureau was the announcement the President had ordered Secretary of State Lansing to abstain from calling Cabinet meetings until the President himself was able to officiate at them, which was followed the next day by the news of Mr. Lansing's resignation. Another piece of information printed a day ahead of competitors was that the Attorney General had forced the big meat packers to an agreement to quit the grocery business and get rid of their stockyards. The bureau told the reason for President Wilson's refusal to receive Lord Grey as British Ambassador, namely, the utterances of an attache of the Embassy.

LEARY'S LABOR ARTICLES.

The labor articles of John J. Leary came through the Washington Bureau, including the news that Attorney General Palmer would resort to injunction proceedings to settle the coal strike. Charles Michelson's exposé of German plans that culminated in the contract between the American Ship and Commerce Corporation and the Hamburg-American line, was another of the bureau's contributions to the news of the year. The formation of the syndicate that sought to induce the President to assign the half billion dollars in German securities, held by the Allen Enemy Property Custodian, to be the basis of a two-billion dollar credit for Germany was told by The World alone.

In June, 1920, more than 100 delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, then in session in Montreal, Canada, including President Samuel Gompers, attended a banquet in that city given in honor of John J. Leary, Jr., labor news reporter for The World. Mr. Leary was the 1920 winner of the Pulitzer School of Journalism prize of $1,000 for the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, and the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention. The work which won the award for Mr. Leary was a series of articles on the coal strike, including a series of articles reporting conditions in the mining camps of Guyan Valley, W. Va.

THE GEN. WOOD CAMPAIGN FUND.

The World, on March 22, exposed, through the pen of Louis Seibold, one of its staff correspondents, the fact that millions of money was pledged by friends of Gen. Leonard Wood in his contest in the Presidential primaries. The revelations were followed by a Congressional inquiry, which is still in progress, and which has been broadened, as this paper insisted, to cover the expenditures in the regular Presidential contest. The funds spent in behalf of Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, were revealed.

THE HISTORIC INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

On June 18 The World published a historic interview given by President Wilson to Mr. Seibold, which attracted interest throughout the world, not only because of the importance of the statements therein, but also inasmuch as it was the first interview by an American President with a journalist in the history of the White House. The talk was accompanied by a description of the President's physical condition and disposed of rumors that misrepresented the health of the President. This article showed that while Mr. Wilson had been a very sick man his mind was all right.

THE WORLD'S ALBANY ACTIVITIES.

The World, during 1920, brought its influence to bear at Albany in the promotion of all desirable legislation and exposed bills cloaking jokers for which the legislative session was notable. Many pro-corporation measures backed by powerful lobbies were revealed by The World's staff there, headed by Charles S. Hand. As a consequence they were either killed on the floor of the Legislature or vetoed by the Governor. This paper's analysis of the real intent of scores of bills shot through the Legislature during the confusion attending its closing hours prompted the Governor to write a number of veto messages. Mandatory city legislation disclosed by The World failed of passage, especially a series of measures affecting the police Department. The World led the fight against the expulsion of the five Socialists members of the Assembly and obtained from its readers subscriptions to a fund expended for the defense of the Socialists. The World, morning and evening editions, also captained the fight which resulted in the enactment of laws to protect tenants and curb profiteering by landlords.

Major Arthur Bles, a British military critic and tactician, in an article written for The World in January, said of The World's publication of Ludendorff's Memoirs: "In direct opposition to the opinions of most of the competent critics, I consider Ludendorff's Memoirs, recently published by The New York World, to be one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the literature of the art of war."

EXPOSURE OF THE LUXURY CRAZE.

Following the publication, early in the year, of the first tabulation of "war millionaires," W. P. Beazell, of the staff, extended an examination of the records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to a point where it was possible, for the first time, to show what the Nation had been spending for luxuries. With the figures revealed was coupled a prophecy that reckless spending had reached its peak and that if there were caution in buying, price recessions would have to come about as a matter of course. To The World's own publication of this advice was added wide circulation of the facts by the Federal Reserve Bank system giving The World due credit. These two incidents marked the definite beginning of the price decline, aided by balking buyers.

Two contributions to the convenience of the travelling public were made by The World during the year. Surveys of conditions on the Manhattan subways made by W. P. Beazell and Russell B. Porter, of The World's staff, were followed on March 1 by extensive increases in service. In April, The World called attention to the fact that the Interborough had withdrawn from service on the Third and Second Avenue Elevated lines a number of trains almost equal to those added on the subways. The result of this was that the Public Service Commission compelled the restoration of the elevated service to normal.

The World has given special attention to projects for beautifying New York and other cities, and to the movement for industrial art education whereby American craftsmanship may win and hold distinctive place in the world's esteem. This movement to which the leading museums and many manufacturers have committed themselves, looks beyond the art courses in the public schools to the establishment of schools of design, aided if not wholly supported by public funds, in which the talented young may be assured training as thorough as is given in any of the schools of Europe of that type, to the end that an industrial art worthily American may become a real national asset.

In May, Senor Adolfo de la Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, wired The World, outlining his plans for safety and justice to foreigners and, in the Government's relations with the United States, to develop them in conformity with international law, and with justice, equity and good faith.

SEEKING LOST PERSONS.

The World has maintained for many years in its Sunday edition, and published whenever opportunity affords, a department devoted to the finding of lost friends and missing people, and during the last year many descriptions of missing people were printed and many found through this Department of Missing People, a description of which was printed in the June American Magazine, together with a picture of its director, J. Otis Swift, to whom letters concerning missing people should be addressed, care The World, Park Row, New York.

This paper published exclusively the April clean up of crooks at Bridgeport, Ct., one of its reporters being with the detectives in the raid.

In September, the United States Navy thanked The World for recruiting men for the Destroyer Tatnall which was to leave for the West Coast Oct. 1.

After William H. Gregory of The World staff exposed gambling conditions in Nassau County an official John Doe investigation resulting in the indictment of a score of gamblers and officials was started. Mr. Gregory investigated more than 75 murders in the metropolitan area and furnished the police clues that resulted in arrests.

The World's reports of the international yacht races for the America's Cup were thorough. On the U. S. S. destroyer Semmes were James Robbins, who wrote the technical stories of the contests, and Joseph Jefferson O'Neill, who described them as spectacles. On Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht F. Darius Benham got the impressions of the Irish Baronet and his guests. Ashore at the Highlands, George H. Boothby told of the work of the crews and racing Captains. On the occasion of the first race J. Earl Clauson flew in a Larson all-metal monoplane and gave a birds eye view of the contest.

RIDDING THE STREETS OF SPEED MANIACS.

In an effort to lessen automobile fatalities in New York City and State, The World carried on a crusade to rid the streets of reckless drivers and speeders. The increasing number of lives sacrificed under the wheels of motor vehicles were made public through the news and editorial columns of the paper. Monthly figures showing killings in the various boroughs, besides numerous special articles by Magistrates, city officials and motor vehicle Commissioners of other States were used in this educational campaign conducted by The World. As a result of the crusade conducted an additional Grand Jury made an inquiry into the situation and the Secretary of State's Automobile Bureau held special hearings to punish offenders and revoke licenses.

The Wall Street page, under Samuel S. Fontaine, the theatrical page, under Louis V. De Foe, and the music and opera page, under James Gibbons Huneker, have carried many widely read features. J. J. Montague's verses and the cartoons of Rollin Kirby, Rehse, and Fruch have conspired to brighten the morning paper.

THE SPORTING PAGE FEATURES.

Supplementing the regular staff of men who are authorities in their lines writers of prominence have contributed special articles on golf, boxing, lawn tennis, football and track and field athletics. Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe and challenger of Jack Dempsey for the world's title; Ted Ray, who invaded these shores from England and won our open golf title; Harry Vardon, one of the authorities in golf; W. W. (Bill) Roper, head coach of the Princeton football eleven; Jack Moakley, coach of the American Olympic team and trainer at Cornell; Francis Ouimet, runner up for the amateur golf championship; Herbert L. Bourke, leading lawn tennis authority in Great Britain, and "Austral," a tennis writer, are among those who have written for the sporting pages. "Bud" Fisher's Mutt and Jeff cartoons lightened the sporting page.

THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD.

The Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World appears every other day except Sunday and is intended chiefly for the country and the towns distant from New York.

NEWS FEATURES OF THE EVENING WORLD.

Reductions in rents, in prices of meat and farm products, and theatre tickets, and improvements in the public care of children, as embodied in Child Welfare laws, were among The Evening World's achievements in 1920 by crusades in its news columns, largely through the efforts of Sophie Irene Loeb, a member of the staff. She helped bring about a special session of the Legislature, and the housing bills were prepared in co-operation with her. In the main, the bills provided that no evictions could be made unless the owner actually wanted the premises for his own personal use; to reconstruct the building; or that the premises had become disorderly.

Thousands of families, whose status as tenants was precarious prior to Oct. 1, were thus cared for in these measures signed by the Governor. Thus the emergency measure was met, and the constructive programme of The Evening World to encourage future building and to reduce rents will be presented to the 1921 Legislature.

Miss Loeb conferred with the meat packers, who agreed to a Federal Commission to regulate prices; she made a tour of New York State, consulting with farmers, after which a committee was appointed by the Governor to stabilize the labor condition of farmers. This committee will report to the Legislature of 1921 with a constructive programme. The Child Welfare Laws which were adopted in 1915 and which carries out the principle that destitute and dependent children should be cared for in their own homes under the Widow's Pension Law, were greatly strengthened during the year.

At the request of the Governor, Miss Loeb made recommendations for amendments to the law, which were accomplished. Chief among these was the provision making the law compulsory instead of permissive as it had been. This means that appropriations must be made in every county for this form of relief of poor families. Also the amendments were secured that includes under provision of this law the destitute children of prisoners who are sentenced for five years or more, and children of men who are insane, also of children whose mother or father had taken out first citizen papers.

The exposé of The Evening World as to theatre ticket speculators was brought to the attention of the Federal authorities who are charged with securing the theatre revenue prescribed by law, which was shown by The Evening World to be violated. Orders have been issued to all the theatres by William H. Edwards, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, that every stub of every ticket must be kept, the price charged by the theatre and also by the speculator to appear on the ticket, and a complete plan of checking up on the actual prices charged the theatre patron has been launched by the Revenue Collector.

The Evening World published Nov. 11 the results of an investigation of the Wall Street explosion which disclosed a vengeful conflict between the contractor for the excavation on the site of the new Stock Exchange Annex and his employees on the one hand and the so-called Polish Housewreckers' Union who had been forced out of employment by the Building Trades Council; asserting that the strongest motive for the explosion lay in the feeling of sympathizers of the Polish Union, many of whom had radical associations, against the union.

The Evening World was instrumental, with the co-operation of leaders in the Senate and the House of Representatives, in cutting hundreds of millions of dollars off the appropriation bills for the National Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. A staff correspondent, Martin Green, spent five months in Washington and prepared every day during that period an article showing how material reductions could be made in the expenses of the Government. Other newspapers took up the Evening World's slogan "Put the Country back on a Peace Basis." The influence of the Evening World was marked in causing Congress to adopt a budget system which was vetoed by President Wilson because of the form of the legislation and not because of its intent.

EVENING WORLD MAGAZINE FEATURES.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall, Sophie Irene Loeb, Fay Stevenson, Marguerite Dean, Mildred Lodewick, Pauline Furlong, Betty Vincent, Dr. Charlotte C. West, Roy L. McCardell, Will B. Johnstone, Neal R. O'Hara, Bide Dudley and Roger Batchelder, regularly contributing members of the Magazine Page staff, have given daily interviews and human interest articles on beauty and health, with heart talks and helpful suggestions for the woman in the home. A distinctive feature of this page has been the daily humorous cartoons by Maurice Ketten, "Can You Beat It!" "Such Is Life," "Day of Rest," and other mirrorings of life. The Comic Page daily presenting six humorous strips has endeared "Joe's Car," "The Big, Little Family," "Little Mary Mixup," "Katinka," "Leave It to Lou," and "Vivian the Vamp," to a host of readers.

The Evening World's Kiddie Klub gained during the year not only in membership but in reputation as an organization of value to its members. Under the direction of "Cousin" Eleanor Schorer the Kiddie Klub gives encouragement to those of its members who have ability to write and draw, by publishing their contributions in the Kiddie Klub Korner. Two yearly entertainments are given by the children gifted in singing, dancing and dramatics. With these methods latent talent has been discovered and fostered by the Klub. On Wednesday, July 23, 1920, Luna Park and its attractions were open to all members wearing their pins. Upward of 35,000 children and parents enjoyed the day. During Christmas week two performances of the "Wishing Ring" were given at the Manhattan Opera House. The play was written and directed by Miss Schorer. One hundred children took part.

EDITORIAL SECTION FEATURES.

Among the Editorial Section features were: A symposium on insanity by Drs. George H. Kirby, A. A. Brill, and Walter Timme; Charles W. Wood's interviews with Governor Alfred E. Smith, Governor-elect Nathan L. Miller and Eugene V. Debs just before election, and with the leading men of China; Dr. Louis Levine's interviews with Prof. Robert H. Lowie, Dr. George D. Strayer, Otto Kahn, Pierrepont B. Noyes, Col. Arthur Woods, Richard S. Childs, Sidney Hillman, Augustus Thomas, Frank A. Vanderlip, Whiting Williams, Prof. John Erskine and John Foster Dulles; Rowland Thomas's interviews with Senator Frelinghuysen, Senator Kenyon, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Henry P. Davison, and Major Gen. Sir Charles V. K. Townsend; Arthur Benington's interviews with Archbishop Hayes, former Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Gen. Goethals, Peter Collins, and Dr. David Orr Edson. Among contributors of special articles to this section were Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Ernest Harvier, Charles S. Albert, Rowland Thomas,

Arthur Benington, P. W. Wilson, John Godfrey Saxe, Bertrand Russell, Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, Samuel Seabury, A. G. Gardiner, Harold Lord Varney, and Capt. Yates Sterling, Jr., U. S. A.

VIEWS AND THE NEWS OF BOOKS.

A feature of The Sunday World throughout the year is the department of "Views and the News of the World of Books," under the editorship of E. W. Osborn. On this page, which appears in the Editorial Section, books are treated primarily as matters of news, but also with the fairest possible judgment as to their place and value before the reading public. Followers of this department will find themselves kept well in touch with the literary interests of the current hour. Also under Mr. Osborn's conduct is a column, "Turning the Pages," published every Saturday in The Evening World.

THE SUNDAY WORLD MAGAZINE SECTION:

The Magazine Section, always marked by variety, excelled itself in 1920 by the numbers of topics it treated and by the diversity of the writers. Ever alive to the newest currents of art, it printed pages of pictures of which the following are typical: W. Nevinson's "Views of New York"; a portrait of Gov. Cox (on the eve of Election Day), etched in dry-point by Walter Tittle; an "American Madonna," by F. Luis Mora; a fantasy by that inimitable cartoonist Alfred Frueh, entitled "Fruit Tree Fancies"; a wonderful reproduction in colors of Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia," this in celebration of the Raphael quatro-centennial; one of the paintings that have caused Alfred Wolmark to be called revolutionary; a page of lovely etched portraits by Zarokilli; impressions of New York by the great Russian artist Arzybasheff; a series of "Old Bill," by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather; a series of Herb Roth caricatures of Oriental life drawn by him while travelling in China, Burma and Japan; a series of Richard F. Lahey's interpretations of underworld life in New York with clever verses by John Farrar; John Held's striking wood cuts illustrative of city life. Several of Louis Biedermann's panoramic cartoons, such as the "Empire City Beautiful," "Moving Day," "Suburban Service Station on Monday Morning" and others in his own individual style. Then there were those charming sketches of New York from an office window by J. E. Bourquin, a business man whose avocation is art; the clever caricatures of Massaguer, the Cuban cartoonist; a series of conceptions of beauty, each by one of the most popular of American artists; the clever, attractive and sometimes bizarre costume designs by Jean Bradin, Jean Renwick Roget and Barksdale Rogers. Henry Tyrrell again contributed many articles on the newest ideas in art. Edwin H. Smith continued to lift the veil and expose the secrets of the underworld. Karl K. Kitchen, fresh from Europe, described conditions in the once rich and gay capitals of the Old World, and wrote also a series of episodes in the life of Maybelle Meringue, chorus girl. Marion Weinstein's sketches of the Palestine of to-day, Konrad Bercovici's tales of the Ghetto, vignettes of the strange and amusing side of New York life, by Michael Gold and Prosper Buranelli, the Swami Kripananda's articles on abolishing death and John T. Quimby's amusing adventures of Shylock Holmes, the fake detective, were among the notable features. Arthur Benington succeeded in bringing the puzzling Einstein theory within the comprehension of the man in the street. H. Gernsback contributed several clever scientific fantasies. The modern craze for spiritism was reflected in articles in which both sides were set forth by specialists. Among other contributors may be mentioned Sarah McDougall, Rene Gibbs, Hildegard Hawthorne, John Farrar, Major Gen. William C. Haan, U. S. A. and Horace Brodsky. The pages headed "New and Odd Things in Science" and "Things You Ought to Know," continued to present in a popular form the latest discoveries in science and in medicine.

THE GRAVURE SECTION.

In The World's Gravure Section the most interesting pictures from all parts of the world were published—many of them exclusively. Air pictures of New York City and of the palatial homes on Long Island were shown. An interesting series of "Old New York" views was run and for three months "America's Prettiest Girls" were featured, each city having a page to itself. A map of New York in 1920, drawn by a World artist, Louis Biedermann, was reproduced. An interesting page was made up from photographs collected by Herb Roth, a World artist, on a 32,000-mile trip to the Far East. There was, also, a series of action photographs of New York City's affairs, by Jack Sussman.

SOCIETY PAGE FEATURES.

The features of the society pages of the Sunday and daily issues of The World, edited by Mrs. Josephine R. Ober are: "The Tattler's" talk on social topics of the week; also:

All large social functions, including the Horse Show, dramatic performances of the Junior League, Charity Ball, Junior Assemblies, Metropolitan Dances, Friday Juniors, Colony Dances, the Bachelors and many others. A list, alphabetical, of the season's debutantes with names of parents, addresses, and dates of debuts—individual descriptions of coming-out parties with names of guests—publication throughout the winter season of a weekly calendar of social events—descriptions of outdoor Horse and Dog Shows during the spring and summer at Mineola, Piping Rock, etc., with notes of society folks at Belmont Park and other race tracks—publication on Sundays of write-ups of women's clubs, with personal notes—weekly letters from Southern resorts in the winter, and a complete resort department during the summer. Society photographs are a special feature, Sunday and daily.

BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play completed the seventh year of its existence in July. Its primary purpose, as declared at the outset, is to promote accuracy and fair play in the columns of The World, to correct carelessness, and to stamp out fakes and fakers. All complaints involving these questions, including libel actions, are turned over to this bureau and carefully inquired into and, if they are found to be well-grounded, corrections are made. A record is kept of each case investigated, with a card index of those responsible for articles complained of. Faking and chronic carelessness are punished by dismissal. In practice the idea has worked out well. Members of The World staff, and its correspondents everywhere, have, with very few exceptions, worked in harmony with the bureau. The World's example has been followed by many other newspapers throughout the country.

Administered in the spirit of fair play the bureau has created good will and confidence often even when complaints had in the beginning been resentful. When damage has resulted from erroneous publications, and the person injured has shown a willingness to arbitrate in good faith and upon a reasonable basis, settlements have been made without recourse to the courts. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss characterized the operations of The World's bureau as "the Golden Rule applied to journalism."

The bureau has made a practice of opposing attacks and complaints that have no merit. In the early stages of its operation it learned that there are lawyers in New York who make a specialty of stirring up libel litigation, and who seemingly are not adverse to representing criminals and otherwise disreputable characters who sometimes bring suits on false and perjured complaints. A card index covering a period of more than twenty years reveals the names of lawyers who have made a practice of stirring up libel litigation, and whenever attempts are made to recover damages in these cases The World has spared neither trouble nor expense in fighting to the last ditch. As a result some lawyers have been disbarred or suspended from practice, and several notoriously crooked litigants have been sent to prison. For the investigation of complaints the bureau has an abnormally long reach. It may call upon World correspondents in any and every corner of the civilized world for information and assistance. The telegraph, the cable, and the wireless are at its disposal. It has sent its trained investigators throughout the United States from Maine to California, to Canada, Mexico, and South America, and to Great Britain and all the principal countries of Europe. As a result of the bureau's activities there has been a steady decrease in libel suits.

Postal Information.

(Revised from the United States Official Postal Guide.)

FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates on letters to Canada and the other British Colonies, and to Great Britain and Ireland, two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

The above rates apply to letters to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; the Bahamas, the Barbadoes British Guiana, British Honduras, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Dutch West Indies, the Leeward Islands, Mexico, Newfoundland, Trinidad (including Tobago), New Zealand, Republic of Panama, and the Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia).

Rates on letters to all other countries—five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction.

Rates on postal cards to all countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama), one cent to each—two cents each; on return or reply cards, four cents each.

Rates on printed matter of all kinds (including newspapers)—one cent for each two ounces or fraction,

Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class to Canada, Cuba, Mexico or Panama—1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Rates on commercial papers (including legal and insurance, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)—five cents for the first ten ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Rates on samples of merchandise—two cents for the first four ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Registration fee, in addition to postage, ten cents. Letters and postals may be despatched even if no postage whatever is prepaid.

International parcel post rates from the United States—twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. This service covers practically all parts of the world. To many countries packages must pay, in addition, a "transit rate" to carry them through intermediate countries. For amount of these rates, apply to the Postmaster.

Letters and Postal Cards must be despatched to Canada and Mexico if prepaid one full rate of postage and to Cuba and Panama whether prepaid or not. Other articles for Cuba and Panama must be prepaid at least in part and for Canada and Mexico in full.

Packages Must Not Be Sealed—Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama unless they are so wrapped that their contents can be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers. Any article inclosed in an envelope as the word "envelope" is generally used, without regard to its size, is considered to be "in the usual and ordinary form" of a letter. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided, the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and that the package is so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

Includes mail addressed for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and that for transmission to or from the United States or its possessions and to officers or members of crews of United States naval vessels, to or from the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, and to officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan. The domestic rates apply to all these places.

Rates on letters (other than drop letters)—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop Letters—Two cents an ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at letter carrier Post Offices, including offices where village delivery service by carrier has been established or at offices which are not letter carrier offices if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed are served by rural carrier; and 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at offices where letter carrier service is not established, or at offices where the patrons are not served by rural carriers. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters. When any persons or concerns of any city or place send their letters in bulk for mailing for local delivery at a Post Office in another place where the 1 cent drop letter rate is applicable, such letters are not drop letters and are not entitled to the 1 cent drop letter rate, but are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters mailed at a post office for delivery to patrons thereof by star-route carrier and those deposited in boxes along a star or rural route are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Aeroplane Mail, consisting of first class matter, including sealed packages not exceeding 30 inches in length and girth combined, is chargeable with postage at the rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Special aeroplane stamps are not required, but any stamps good for postage may be used.

The Limit of Weight of first class matter is the same as for fourth class matter.

REGULATIONS REGARDING MAILS TO AND FROM AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

All mail matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to soldiers and others, including civilians connected with the United States Army of Occupation in Germany, and all mail originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. United States postage stamps only are valid for the prepayment of postage on matter above described, provided that the stamps in use in the Canal Zone and the Philippines are valid for the prepayment of postage on such matter as originates in those possessions.

Mail intended for members of the American forces in Germany should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner and be addressed in the following manner: (1) Name of addressee, including his rank, first name in full, and initials, if any; (2) official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs; and (3) the words "American Forces in Germany, Coblenz, Germany."

In order to prevent delay in despatch and secure prompt delivery of mail addressed to such forces it is important that the postage be fully prepaid.

Parcels must not exceed 25 pounds in weight.

Letters of soldiers, sailors and marines may be sent through the mails without prepayment of postage, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the envelope the name of the soldier, sailor or marine, together with the designation of the service to which he belongs.

Any article of mail may be specially delivered on an extra payment of ten cents.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—NO LIMIT TO WEIGHT. RATES TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers and periodicals unsealed, 1 cent each 4 ounces or fraction. Incomplete copies, 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Zones applicable to fourth-class matter applicable to advertising portions of second-class matter mailed by publisher or news agent.

For the purpose of determining the rate of postage publishers are required, with the first mailing of each issue, to file with the Postmaster a copy of such issue together with a statement of such information as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound the rate of postage shall be one cent.

The zone rates provided by this law relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Certain non-profit publications are not subject to zone rates on advertising portions.

Where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as to the general public.

THIRD-CLASS (PRINTED) MATTER RATES—LIMIT OF WEIGHT, FOUR POUNDS.

On each individually addressed piece or package, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Packages of 4 pounds or less, containing third and fourth-class matter, are chargeable at the higher rate. If the package exceeds 4 pounds and contains parcel post and miscellaneous printed matter, the rate is as fourth-class matter.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER RATES.

(Domestic Parcel Post.)

Must be fully prepaid—unsealed.

(*a*) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(*c*) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the table below, except as provided in paragraph (*d*), a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*d*) **Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone,** are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, chargeable at the rate of 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*e*) **Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, etc.**—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters; (8) between the United States and the American forces in Germany.

(*f*) **Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama**—Twelve cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces, when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 20 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The special delivery fee is 10 cents in addition to the regular postage.

The limit of weight of fourth-class matter is 70 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion, and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska, and any point in the United States or its possessions, 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold dust must be in sealed package not over 11 pounds in weight and must be sent by registered mail.

Packages of merchandise that weigh over 4 ounces and not over 4 pounds 6 ounces, may be sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, at the eighth zone rate of postage (12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof). Parcels for Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama must be accompanied by customs declarations regardless of their weight. Packages of merchandise weighing not more than 4 ounces may be mailed, at the postage rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. Customs declarations are required on such parcels of merchandise of 4 ounces or less to Mexico and the Republic of Panama. Packages of merchandise cannot be insured or sent C. O. D., but may be registered for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. Mailable merchandise for Mexico and the Republic of Panama, at the option of the sender, may also be sent by international parcel post if it conforms to the requirements.

A war stamp tax of 1 cent for each postage charge of 25 cents, or fractional part of 25 cents, must be paid on parcel post or fourth-class matter on which the postage amounts to not less than 25 cents. Special Internal Revenue stamps must be used. They are for sale by Postmasters.

NOTE—The war stamp tax does not apply to parcels sent to (1) United States forces in Germany, (2) Porto Rico, (3) Philippine Islands, (4) Canal Zone, (5) Virgin Islands of the United States, (6) Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group belonging to the United States, (7) United States Naval vessels, (8) Parcels addressed to foreign countries, (9) Parcels sent by officers or employees of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or political subdivision thereof, in the discharge of Governmental functions, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the address side of the wrapper or label the official designation or name, together with the address of the department, office, or officer by whom sent, as evidence of their being transmitted in the discharge of the Governmental functions of the United States, or of a State or political subdivision thereof, and consequently exempt from the war stamp tax, and (10) parcels of merchandise mailed by the American Red Cross to be used exclusively in connection with war work for the benefit of the United States.

PARCEL POST ZONE RATES—(Domestic Mail Matter.)

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	1st Zone. Up to 50 Miles.	2d Zone. 50 to 150 Miles.	3d Zone. 150 to 300 Miles.	4th Zone. 300 to 600 Miles.	5th Zone. 600 to 1,000 Mls.	6th Zone. 1,000 to 1,400 Mls.	7th Zone. 1,400 to 1,800 Mls.	8th Zone. Over 1,800 Mls.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Consular invoices for Cuba—Regardless of the fact that it is necessary to attach a customs declaration to each package of merchandise for Cuba, the customs regulations of that country require that the senders of merchandise must present at the proper Cuban consular office for certification a consular invoice covering the merchandise, if the merchandise represents a value of $5 or more. Invoices mailed at United States Post Offices, where no Cuban consular office is located, are excepted from this requirement. The consular invoice may either accompany the package or be sent under separate cover.

Return postage—Packages of merchandise originally prepaid at the rate of 12 cents a pound and returned as undeliverable from Mexico and Panama are subject to a return charge equal to the amount of postage originally prepaid. This charge does not apply to packages of merchandise weighing 4 ounces or less and originally prepaid at the rate of 1 cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Registered mail—The fee is 10 cents over the regular postage. *Articles admissible*—Any mailable article, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the usual fee and postage at the first-class rate are paid.

INSURED AND C. O. D. MAIL.

Fourth-class domestic mail (parcel post) may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage in an amount equivalent to its actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $5 upon payment of a fee of three cents, $25 upon payment of five cents, $50 upon payment of ten cents, or $100 upon payment of twenty-five cents, in addition to the postage, but indemnity will not be allowed for the loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be sent C. O. D. between domestic money-order offices upon payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps affixed to the parcel when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, and upon payment of a twenty-five-cent fee in stamps when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Parcels cannot be sent C. O. D. to the Philippine Islands or foreign countries. C. O. D. parcels are automatically insured, by the payment of the C. O. D. fee, for their value up to $50 and $100, respectively, according to the fee paid.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.51 to $5.00, 5 cents; $5.01 to $10.00, 8 cents; $10.01 to $20.00, 10 cents; $20.01 to $30.00, 12 cents; $30.01 to $40.00, 15 cents; $40.01 to $50.00, 18 cents; $50.01 to $60.00, 20 cents; $60.01 to $75.00, 25 cents; $75.01 to $100.00, 30 cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00, up to $1.00 for $100 00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States Post Office (continental); after that, only at the office designated. In the United States insular possessions, colonies of Great Britain, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season; poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities; indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings—The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, or by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals. No account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, in the name of any person as an officer of a corporation, association, or society, in the name of any person as a member of a firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons. A person may open a postal savings account at any depository post office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal savings account either at the same office or at different offices. Amounts less than $1 may be saved by purchasing 10-cent postal savings stamps. A postal savings card which is furnished free of cost, with ten postal savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash. Postal savings stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not give them in exchange for postage stamps, nor give postage stamps in exchange for postal savings stamps. Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, 2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, the name of the depository office, and the date on which interest begins. Postal savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits for registered or coupon United States postal savings bonds, issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and payable 20 years from such date. Both principal and interest is payable in United States gold coin. The bonds are tax-free. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Prisoner's Mail—A letter addressed to a person imprisoned to await trial, upon indictment, or pending indictment, should be delivered in accordance with the order of the person addressed. In the absence of an order the mail may be delivered to the sheriff or officer having charge of the prisoner.

Husband or Wife—Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other, against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary the wife's letters will be delivered with the husband's mail unless they be known to live separately.

Minors—The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian.

Officials—Mail addressed to a public official, or to an officer of a corporation, by his title, will be delivered to the person actually holding the office designated in the address.

Advertised Mail—The addressee is required to identify it and pay a fee of 1 cent.

Delivery to Sender—When the sender of a letter desires to recall it his application must be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing.

Registered and fourth-class matter are not mailable at mail cars.

Prepayment of Postage on domestic matter at time of mailing, by stamps affixed, is required. By special permission, however, postage may be paid in money on matter of the first, second, third, and fourth classes when mailed in quantities. Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to mail. When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlies another, concealing part of its surface, the stamp thus covered is not taken into account in prepayment.

What First-Class Matter Consists of—It embraces written matter, namely: Letters, postal cards post cards (private mailing cards), and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law to be placed upon matter of other classes. Matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class. *Note*—Typewriting and carbon and letter-press copies thereof are the equivalent of handwriting and are classed as such in all cases.

List of Articles Included in First-Class Matter—Assessment notices (printed) with amount due written therein; albums (autograph) containing written matter; blank books with written entries; bank checks filled out in writing, either canceled or uncanceled; legal and other blank printed forms signed officially; blank forms, filled out in writing; cards or letters (printed) bearing a written date, where the date is not the date of the card, but gives information as to when the sender will call, or deliver something otherwise referred to, or is the date when something will occur or is acknowledged to have been received; cards (printed) which by having a signature attached are converted into personal communications, such as receipts, orders for articles furnished by addressee, etc.; cards (visiting) bearing written name—except single cards enclosed with third or fourth-class matter, and bearing the name of the sender; certificates, checks, diplomas, receipts, etc., filled out in writing; communications entirely in print—with exception of name of sender—sent in identical terms by many persons to the same address; copy (manuscript or typewritten) unaccompanied with proof-sheets thereof; folders made of stiff paper, the entire inner surface of which cannot be examined except at risk of breaking the seal, and those having many folds or pages, requiring the use of an instrument to examine the inner surfaces; hand or typewritten matter and letter-press or manifold (carbon) copies, imitations or reproductions of hand or typewritten matter not mailed at the post

office window or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical copies; letters (old or remailed) sent singly or in bulk; price-lists (printed) containing written figures changing individual items; receipts (printed) with written signatures; sealed matter of any class, or matter so wrapped as not to be easily examined, except original packages of proprietary articles of merchandise put up as prescribed, and seeds and other articles that may be inclosed in sealed, transparent envelopes, stenographic shorthand notes; typewritten matter, original letter-press and manifold copies thereof; unsealed written communications.

WHAT SECOND-CLASS MATTER CONSISTS OF.

Second-class matter consists of newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of the entry as such. **On the wrapper**, or the matter itself, there may be written or printed: (1) The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from;" (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent and date subscription ends; (3) the words "sample copy," or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be. **On the matter** itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks, not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention. Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate.

Periodicals Not Desired—Such as are not wanted should be refused by those to whom addressed and not removed from the Post Office, or they may be returned to the Postmaster, indorsed "refused." The Post Office Department does not determine as to the liability of a subscriber for the price of a periodical. A subscriber should give a publisher prompt notice of a change in address.

WHAT THIRD-CLASS MATTER CONSISTS OF.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers, and periodicals not admitted to the second-class nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. Books are included in fourth class or parcel-post mail, as also is miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than four pounds. *Note*—Matter printed on material other than paper is fourth-class. A circular is a printed letter sent in identical terms to several persons. It may bear a written, typewritten or hand-stamped date, name and address of person addressed and of the sender, and corrections of mere typographical errors. When a name (except that of the addressee or sender), date (other than that of the circular), or anything else is handwritten or typewritten in the body of a circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, the circular is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate, whether sealed or unsealed. Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, neostyle, multigraph, or similar mechanical process will be treated as third-class matter, provided they are mailed at the post office or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical, unsealed copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less quantity, they will be subject to the first-class rate. Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible in the mails under certain conditions at special rates, which may be ascertained from the postmaster. Parcels of printed matter weighing more than four pounds which do not exceed the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter, come within that class and are mailable at the parcel post rates.

List of Articles Included in Third-Class Matter—Address tags and labels mainly in print; advertisements printed on blotting paper; architectural designs (printed); assessment notices, wholly in print; blank notes and other printed blanks or forms, mainly in print; blind, indented, or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind, except such as are entitled to free transmission; blue prints; calendar pads mainly in print; calendars, printed on paper; cards, printed with perforations for carrying coin; cards, Christmas, Easter, etc., printed on paper; circulars; clippings (press) with name and date of paper stamped or written in; correspondence of the blind; coupons, printed; engravings and wood cuts printed on paper; insurance applications and other blank forms mainly in print; labels and tags mainly in print; legal blanks and forms of insurance applications, mainly in print; lithographs; maps printed upon paper, with the necessary mountings; newspaper "headings," or clippings with name and date of paper stamped or written in; notes, blank, mainly in print; order blanks and report forms, mainly in print—a single order blank, mainly in print, may be inclosed with fourth-class matter mailed at the rates for that class; photographs, printed on paper; plans and architectural designs, printed; postage stamps, canceled or uncanceled; postal cards, bearing printed advertisements, mailed in bulk; post cards, bearing on the message side illustrations or other printed matter, mailed in bulk; price lists, wholly in print; printed blank notes, printed calendars, labels, plans and architectural designs; printed matter having samples of merchandise attached covering less than 20 per cent. of the space; proof-sheets, printed, with or without manuscript; reproductions or imitations of hand or typewriting, when mailed under the conditions prescribed; sheet music; tags and labels, printed; valentines, printed on paper; visiting cards, printed; wood cuts and engravings (prints).

WHAT FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST) CONSISTS OF.

List of Articles Included in Fourth-Class Matter—Albums, photograph and autograph, blank; artificial flowers; bees, when packed as prescribed; bill heads; blank address tags and labels; blank books, blank books with printed headings, blank cards or paper, blank diaries, and blank post and postal cards; blotting paper, blank; books; botanical specimens; bulbs; calendar pads, mainly blank; calendars or other matter printed on celluloid; card coin-holders, not printed; cards, blank; cards, printed playing, of all kinds; catalogues (in the form of books); celluloid, printed or unprinted; check books; Christmas and Easter cards printed on other material than paper; coin; combination calendar and memorandum pads, mainly blank; crayon pictures; cut flowers; cuts, wood or metal; dissected maps and pictures; drawings, framed or unframed; dried fruit; Easter cards, when printed on other material than paper; electrotype plates; engravings, when framed; envelopes, printed or unprinted, except when addressed and inclosed singly with third-class matter; flowers, cut or artificial; forms, order, legal, etc., mainly blank; framed engravings, pictures and other printed matter; game; geological specimens; grain; letter-heads; maps, printed on cloth; meat and food products; merchandise samples; memorandum books; merchandise, sealed proprietary articles, put up and labeled in printing as prescribed; metals and minerals; napkins, paper or cloth, printed or unprinted; oil paintings, framed or unframed; order blanks and report forms, mainly blank (spaces covered by ruled lines being regarded as blank), are fourth-class matter; however, one copy may be inclosed with third-class matter mailed at the rate for that class; paper bags and wrapping paper, printed or unprinted; patent medicines; patterns, printed or unprinted; pen or pencil drawings; photograph albums; photographic negatives and kodak films; plants and plant products; postal and post cards, mainly blank; printed matter, miscellaneous, when mailed in parcels weighing more than four pounds; printed matter having samples of merchandise permanently attached covering 20 per cent. or more of the space; printed matter on other material than paper; roots; rulers; wooden or metal, including those bearing printed advertisements; samples of cloth; samples of flour or other manufactured grain; scions; sealed packages of proprietary articles of merchandise put up and labeled in printing as prescribed; seeds, soap, soap wrappers, complete (printed coupons cut from such wrappers are third-class matter); stationery; tags, blank; tape measures; tintypes; tobacco; Valentines printed on material other than paper; wall paper, water color painting; wrapping paper, printed or unprinted.

Fourth-class or parcel post matter must bear the name and address of the sender.

Astronomical Calculations for 1921.

THE Astronomical calculations are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for this work by Arthur Newton.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1921 corresponds to the year 7429-30 of the Byzantine era; 5681-82 of the Jewish era, the year 5682 commencing at sunset October 2; 2674 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2697 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 675th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2581 of the Japanese era, and to the tenth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1339-40 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1340 beginning at sunset September 3. The 146th year of the independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1921.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	B	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	3	Roman Indiction	4
Epact	21	Solar Cycle	26	Julian Period	6634

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5508, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Era	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Era of Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins March	20	10	51 P. M.	*Eastern Standard Time (Old).*
Summer Solstice	Summer	begins June	21	6	36 P. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins September	23	9	20 A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins December	22	4	8 A. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to January 16; March 2 to May 10; July 8 to August 23; October 31 to December 27.

VENUS—April 22 to end of year.

MARS—June 29 to end of year.

JUPITER—January 1 to March 4; September 22 to end of year.

SATURN—January 1 to March 12; September 21 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—January 16 to March 2; May 10 to July 8; August 23 to October 31; December 27 to end of year.

VENUS—January 1 to April 22.

MARS—January 1 to June 29.

JUPITER—March 4 to September 22.

SATURN—March 12 to September 21

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons; are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

Church Memoranda for 1921.

January.

1 Saturday.
2 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
9 i. Sun. after Epiphany.
16 ii. " " "
23 Septuagesima Sunday.
30 Sexagesima Sunday.

February.

1 Tuesday.
2 Purification.
6 Quinquagesima Sun.
9 Ash Wednesday.
13 i. Sunday in Lent.
20 ii. " " "
27 iii. " " "

March.

1 Tuesday.
3 Thurs. (Mi-Careme.)
6 iv. Sunday in Lent.
13 v. " " "
20 Palm Sunday.
25 Good Friday. (Annunciation.)
27 Easter Sunday.

April.

1 Friday.
3 i. Sunday aft. Easter.
10 ii. " " "
17 iii. " " "
23 St. George.
24 iv. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.

1 Rogation Sunday.
5 Ascension Day.
8 i. Sun. aft. Ascension
15 Pentecost (Whit. Sun.)
22 Trinity Sunday.
26 Corpus Christi.
29 i. Sunday after Trinity.

June.

1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity
12 iii. " " "
19 iv. " " "
24 St. John the Baptist.
26 v. Sunday aft. Trinity.
29 SS. Peter and Paul.

July.

1 Friday.
3 vi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
10 vii. " " "
17 viii. " " "
24 ix. " " "
31 x. " " "

August.

1 Monday.
6 Transfiguration.
7 xi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xii. " " "
15 Assumption.
21 xiii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
28 xiv. " " "

September.

1 Thursday.
4 xv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
11 xvi. " " "
18 xvii. " " "
25 xviii. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 Saturday.
2 xix. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xx. " " "
16 xxi. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist.)
23 xxii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
30 xxiii. " " "

November.

1 Tuesday—All Saints.
6 xxiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
13 xxv. " " "
20 xxvi. " " "
27 i. Sunday in Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sunday in Advent.
11 iii. " " "
18 iv. " " "
25 Sun.—Christmas Day.
27 St. John (Evangelist)

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

DATES OF MOVABLE EPISCOPAL FEASTS.

DAYS, ETC.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Golden Number	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sunday Letter	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C
Sundays after Epiphany	4	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	4	3
Septuagesima	Feb. 4	Jan. 27	Feb. 16	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	Jan. 28	Feb. 17	Feb. 8	Jan. 31
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 21	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Feb. 17
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 25	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Passion Sunday	Mar. 25	Mar. 17	April. 6	Mar. 21	Mar. 13	April. 2	Mar. 18	April. 6	April. 29	Mar. 21
Palm Sunday	April. 1	Mar. 24	April. 13	Mar. 28	Mar. 20	April. 9	Mar. 25	April. 13	April. 5	Mar. 28
Good Friday	April. 6	Mar. 29	April. 18	April. 2	Mar. 25	April. 14	Mar. 30	April. 18	April. 10	April. 2
Easter Day	April. 8	Mar. 31	April. 20	April. 4	Mar. 27	April. 16	April. 1	April. 20	April. 12	April. 4
Rogation Sunday	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 9	May. 1	May. 21	May. 6	May. 25	May. 17	May. 9
Ascension Day	May. 17	May. 9	May. 29	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 10	May. 29	May. 21	May. 13
Whitsunday	May. 27	May. 19	June. 8	May. 23	May. 15	June. 4	May. 20	June. 8	June. 31	May. 23
Trinity Sunday	June. 3	May. 26	June. 15	May. 30	May. 22	June. 11	May. 24	June. 15	June. 7	May. 30
Sundays after Trinity	25	26	23	25	26	24	26	23	24	25
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

JEWISH HOLIDAYS FESTIVALS AND FASTS.

FESTIVALS AND FASTS.	Hebrew	Date.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
New Year	Tisbri	1	Sept. 17, M.	Sept. 7, St.	Sept. 25, Th.	Sept. 13, M.	Oct. 3, M.
Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3	Sept. 19, W.	Sept. 9, M.	Sept. 27, St.	Sept. 15, W.	Oct. 5, W.
Day of Atonement	Tishri	10	Sept. 26, W.	Sept. 16, M.	Oct. 4, St.	Sept. 22, W.	Oct. 12, W.
Tabernacles, 1st Day	Tishri	15	Oct. 1, M.	Sept. 21, St.	Oct. 9, Th.	Sept. 27, M.	Oct. 17, M.
Tabernacles, 8th Day	Tishri	22	Oct. 8, M.	Sept. 28, St.	Oct. 16, Th.	Oct. 4, M.	Oct. 24, M.
Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23	Oct. 9, T.	Sept. 29, S.	Oct. 17, F.	Oct. 5, T.	Oct. 25, T.
Hanukah	Kislev	25	Dec. 10, M.	Nov. 29, F.	Dec. 17, W.	Dec. 6, M.	Dec. 26, M.
Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10	Dec. 25, T.	Dec. 13, F.	Jan. 1, Th.	Dec. 21, T.	Jan. 10, T.
Purim	Adar	14	Feb. 26, T.	.....	Mar. 4, Th.	.....	Mar. 14, T.
Purim (Leap Year)	Adar Sheni	14	.....	Mar. 16, S.	.....	Mar. 24, Th.	.....
Passover, 1st Day	Nisan	15	Mar. 28, Th.	Apr. 15, T.	Apr. 3, St.	Apr. 23, St.	Apr. 13, Th.
Passover, 7th Day	Nisan	21	Apr. 3, W.	Apr. 21, M.	Apr. 9, F.	Apr. 29, F.	Apr. 19, W.
Passover, Last Day	Nisan	22	Apr. 4, T.	Apr. 22, T.	Apr. 10, St.	Apr. 30, St.	Apr. 20, Th.
Feast of weeks	Sivan	6	May 17, F.	June 4, W.	May 23, St.	June 12, S.	June 2, F.
Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17	June 27, Th.	July 15, T.	July 3, St.	July 23, St.	July 13, Th.
Fast of Ab*	Ab	9	July 18, Th.	Aug. 5, T.	July 24, St.	Aug. 13, St.	Aug. 3, Th.

Greek Church Calendar, 1921.

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New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	New Style	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Mar. 14	Great Lent begins	Mar. 1	Sept. 12	*St. Alexander Nevsky	Aug. 30
Apr. 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Apr. 24	Palm Sunday	Apr. 11	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
Apr. 29	Great Friday	Apr. 16	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
May 1	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Apr. 18	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
May 6	St. George	Apr. 23	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
June 9	Ascension	May 27	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
June 19	Pentecost	June 6	1922		
June 20	Holy Ghost	June 7	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1921.

Year.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	Year.	Name of Month	Month Begins
1339..	Jomadi I	Jan. 11, 1921	1339..	Dulkaada	July 7, 1921
1339..	Jomadi II	Feb. 10, 1921	1339..	Dulheggia	Aug. 6, 1921
1339..	Rajab	Mar. 11, 1921	1340..	Muharram (New Year)	Sept. 4, 1921
1339..	Shaaban	Apr. 10, 1921	1340..	Saphar	Oct. 4, 1921
1339..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	May 9, 1921	1340..	Rabia I	Nov. 2, 1921
			1340..	Rabia II	Dec. 2, 1921
1339..	Shawall	June 8, 1921		Jomadi I	Dec. 31, 1921

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: it may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the action of the Sun and Moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the Earth's mass and, in a much less degree, the disturbing influence of the planets upon the Earth's orbit, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Caesar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the year. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, by the Turkish Parliament in 1917, by the Bolshevist Government of Russia in 1918, and by Roumania in 1919. Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and the Greek Church still use the Julian Calendar.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

IN September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian Calendar was resumed.

STANDARD TIME.

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limits of the zones about half way between the standard meridians. Since Jan. 1, 1919, U. S. standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo and Columbus, O.; Huntington, W. Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N.C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. U. S. standard central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. Dak.; Pierre, S. Dak.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan.; Sweetwater and San Angelo, Texas. U. S. standard mountain time is used from the second line to a line through Helena and Butte, Mon.; Pocatello, Idaho; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific time is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

12 O'CLOCK NOON U. S. STANDARD EASTERN TIME COMPARED WITH CLOCKS IN FOREIGN CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1 00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7 00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON UNITED STATES STANDARD EASTERN TIME AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES:

Atlanta, Ga.	11.00 A.M.	Detroit, Mich.	12.00 NOON	Norfolk, Va.	12.00 NOON
Atlantic City, N. J.	12.00 NOON	El Paso, Tex.	10.00 A.M.	Omaha, Neb.	11.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md.	12.00 NOON	Galveston, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala.	11.00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind.	11.00 A.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass.	12.00 NOON	Kansas City, Mo.	11.00 A.M.	Richmond, Va.	12.00 NOON
Buffalo, N. Y.	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Calif.	9.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C.	12.00 NOON	Louisville, Ky.	11.00 A.M.	San Francisco, Calif.	9.00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill.	11.00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn.	11.00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga.	12.00 NOON
Cincinnati, O.	11.00 A.M.	Milwaukee, Wis.	11.00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash.	9.00 A.M.
Cleveland, O.	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Nashville, Tenn.	11.00 A.M.	Topeka, Kans.	11.00 A.M.
Denver, Col.	10.00 A.M.	New Orleans, La.	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C.	12.00 NOON

United States Standard Eastern Time is time of the meridian 75° west from Greenwich. If Summer time be desired one hour must be added to the time given in the two tables above. Summer time, or Daylight saving time, is still in use throughout Europe; also, in some American cities and commonwealths.

LONGITUDE DIFFERENCE.

THE DIFFERENCE IN LONGITUDE BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN CITIES; MEASURED FROM NEW YORK EAST OR WEST AS INDICATED:

	H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.	
Aden	7	56	E.	Dublin	4	31	E.	Melbourne	14	36	E.
Alexandria	6	55	E.	Hamburg	5	36	E.	Mexico City	1	40	W.
Amsterdam	5	16	E.	Havana		33	W.	Natal	7	0	E.
Athens	6	31	E.	Havre	4	56	E.	Paris	5	5	E.
Berlin	5	49	E.	Hongkong	12	33	E.	Petrograd	6	57	E.
Berne	5	26	E.	Honolulu	5	36	W.	Rio de Janeiro	2	3	E.
Bogota		1	W.	Lima		13	W.	Rome	5	46	E.
Bombay	9	47	E.	Lisbon	4	20	E.	Santiago (Chile)	0	13	E.
Bremen	5	31	E.	Liverpool	4	44	E.	Sitka, Alaska	4	5	W.
Brussels	5	13	E.	London	4	56	E.	Stockholm	6	8	E.
Constantinople	6	52	E.	Madrid	4	41	E.	Vienna	6	1	E.
Copenhagen	5	46	E.	Manila	13	0	E.	Yokohoma	14	14	E.

THE DIFFERENCE IN LONGITUDE BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND THE FOLLOWING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES MEASURED EAST OR WEST FROM NEW YORK AS INDICATED:

	H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.	
Atlanta, Ga.		42	W.	Detroit, Mich.		36	W.	Norfolk, Va.		9	W.
Atlantic City, N. J.		2	W.	El Paso, Tex.	2	10	W.	Omaha, Neb.	1	28	W.
Baltimore, Md.		10	W.	Galveston, Tex.	1	23	W.	Philadelphia, Pa.		5	W.
Birmingham, Ala.		52	W.	Indianapolis, Ind.		48	W.	Pittsburgh, Pa.		24	W.
Boston, Mass.		12	E.	Kansas City, Mo.	1	22	W.	Richmond, Va.		14	W.
Buffalo, N. Y.		20	W.	Los Angeles, Calif.	2	57	W.	Salt Lake City, Utah	2	32	W.
Charleston, S. C		24	W.	Louisville, Ky.		47	W.	San Francisco, Calif.	3	14	W.
Chicago, Ill.		55	W.	Memphis, Tenn.	1	4	W.	Savannah, Ga.		28	W.
Cincinnati, O.		42	W.	Milwaukee, Wis.		56	W.	Seattle, Wash.	3	13	W.
Cleveland, O.		30	W.	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	17	W.	St. Louis, Mo.	1	5	W.
Dallas, Tex.	1	31	W.	Nashville, Tenn.		51	W.	Topeka, Kans.	1	27	W.
Denver, Colo.	2	4	W.	New Orleans, La.	1	4	W.	Washington, D. C.		12	W.

DAYS' LENGTHS AT NEW YORK CITY.

The table shows the length of each day through the year in the latitude of the Metropolis.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1....	9.18	10.06	11.15	12.39	13.56	14.53	15.03	14.21	13.07	11.48	10.28	9.29
2....	9.19	10.08	11.18	12.42	13.58	14.54	15.03	14.19	13.05	11.45	10.25	9.28
3....	9.20	10.10	11.21	12.45	14.00	14.56	15.02	14.16	13.02	11.42	10.23	9.27
4....	9.21	10.13	11.23	12.47	14.03	14.57	15.01	14.14	13.00	11.40	10.21	9.26
5...	9.22	10.15	11.26	12.50	14.05	14.58	15.00	14.12	12.57	11.37	10.18	9.24
6....	9.23	10.17	11.29	12.53	14.07	14.59	15.00	14.10	12.54	11.34	10.16	9.23
7..	9 24	10.20	11.31	12.55	14.10	15.00	14.59	14.08	12.52	11.32	10.14	9.22
8. ..	9.25	10.22	11.34	12.58	14.12	15.00	14.58	14.06	12.49	11.29	10.11	9.21
9....	9.26	10.24	11.37	13.01	14.14	15.01	14.57	14 04	12.46	11.26	10.09	9.20
10...	9.27	10.27	11.40	13.03	14.16	15.02	14.56	14.01	12.44	11.24	10.07	9.20
11....	9.28	10.29	11.42	13.06	14.18	15.03	14.55	13.59	12.41	11.21	10.05	9.19
12....	9.30	10.32	11.45	13 09	14.20	15.03	14.54	13.57	12.38	11.18	10.03	9.18
13. ..	9.31	10.34	11.48	13.11	14.22	15.04	14.52	13 54	12.36	11.16	10.00	9.18
14....	9.33	10.37	11.50	13.14	14.24	15.04	14.51	13.52	12.33	11.13	9.58	9.17
15....	9.34	10.39	11.53	13.16	14.26	15.05	14.50	13.50	12.30	11.11	9.56	9.17
16....	9 36	10.41	11.56	13.19	14.28	15.05	14.48	13.47	12.28	11.08	9.54	9.16
17....	9.37	10.44	11.59	13.21	14.30	15.05	14.47	13.45	12.25	11.05	9.52	9.16
18....	9.39	10.47	12.01	13.24	14.32	15.06	14.45	13.43	12.22	11.03	9.50	9.15
19....	9.40	10.49	12.04	13.27	14.34	15.06	14.44	13.40	12.20	11.00	9.49	9.15
20....	9.42	10.52	12.07	13.29	14.35	15.06	14.42	13.38	12.17	10.58	9.47	9.15
21....	9.44	10.54	12.09	13.32	14.37	15.06	14.41	13.35	12.14	10.55	9.45	9.15
22....	9.46	10.57	12.12	13.34	14.39	15.06	14.39	13.33	12.12	10.52	9.43	9.15
23....	9.48	11.00	12.15	13 37	14.40	15.06	14.37	13.30	12.09	10.50	9.42	9.15
24....	9.50	11.02	12.18	13.39	14.42	15.06	14.36	13.28	12.06	10.47	9.40	9.15
25....	9.52	11.05	12.20	13.42	14.44	15.06	14.34	13.25	12.04	10.45	9.38	9.15
26....	9.54	11.07	12.23	13.44	14.45	15.05	14.32	13.23	12.01	10.42	9.36	9.16
27....	9.55	11.10	12.26	13.46	14.47	15.05	14.30	13.20	11.58	10.40	9.34	9.16
28....	9.57	11.13	12.28	13.49	14.48	15.05	14.28	13.18	11.56	10.37	9.33	9.16
29....	10.00	.....	12.31	13.51	14.49	15.04	14.26	13.15	11.53	10.35	9.32	9.17
30....	10.02	.....	12 34	13.54	14.51	15.04	14.25	13.13	11.50	10.32	9.30	9.17
31....	10.04	.....	12.37	.....	14.52	.....	14.23	13.10	.....	10.30	.....	9.18

TABLE OF DAY LENGTHS IN LATITUDE OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1....	9.14	10.04	11.16	12.42	14.00	14.58	15.07	14.22	13.06	11.45	10.23	9.23
2....	9.16	10.06	11.19	12.45	14.04	15.00	15.06	14.20	13.03	11.42	10.20	9.22
3....	9.16	10.09	11.22	12.48	14.06	15.01	15.05	14.18	13.00	11.40	10.18	9.21
4....	9.18	10.12	11.24	12.50	14.08	15.02	15.04	14.16	12.58	11.37	10.16	9.20
5....	9.18	10.14	11.27	12.53	14.10	15.03	15.04	14.14	12.56	11.34	10.13	9.19
6....	9.20	10.16	11.30	12.56	14.12	15.04	15.03	14.12	12.54	11.31	10.10	9.1
7....	9.20	10.19	11.33	12.59	14.14	15.05	15.02	14.09	12.51	11.28	10.08	9.
8....	9.22	10.22	11.36	13.02	14.16	15.06	15.01	14.06	12.48	11.26	10.06	9
9....	9.23	10.24	11.38	13.04	14.18	15.06	15.00	14.04	12.44	11.23	10.04	9
10....	9.24	10.26	11.41	13.07	14.20	15.07	14.59	14.02	12.42	11.20	10.02	9.14
11....	9.26	10.28	11.44	13.10	14.23	15.08	14.58	14.00	12.40	11.18	10.00	9.13
12....	9.27	10.31	11.46	13.12	14.26	15.08	14.57	13.58	12.37	11.15	9.58	9.12
13....	9.28	10.34	11.49	13.15	14.28	15.08	14.55	13.55	12.34	11.12	9.56	9.12
14....	9.30	10.36	11.52	13.18	14.30	15.08	14.54	13.52	12.32	11.10	9.54	9.12
15....	9.32	10.38	11.55	13.20	14.32	15.09	14.53	13.50	12.29	11.07	9.52	9.12
16....	9.33	10.41	11.58	13.23	14.34	15.10	14.51	13.48	12.26	11.04	9.50	9.12
17....	9.34	10.44	12.00	13.26	14.36	15.10	14.50	13.46	12.24	11.02	9.48	9.11
18....	9.36	10.46	12.03	13.28	14.37	15.10	14.48	13.43	12.21	10.59	9.46	9.10
19....	9.38	10.49	12.06	13.30	14.38	15.10	14.46	13.40	12.18	10.56	9.44	9.10
20....	9.40	10.52	12.09	13.33	14.40	15.10	14.44	13.38	12.15	10.53	9.42	9.10
21....	9.42	10.54	12.12	13.36	14.42	15.10	14.42	13.36	12.12	10.50	9.40	9.10
22....	9.44	10.57	12.14	13.38	14.44	15.10	14.41	13.33	12.09	10.48	9.38	9.10
23....	9.46	11.00	12.17	13.41	14.46	15.10	14.40	13.30	12.06	10.46	9.36	9.10
24....	9.48	11.02	12.20	13.44	14.48	15.10	14.39	13.27	12.04	10.43	9.34	9.10
25....	9.50	11.05	12.23	13.46	14.49	15.10	14.37	13.24	12.02	10.40	9.32	9.10
26....	9.52	11.08	12.26	13.48	14.50	15.10	14.35	13.22	11.59	10.38	9.30	9.11
27....	9.54	11.11	12.28	13.51	14.52	15.10	14.33	13.20	11.56	10.36	9.28	9.12
28....	9.56	11.14	12.31	13.54	14.54	15.09	14.30	13.17	11.53	10.33	9.27	9.12
29....	9.58	.....	12.34	13.56	14.55	15.08	14.28	13.14	11.50	10.30	9.26	9.12
30....	10.00	.....	12.37	13.58	14.56	15.08	14.26	13.12	11.48	10.28	9.24	9.12
31....	10.02	.....	12.40	.....	14.58	.....	14.24	13.09	.....	10.26	.....	9.12

The astronomical day commences at noon of the civil day of the same date, and comprises 24 hours' reckoned from 0 to 24, from noon of one day to noon of the next. For example, Jan. 9, 2 A. M., civil time is Jan. 8, 14h, astronomical time.

HOW LIFE IS SPENT.

In an article discussing the time spent by a civilized human being in the various occupations of a day, the London *Express* makes the following estimate of the account of an average man whose allotted span is three score and ten years. His time has been divided up about as follows:

	Years.	Months.
Sleeping	23	4
Work	19	8
Recreation and religious devotion.	10	2
Eating and drinking	6	10
Travelling	6	..
Illness	4	..
Dressing	2	..
Total	70	..

CALENDARS FOR 1920 AND 1921.

1920.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
April..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
May...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
June...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Sept...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
Oct...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
Dec...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..

1921.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Feb...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
March.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
April..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
June...	..	..	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Sept...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Oct....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
Dec...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

CALENDARS FOR 1922 AND 1923.

1922.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Feb...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
March.	..	..	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
April .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
May...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
June...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Aug...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Sept...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Oct....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
Nov...	..	..	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
Dec....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

1923.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Feb...	..	..	..	1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
March.	..	..	..	1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
May...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
June...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Aug...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Sept...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Nov...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Dec...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

MEASURING THE UNIVERSE.

(By the National Geographic Society.)

IMAGINE a circular field two and a half miles in diameter; place a library globe two feet in diameter in the very centre; eighty-two feet away put a mustard seed. The globe will represent the sun and the mustard seed Mercury.

At a distance of 142 feet place a pea, and another at 215 feet. These will represent Venus and the earth, both as to size and distance. A rather large pinhead at a distance of 327 feet will speak for Mars, and a fair-sized tangerine a quarter of a mile distant will stand for Jupiter. A small lemon at two-fifths of a mile will play the role of Saturn, a large cherry three-fourths of a mile distant will answer for Uranus, and a fair-sized plum at the very edge of the field will proclaim Neptune.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	. . 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	**1792**	**1804**	**1832**	**1860**	**1888**		**1928**				**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**
1768	**1796**	**1808**	**1836**	**1864**	**1892**	**1904**	**1932**				**5**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**
1772	..	**1812**	**1840**	**1868**	**1896**	**1908**	**1936**				**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**
1776	..	**1816**	**1844**	**1872**	..	**1912**	**1940**				**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**
1780	..	**1820**	**1848**	**1876**	..	**1916**	**1944**				**6**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**
1756	**1784**	**1824**	**1852**	**1880**	..	**1920**	**1948**				**4**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1760	**1788**	**1828**	**1856**	**1884**	..	**1924**	**1952**				**2**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, will fall, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

(For full list of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 Almanac.)

Christmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British colonies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas, which are almost universally legal holidays, are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries, it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday.

In Lutheran countries, such as Sweden, and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day."

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921.

The chief legal holidays are:

Jan. 1—New Year's Day, all the States, Territories and colonial possessions.

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday (Alaska, Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ken., Mich, Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Porto Rico, S. Dak., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday (all the States, Territories and possessions.)

Mar. 25—Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., Philippines, Porto Rico, Tenn., In Conn. Good Friday is usually proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.

May 30—Decoration or Memorial Day (all States and possessions, except Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Car., S. Car., Tenn. and Tex.)

July 4—Independence Day (all the States, Territories and possessions.)

Sept. 5—Labor Day (every State and Territory except Wyoming and the Philippines).

Oct. 12—Columbus Day (every State and Territory except Alaska, Ark., Dist. of Col., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Ia., Me., Minn., Miss., N. C., Okla., Philippines, So. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Va., Wis. and Wyo. In Kansas it is not a holiday as to courts or notes.)

Nov. 8—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.) Every State and Territory except Alaska, Dist. of Col., Hawaii. Ill., Mass., Miss., Ohio, Philippines and Vt. In Illinois it is a legal holiday in Chicago, Springfield, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Danville, Cairo and Rockford. In Ohio it is a half holiday. In Maine it is a legal holiday only as to the courts, which also close on the State Election Day, (biennially, 2d Monday in Sept.)

Nov. 24—Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in Nov. Every State, Territory and possession except Utah, where it is observed, though not on the statute books.)

Dec. 25—Christmas Day (every State, Territory and possession.)

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation.

OTHER LEGAL HOLIDAYS NOT IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans (at New Orleans only).

Jan. 19—R. E. Lee's Birthday (observed in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Va.).

Feb. 12—Georgia Day (in that State only. Date of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733).

Feb. 14—Admission Day (in Arizona).

Feb. 8—Shrove Tuesday (observed as Mardi Gras in Ala., Fla. and La.)

Mar. 2—Sam Houston Memorial Day (in Texas).

Mar. 4—Inauguration Day (once every 4 years in the Dist. of Col. only).

Mar. 22—Primary Day (in South Dakota).

Mar. 22—Emancipation Day (in Porto Rico).

Mar. 24—Holy Thursday (in the Philippines).

Mar. 25—Maryland Day (in that State only).

Mar. 30—Seward Day (in Alaska).

April 4—Presidential Primary Day (in Michigan).

April 12—Date of passage of Halifax Resolutions (in North Carolina).

April 13—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson (in Ala.).

April 19—Observed as Patriot's Day (in Me. and Mass.).

April (3rd Tuesday)—Day of State elections (in La.)

April 21—Anniversary, battle of San Jacinto (in Tex.).

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).

April (Last Thursday)—Observed as a Fast Day (in N. H.).

May 1—Labor Day (in Philippines).

May (1st Tuesday)—Presidential Primary Day (in Cal.).

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day (observed in S. C.).

May 20—Anniversary Signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (observed in N. C.).

May (3rd Friday)—Primary Day (in Ore.).

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. C. and Tex.).

June 3—Decoration Day (in Tenn.).

June 3—Election Day (in Philippines).

June 11—Kamehama Day (in Hawaii).

June 15—Pioneer Day (in Idaho).

July 12—Muno Rivera Day (in Porto Rico).

July 24—Pioneer Day (in Utah).

July 25—Occupation Day (in Porto Rico).

Aug. 1—Colorado Day (in that State only).

Aug. 2—Primary Election Day (in Kan and Mo.).

Aug. 13—Occupation Day (in Philippines).

OTHER LEGAL HOLIDAYS NOT IN THE ABOVE TABLE—*Continued.*

Aug. 16—Anniversary of Battle of Bennington (in Vt.).
Aug. (Last Tuesday)—Primary Election Day (in Cal. and Mich.).
Sept. (1st Tuesday)—Primary Election Day (in Nev.).
Sept. (2nd Monday)—State Election Day (in Me.).
Sept. 9—Admission Day (in Cal.).
Sept. 12—Defender's Day (in Md.).
Sept. (3rd Saturday)—Regatta Day (in Hawaii)
Oct. 1—Missouri Day (in that State only).
Oct. 18—Alaska Day (in Alaska only).
Oct. 31—Admission Day (in Nev.).
Nov. 1—All Saints' Day (in La.).
Nov. 11—Victory (Armistice) Day (in Ala., Col., Fla., N. C. and Tenn.).
Dec. 30—Rizal Day (in Philippines).

DATES ON WHICH ARBOR DAY IS OBSERVED.

The time of the observance of Arbor Day varies greatly in different States and countries, being determined somewhat by climatic conditions. Sometimes a day which is already a holiday is selected, as in Alabama and Texas, where Washington's Birthday has been chosen, and in Jamaica, where it is celebrated on Queen Victoria's Birthday. In many States of the Union it is combined with Bird Day. In general the date is early in the year, in the South, and is set further along toward summer in the more northern States, beginning in February and ending in May. In the following list the date in parentheses is the year when the Arbor Day Law was first observed. If there is a second date not in parentheses it is the year when an Arbor Day Law was enacted:

Alabama (1887)—February 22.
Arizona (1899)—In 5 no. counties, Fri. after 1st day April. Elsewhere Fri. after 1st day February.
Arkansas (1906)—First Sat. in March.
California (1886)—March 7.
Colorado (1885)—3d Fri. in April. The Gov. issues proclamation.
Connecticut (1887)—1886. Early May, by procl. of Gov.
Delaware (1901)—April, by procl. of Gov.
Florida (1886)—First Fri. in February.
Georgia (1887)—1890. First Fri. in December.
Hawaii (1903)—First Fri. in November.
Idaho (1886)—Various dates in April named by county Supts.
Illinois (1886)—Procl. of Gov.
Indiana (1884)—1913. Third Fri. in April.
Iowa (1887)—Procl. by Governor.
Kansas (1875)—Option of the Governor.
Kentucky (1886)—In the fall by procl. of Gov.
Louisiana (1888-89)—Second Fri. in January.
Maine (1887)—Option of Governor.
Maryland (1889)—Second Fri. in April. Procl of Governor.
Massachusetts (1886)—Last Sat. in April.
Michigan (1885)—Procl. of Gov., usually last Fri. in April.
Minnesota (1876)—Procl. of Gov., usually last part April.
Missouri (1886)—1889. First Fri. after first Tues. April.
Montana (1888)—Second Tuesday May.
Nebraska (1872)—1885. Apr. 22 (birthday J. S. Morton).
Nevada (1887)—Procl. of Governor.
New Hampshire (1886)—Procl. of Governor.
New Jersey (1884)—By law, second Fri. April.
New Mexico (1890)—Second Fri. Mar. Procl. of Gov.
New York (1889)—1889. Fri. after 1st of May.
North Carolina (1893)—1915. Fri. after Nov. 1st.
North Dakota (1882)—Option of Governor.
Ohio (1882)—Procl. of Gov. About middle of April.
Oklahoma (1898)—1901. Fri. fol. 2d Mon. in Mch.
Oregon (1889)—Second Fri. in April.
Pennsylvania (1885)—Procl. of Governor.
Porto Rico (....)—Last Fri. in November.
Rhode Island (1887)—1896. Second Fri. in May.
South Carolina (1898)—1898. Third Fri. in Nov.
South Dakota(...)—No law, gen. observ. in April.
Tennessee (1875)—1887. Appointed by County Superintendent in November.
Texas (1890)—1889. Feb. 22.
Utah (....)—April 15, by statute.
Vermont (1885)—Opt. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Virginia (1892)—1902. Procl. of Gov. In spring.
West Virginia (1883)—Usually observ 2d Fri. April.
Wisconsin (1889)—Procl. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May
Washington (1894)—Proc. of Gov., usu. 1st Fri. May
Wyoming (....)—1888. Procl. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. in May.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

A Table Showing the Date of the First Day of Lent in Each Year of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

1801—Feb. 18.	1835—Mar. 4.	1869—Feb. 10.	1902—Feb. 12.	1935—Mar 6.	1968—Feb. 28.
1802—Mar. 3.	1836—Feb. 17.	1870—Mar. 2.	1903—Feb. 25.	1936—Feb. 26.	1969—Feb. 19.
1803—Feb. 23.	1837—Feb. 8.	1871—Feb. 22.	1904—Feb. 17	1937—Feb. 10.	1970—Feb. 11.
1804—Feb. 15.	1838—Feb. 28.	1872—Feb. 14.	1905—Mar. 8.	1938—Mar. 2	1971—Feb. 24
1805—Feb. 27.	1839—Feb. 13.	1873—Feb. 26.	1906—Feb. 28.	1939—Feb. 22.	1972—Feb. 16.
1806—Feb. 19.	1840—Mar. 4.	1874—Feb. 18.	1907—Feb 13.	1940—Feb. 7.	1973—Mar. 7.
1807—Feb. 11.	1841—Feb. 24.	1875—Feb. 10.	1908—Mar. 4.	1941—Feb 26.	1974—Feb. 27.
1808—Mar. 2.	1842—Feb. 9.	1876—Mar. 1.	1909—Feb. 24	1942—Feb. 18.	1975—Feb. 12.
1809—Feb. 15.	1843—Mar. 1.	1877—Feb. 14	1910—Feb. 9.	1943—Mar. 10.	1976—Mar. 3.
1810—Mar. 7.	1844—Feb. 21.	1878—Mar. 6.	1911—Mar. 1.	1944—Feb 23.	1977—Feb. 23.
1811—Feb. 27.	1845—Feb. 5.	1879—Feb. 26.	1912—Feb. 21.	1945—Feb. 14.	1978—Feb. 8.
1812—Feb. 12.	1846—Feb. 25.	1880—Feb. 11.	1913—Feb. 5.	1946—Mar. 6.	1979—Feb. 28.
1813—Mar. 3.	1847—Feb. 17.	1881—Mar. 2.	1914—Feb. 25	1947—Feb. 19	1980—Feb. 20.
1814—Feb. 23.	1848—Mar. 8.	1882—Feb. 22.	1915—Feb. 17.	1948—Feb. 11.	1981—Mar. 4.
1815—Feb. 8.	1849—Feb. 21.	1883—Feb. 7.	1916—Mar. 8	1949—Mar. 2	1982—Feb. 24.
1816—Feb. 28.	1850—Feb. 13.	1884—Feb. 27.	1917—Feb 21	1950—Feb. 22.	1983—Feb. 16.
1817—Feb. 19.	1851—Mar. 5.	1885—Feb. 18.	1918—Feb. 13	1951—Feb. 7	1984—Mar. 7.
1818—Feb. 4.	1852—Feb. 25.	1886—Mar. 10.	1919—Mar 5.	1952—Feb. 27.	1985—Feb. 20.
1819—Feb. 24.	1853—Feb. 9.	1887—Feb. 23.	1920—Feb. 18.	1953—Feb. 18.	1986—Feb. 12.
1820—Feb. 16.	1854—Mar 1.	1888—Feb. 15.	1921—Feb 9.	1954—Mar. 3.	1987—Mar. 4.
1821—Mar. 7.	1855—Feb. 21.	1889—Mar. 6.	1922—Mar. 1.	1955—Feb. 23.	1988—Feb. 17.
1822—Feb. 20.	1856—Feb. 6.	1890—Feb. 19	1923—Feb. 14	1956—Feb. 15.	1989—Feb. 8.
1823—Feb. 12.	1857—Feb. 25.	1891—Feb. 11.	1924—Mar 5	1957—Mar. 6.	1990—Feb. 28.
1824—Mar. 3.	1858—Feb. 17.	1892—Mar. 2.	1925—Feb 25.	1958—Feb. 19	1991—Feb. 13.
1825—Feb. 16.	1859—Mar. 9.	1893—Feb. 15.	1926—Feb. 17.	1959—Feb. 11.	1992—Mar. 4.
1826—Feb. 8.	1860—Feb. 22.	1894—Feb. 7.	1927—Mar 2.	1960—Mar 2.	1993—Feb. 24.
1827—Feb. 28.	1861—Feb 13.	1895—Feb 27.	1928—Feb. 22.	1961—Feb. 15.	1994—Feb. 16.
1828—Feb. 20.	1862—Mar. 5.	1896—Feb. 19.	1929—Feb. 13	1962—Mar. 7.	1995—Mar. 1.
1829—Mar. 4.	1863—Feb. 18.	1897—Mar. 3.	1930—Mar. 5.	1963—Feb. 27	1996—Feb. 21.
1830—Feb. 24.	1864—Feb. 10.	1898—Feb. 23.	1931—Feb 18	1964—Feb. 12.	1997—Feb. 12.
1831—Feb. 16.	1865—Mar. 1.	1899—Feb. 15.	1932—Feb. 10.	1965—Mar. 3.	1998—Feb. 25.
1832—Mar. 7.	1866—Feb. 14.	1900—Feb. 28.	1933—Mar. 1.	1966—Feb. 23.	1999—Feb. 17.
1833—Feb. 20.	1867—Mar. 6.	1901—Feb. 20	1934—Feb. 14	1967—Feb. 8.	2000—Mar. 8.
1834—Feb. 12.	1868—Feb. 26.				

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.	1835—April 19.	1869—Mar. 28.	1902—Mar. 30.	1935—April 21.	1968—April 14.
1802—April 18.	1836—April 3.	1870—April 17.	1903—April 12.	1936—April 12.	1969—April 6.
1803—April 10.	1837—Mar. 26.	1871—April 9.	1904—April 3.	1937—Mar. 28.	1970—Mar. 29.
1804—April 1.	1838—April 15.	1872—Mar. 31.	1905—April 23.	1938—April 17.	1971—April 11.
1805—April 14.	1839—Mar. 31.	1873—April 13.	1906—April 15.	1939—April 9.	1972—April 2.
1806—April 6.	1840—April 19.	1874—April 5.	1907—Mar. 31.	1940—Mar. 24.	1973—April 22.
1807—Mar. 29.	1841—April 11.	1875—Mar. 28.	1908—April 19.	1941—April 13.	1974—April 14.
1808—April 17.	1842—Mar. 27.	1876—April 16.	1909—April 11.	1942—April 5.	1975—Mar. 30.
1809—April 2.	1843—April 16.	1877—April 1.	1910—Mar. 27.	1943—April 25.	1976—April 18.
1810—April 22.	1844—April 7.	1878—April 21.	1911—April 16.	1944—April 9.	1977—April 10.
1811—April 14.	1845—Mar. 23.	1879—April 13.	1912—April 7.	1945—April 1.	1978—Mar. 26.
1812—Mar. 29.	1846—April 12.	1880—Mar. 28.	1913—Mar. 23.	1946—April 21.	1979—April 15.
1813—April 18.	1847—April 4.	1881—April 17.	1914—April 12.	1947—April 6.	1980—April 6.
1814—April 10.	1848—April 23.	1882—April 9.	1915—April 4.	1948—Mar. 28.	1981—April 19.
1815—Mar. 26.	1849—April 8.	1883—Mar. 25.	1916—April 23.	1949—April 17.	1982—April 11.
1816—April 14.	1850—Mar. 31.	1884—April 13.	1917—April 8.	1950—April 9.	1983—April 3.
1817—April 6.	1851—April 20.	1885—April 5.	1918—Mar. 31.	1951—Mar. 25.	1984—April 22.
1818—Mar. 22.	1852—April 11.	1886—April 25.	1919—April 20.	1952—April 13.	1985—April 7.
1819—April 11.	1853—Mar. 27.	1887—April 10.	1920—April 4.	1953—April 5.	1986—Mar. 30.
1820—April 2.	1854—April 16.	1888—April 1.	1921—Mar. 27.	1954—April 18.	1987—April 19.
1821—April 22.	1855—April 8.	1889—April 21.	1922—April 16.	1955—April 10.	1988—April 3.
1822—April 7.	1856—Mar. 23.	1890—April 6.	1923—April 1.	1956—April 1.	1989—Mar. 26.
1823—Mar. 30.	1857—April 12.	1891—Mar. 29.	1924—April 20.	1957—April 21.	1990—April 15.
1824—April 18.	1858—April 4.	1892—April 17.	1925—April 12.	1958—April 6.	1991—Mar. 31.
1825—April 3.	1859—April 24.	1893—April 2.	1926—April 4.	1959—Mar. 29.	1992—April 19.
1826—Mar. 26.	1860—April 8.	1894—Mar. 25.	1927—April 17.	1960—April 17.	1993—April 11.
1827—April 15.	1861—Mar. 31.	1895—April 14.	1928—April 8.	1961—April 2.	1994—April 3.
1828—April 6.	1862—April 20.	1896—April 5.	1929—Mar. 31.	1962—April 22.	1995—April 16.
1829—April 19.	1863—April 5.	1897—April 18.	1930—April 20.	1963—April 14.	1996—April 7.
1830—April 11.	1864—Mar. 27.	1898—April 10.	1931—April 5.	1964—Mar. 29.	1997—Mar. 30.
1831—April 3.	1865—April 16.	1899—April 2.	1932—Mar. 27.	1965—April 18.	1998—April 12.
1832—April 22.	1866—April 1.	1900—April 15.	1933—April 16.	1966—April 10.	1999—April 4.
1833—April 7.	1867—April 21.	1901—April 7.	1934—April 1.	1967—Mar. 26.	2000—April 23.
1834—Mar. 30.	1868—April 12.				

Easter Sunday (Easter Day) is the first Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon, that is the first Sunday after the full moon on or next after March 21, and therefore cannot be earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. If the full moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	643	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

Only the time of moonrise is given from the date of Full Moon to that of New Moon; this is indicated in the Calendar by the word "rises" on the date of Full Moon. Only the time of moonset is given from the date of New Moon to that of Full Moon; this is indicated by the word "sets" on the date of New Moon. Immediately after the words "rises" and "sets," the time is P. M. and continues so until A. M. appears in the column.

NOTICE AS TO CALENDAR ON 12 FOLLOWING PAGES.

THE Calendar given on the following 12 pages is in local mean time. "Sun on Meridian of Washington" gives the local mean time of the sun's southing, exactly true for Washington, and true within 4 seconds for any place in the United States.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S
		H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 29	4 38	12 17	7 24	4 43	12 16	7 19	4 49	12 15	7 3	5 5	12 11
2	S	7 30	4 39	1 20	7 25	4 44	1 19	7 19	4 49	1 17	7 3	5 6	1 10
3	M	7 30	4 40	2 22	7 25	4 45	2 19	7 19	4 50	2 16	7 3	5 6	2 7
4	Tu	7 30	4 41	3 21	7 25	4 46	3 18	7 19	4 51	3 14	7 3	5 7	3 2
5	W	7 30	4 42	4 17	7 25	4 47	4 13	7 19	4 52	4 9	7 3	5 8	3 56
6	Th	7 29	4 43	5 9	7 25	4 48	5 5	7 19	4 53	5 1	7 3	5 9	4 47
7	Fr	7 29	4 44	5 58	7 24	4 48	5 54	7 19	4 54	5 50	7 3	5 10	5 35
8	Sa	7 29	4 45	6 42	7 24	4 49	6 38	7 19	4 55	6 34	7 4	5 10	6 20
9	S	7 29	4 46	sets.	7 24	4 50	sets.	7 19	4 56	sets.	7 4	5 11	sets.
10	M	7 29	4 47	6 31	7 24	4 52	6 35	7 19	4 57	6 38	7 3	5 12	6 49
11	Tu	7 28	4 48	7 29	7 24	4 53	7 31	7 19	4 58	7 34	7 3	5 13	7 42
12	W	7 28	4 49	8 26	7 24	4 54	8 28	7 18	4 59	8 30	7 3	5 14	8 36
13	Th	7 28	4 50	9 25	7 23	4 55	9 26	7 18	5 0	9 27	7 3	5 15	9 30
14	Fr	7 27	4 51	10 25	7 23	4 56	10 25	7 18	5 1	10 25	7 3	5 16	10 25
15	Sa	7 27	4 52	11 26	7 22	4 57	11 25	7 18	5 2	11 25	7 3	5 16	11 21
16	S	7 26	4 54	A.M.	7 22	4 58	A.M.	7 17	5 3	A.M.	7 3	5 17	A.M.
17	M	7 26	4 55	12 29	7 22	4 59	12 28	7 17	5 4	12 26	7 2	5 18	12 19
18	Tu	7 25	4 56	1 34	7 21	5 0	1 32	7 16	5 5	1 29	7 2	5 19	1 19
19	W	7 25	4 57	2 40	7 21	5 1	2 37	7 16	5 6	2 33	7 2	5 20	2 22
20	Th	7 24	4 58	3 46	7 20	5 3	3 42	7 15	5 7	3 38	7 2	5 21	3 25
21	Fr	7 24	5 0	4 49	7 19	5 4	4 45	7 15	5 8	4 41	7 1	5 22	4 27
22	Sa	7 23	5 1	5 47	7 19	5 5	5 43	7 14	5 10	5 39	7 1	5 23	5 26
23	S	7 22	5 2	rises.	7 18	5 6	rises.	7 14	5 11	rises.	7 0	5 24	rises.
24	M	7 21	5 3	6 25	7 17	5 7	6 28	7 13	5 12	6 31	7 0	5 25	6 39
25	Tu	7 21	5 5	7 40	7 17	5 9	7 42	7 12	5 13	7 43	6 59	5 26	7 48
26	W	7 20	5 6	8 52	7 16	5 10	8 53	7 12	5 14	8 53	6 59	5 27	8 54
27	Th	7 19	5 7	10 1	7 15	5 11	10 1	7 11	5 15	10 0	6 58	5 28	9 58
28	Fr	7 18	5 9	11 7	7 14	5 12	11 6	7 10	5 16	11 5	6 58	5 29	10 59
29	Sa	7 17	5 10	A.M.	7 13	5 14	A.M.	7 9	5 18	A.M.	6 57	5 30	11 59
30	S	7 16	5 11	12 12	7 13	5 15	12 10	7 9	5 19	12 7	6 57	5 31	A.M.
31	M	7 15	5 12	1 13	7 12	5 16	1 10	7 8	5 20	1 7	6 56	5 32	12 56

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	40	8	12	6	49	14	12	9	12	20	12	11	10	26	12	12	41
2	12	4	8	9	12	7	14	15	12	9	33	21	12	11	27	27	12	12	54
3	12	4	36	10	12	7	39	16	12	9	54	22	12	11	44	28	12	13	5
4	12	5	3	11	12	8	3	17	12	10	14	23	12	11	59	29	12	13	16
5	12	5	30	12	12	8	27	18	12	10	34	24	12	12	14	30	12	13	26
6	12	5	57	13	12	8	50	19	12	10	52	25	12	12	28	31	12	13	36
7	12	6	23																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 14	5 14	2 10	7 11	5 17	2 7	7 7	5 21	2 3	6 55	5 32	1 51
2	W	7 13	5 15	3 5	7 10	5 18	3 1	7 6	5 22	2 57	6 54	5 34	2 43
3	Th	7 12	5 16	3 55	7 9	5 20	3 51	7 5	5 23	3 46	6 54	5 34	3 32
4	Fr	7 10	5 18	4 40	7 8	5 21	4 36	7 4	5 24	4 32	6 53	5 35	4 18
5	Sa	7 10	5 19	5 21	7 7	5 22	5 17	7 3	5 26	5 14	6 52	5 36	5 1
6	S	7 9	5 20	5 58	7 6	5 23	5 55	7 2	5 27	5 51	6 52	5 37	5 40
7	M	7 8	5 22	sets.	7 4	5 25	sets.	7 1	5 28	sets.	6 51	5 38	sets.
8	Tu	7 6	5 23	6 20	7 3	5 26	6.22	7 0	5 29	6 25	6 50	5 39	6 31
9	W	7 5	5 24	7 19	7 2	5 27	7 20	6 59	5 30	7 22	6 49	5 40	7 25
10	Th	7 4	5 26	8 19	7 1	5 28	8 19	6 58	5 31	8 20	6 48	5 41	8 20
11	Fr	7 3	5 27	9 19	7 0	5 30	9 19	6 57	5 32	9 18	6 47	5 42	9 16
12	Sa	7 1	5 28	10 21	6 58	5 31	10 20	6 56	5 34	10 18	6 46	5 43	10 13
13	S	7 0	5 29	11 24	6 57	5 32	11 22	6 54	5 35	11 20	6 46	5 44	11 11
14	M	6 59	5 31	A.M.	6 56	5 33	A.M.	6 53	5 36	A.M.	6 45	5 44	A.M.
15	Tu	6 57	5 32	12 28	6 55	5 34	12 25	6 52	5 37	12 22	6 44	5 45	12 11
16	W	6 56	5 33	1 32	6 53	5 36	1 28	6 51	5 38	1 24	6 43	5 46	1 12
17	Th	6 54	5 34	2 34	6 52	5 37	2 30	6 50	5 39	2 25	6 42	5 47	2 12
18	Fr	6 53	5 36	3 32	6 51	5 38	3 28	6 48	5 40	3 24	6 41	5 48	3 10
19	Sa	6 52	5 37	4 25	6 49	5 39	4 22	6 47	5 42	4 18	6 40	5 49	4 5
20	S	6 50	5 38	5 12	6 48	5 40	5 9	6 46	5 43	5 6	6 39	5 50	4 56
21	M	6 49	5 40	5 55	6 47	5 42	5 53	6 44	5 44	5 51	6 38	5 50	5 44
22	Tu	6 47	5 41	rises.	6 45	5 43	rises.	6 43	5 45	rises.	6 36	5 51	rises.
23	W	6 46	5 42	7 37	6 44	5 44	7 37	6 42	5 46	7 38	6 35	5 52	7 37
24	Th	6 44	5 43	8 47	6 42	5 45	8 46	6 40	5 47	8 45	6 34	5 53	8 41
25	Fr	6 43	5 45	9 54	6 41	5 46	9 52	6 39	5 48	9 50	6 33	5 54	9 44
26	Sa	6 41	5 46	10 59	6 39	5 47	10 56	6 38	5 49	10 53	6 32	5 55	10 43
27	S	6 40	5 47	11 59	6 38	5 48	11 56	6 36	5 50	11 53	6 31	5 56	11 41
28	M	6 38	5 48	A.M.	6 36	5 50	A.M.	6 35	5 51	A.M.	6 30	5 56	A.M.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	44	7	12	14	18	13	12	14	23	19	12	14	0	25	12	13	13
2	12	13	52	8	12	14	21	14	12	14	21	20	12	13	54	26	12	13	4
3	12	13	58	9	12	14	23	15	12	14	18	21	12	13	47	27	12	12	53
4	12	14	4	10	12	14	24	16	12	14	15	22	12	13	40	28	12	12	42
5	12	14	10	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	11	23	12	13	32				
6	12	14	14	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	6	24	12	13	23				

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 36	5 49	12 56	6 35	5 51	12 52	6 33	5 52	12 48	6 28	5 57	12 35
2	W	6 35	5 51	1 48	6 33	5 52	1 44	6 32	5 53	1 40	6 27	5 58	1 26
3	Th	6 33	5 52	2 36	6 32	5 53	2 32	6 30	5 54	2 28	6 26	5 59	2 14
4	Fr	6 31	5 53	3 19	6 30	5 54	3 15	6 29	5 55	3 11	6 25	6 0	2 58
5	Sa	6 30	5 54	3 57	6 29	5 55	3 54	6 27	5 56	3 50	6 24	6 0	3 38
6	S	6 28	5 55	4 32	6 27	5 56	4 29	6 26	5 58	4 26	6 22	6 1	4 16
7	M	6 26	5 57	5 4	6 26	5 58	5 2	6 24	5 59	5 0	6 21	6 2	4 52
8	Tu	6 25	5 58	5 34	6 24	5 59	5 33	6 23	6 0	5 31	6 20	6 2	5 26
9	W	6 23	5 59	sets.	6 22	6 0	sets.	6 21	6 1	sets.	6 19	6 3	sets.
10	Th	6 21	6 0	7 12	6 21	6 1	7 12	6 20	6 2	7 12	6 17	6 4	7 10
11	Fr	6 20	6 1	8 14	6 19	6 2	8 13	6 18	6 3	8 12	6 16	6 5	8 7
12	Sa	6 18	6 2	9 17	6 18	6 3	9 15	6 17	6 4	9 13	6 15	6 5	9 6
13	S	6 16	6 4	10 21	6 16	6 4	10 18	6 15	6 5	10 15	6 14	6 6	10 5
14	M	6 15	6 5	11 24	6 14	6 5	11 21	6 14	6 6	11 17	6 12	6 7	11 6
15	Tu	6 13	6 6	A.M.	6 13	6 6	A.M.	6 12	6 7	A.M.	6 11	6 8	A.M.
16	W	6 11	6 7	12 26	6 11	6 7	12 22	6 11	6 8	12 18	6 10	6 8	12 5
17	Th	6 9	6 8	1 24	6 9	6 8	1 20	6 9	6 9	1 16	6 8	6 9	1 2
18	Fr	6 8	6 9	2 17	6 8	6 9	2 14	6 8	6 10	2 10	6 7	6 10	1 57
19	Sa	6 6	6 11	3 5	6 6	6 10	3 2	6 6	6 11	2 58	6 6	6 10	2 48
20	S	6 4	6 12	3 48	6 4	6 12	3 46	6 4	6 12	3 43	6 4	6 11	3 35
21	M	6 2	6 13	4 27	6 3	6 13	4 26	6 3	6 12	4 24	6 3	6 12	4 18
22	Tu	6 1	6 14	5 3	6 1	6 14	5 2	6 1	6 13	5 2	6 2	6 13	5 0
23	W	5 59	6 15	rises.	5 59	6 15	rises.	6 0	6 14	rises.	6 1	6 13	rises.
24	Th	5 57	6 16	7 32	5 58	6 16	7 31	5 58	6 15	7 29	5 59	6 14	7 24
25	Fr	5 56	6 17	8 39	5 56	6 17	8 37	5 56	6 16	8 34	5 58	6 15	8 26
26	Sa	5 54	6 19	9 43	5 54	6 18	9 40	5 55	6 17	9 37	5 56	6 16	9 26
27	S	5 52	6 20	10 43	5 53	6 19	10 40	5 53	6 18	10 36	5 55	6 16	10 23
28	M	5 50	6 21	11 38	5 51	6 20	11 34	5 52	6 19	11 30	5 54	6 17	11 17
29	Tu	5 48	6 22	A.M.	5 49	6 21	A.M.	5 50	6 20	A.M.	5 53	6 18	A.M.
30	W	5 47	6 23	12 29	5 48	6 22	12 25	5 49	6 21	12 20	5 51	6 18	12 6
31	Th	5 45	6 24	1 14	5 46	6 23	1 10	5 47	6 22	1 6	5 50	6 19	12 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	31	8	12	10	57	14	12	9	22	20	12	7	38	26	12	5	48
2	12	12	19	9	12	10	42	15	12	9	5	21	12	7	20	27	12	5	30
3	12	12	6	10	12	10	27	16	12	8	48	22	12	7	2	28	12	5	11
4	12	11	53	11	12	10	11	17	12	8	31	23	12	6	43	29	12	4	53
5	12	11	40	12	12	9	55	18	12	8	13	24	12	6	25	30	12	4	35
6	12	11	26	13	12	9	39	19	12	7	56	25	12	6	7	31	12	4	16
7	12	11	12																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 52	7 20	2 22	4 56	7 16	2 27	5 0	7 11	2 32	5 13	6 58	2 46
2	Tu	4 53	7 19	3 29	4 57	7 15	3 33	5 1	7 10	3 38	5 14	6 58	3 52
3	W	4 54	7 18	sets.	4 58	7 14	sets.	5 2	7 9	sets.	5 15	6 57	sets.
4	Th	4 55	7 16	7 35	4 59	7 13	7 34	5 3	7 8	7 32	5 15	6 56	7 27
5	Fr	4 56	7 15	8 13	4 59	7 12	8 12	5 4	7 7	8 12	5 16	6 55	8 10
6	Sa	4 57	7 14	8 48	5 0	7 10	8 49	5 5	7 6	8 50	5 17	6 54	8 51
7	S	4 58	7 13	9 23	5 2	7 9	9 24	5 6	7 5	9 26	5 18	6 53	9 31
8	M	4 59	7 11	9 58	5 3	7 8	10 0	5 6	7 4	10 3	5 18	6 52	10 11
9	Tu	5 0	7 10	10 34	5 4	7 7	10 38	5 7	7 3	10 42	5 19	6 51	10 52
10	W	5 1	7 9	11 14	5 4	7 5	11 18	5 8	7 2	11 22	5 20	6 50	11 34
11	Th	5 2	7 7	11 56	5 5	7 4	A. M.	5 9	7 0	A. M.	5 20	6 49	A. M.
12	Fr	5 3	7 6	A. M.	5 6	7 3	12 1	5 10	6 59	12 6	5 21	6 48	12 19
13	Sa	5 4	7 4	12 42	5 7	7 1	12 47	5 11	6 58	12 52	5 22	6 47	1 7
14	S	5 5	7 3	1 32	5 8	7 0	1 37	5 12	6 57	1 42	5 22	6 46	1 56
15	M	5 6	7 2	2 24	5 9	6 59	2 28	5 13	6 55	2 33	5 23	6 45	2 47
16	Tu	5 8	7 0	3 18	5 10	6 57	3 22	5 14	6 54	3 27	5 24	6 44	3 39
17	W	5 9	6 59	4 14	5 11	6 56	4 18	5 14	6 53	4 21	5 24	6 43	4 31
18	Th	5 10	6 57	rises	5 12	6 54	rises.	5 15	6 51	rises.	5 25	6 42	rises.
19	Fr	5 11	6 56	7 12	5 13	6 53	7 11	5 16	6 50	7 10	5 26	6 41	7 7
20	Sa	5 12	6 54	7 40	5 14	6 52	7 40	5 17	6 49	7 40	5 26	6 40	7 39
21	S	5 13	6 53	8 8	5 15	6 50	8 9	5 18	6 47	8 10	5 27	6 39	8 12
22	M	5 14	6 51	8 38	5 16	6 49	8 40	5 19	6 46	8 42	5 28	6 38	8 46
23	Tu	5 15	6 50	9 10	5 17	6 47	9 12	5 20	6 44	9 15	5 28	6 36	9 22
24	W	5 16	6 48	9 46	5 18	6 46	9 49	5 21	6 43	9 52	5 29	6 35	10 2
25	Th	5 17	6 46	10 26	5 19	6 44	10 30	5 22	6 41	10 34	5 30	6 34	10 47
26	Fr	5 18	6 45	11 13	5 20	6 42	11 17	5 23	6 40	11 22	5 30	6 33	11 36
27	Sa	5 19	6 43	A. M.	5 21	6 41	A. M.	5 24	6 38	A. M.	5 31	6 31	A. M.
28	S	5 20	6 41	12 7	5 22	6 39	12 12	5 25	6 37	12 17	5 32	6 30	12 31
29	M	5 21	6 40	1 9	5 23	6 38	1 13	5 26	6 36	1 18	5 32	6 29	1 32
30	Tu	5 22	6 38	2 17	5 24	6 36	2 21	5 26	6 34	2 25	5 33	6 28	2 37
31	W	5 23	6 36	3 29	5 25	6 35	3 32	5 27	6 33	3 36	5 34	6 26	3 46

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	9	8	12	5	31	14	12	4	34	20	12	3	18	26	12	1	45
2	12	6	5	9	12	5	23	15	12	4	23	21	12	3	4	27	12	1	28
3	12	6	1	10	12	5	14	16	12	4	11	22	12	2	49	28	12	1	11
4	12	5	56	11	12	5	5	17	12	3	59	23	12	2	34	29	12	0	54
5	12	5	51	12	12	4	55	18	12	3	46	24	12	2	18	30	12	0	36
6	12	5	45	13	12	4	45	19	12	3	32	25	12	2	2	31	12	0	17
7	12	5	38																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
v York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
sh'ton..	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
[illegible]ston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 24	6 35	sets.	5 26	6 33	sets.	5 28	6 31	sets.	5 34	6 25	sets.
2	Fr	5 26	6 33	6 43	5 27	6 32	6 43	5 29	6 30	6 43	5 35	6 24	6 42
3	Sa	5 27	6 31	7 18	5 28	6 30	7 20	5 30	6 28	7 21	5 36	6 23	7 24
4	S	5 28	6 30	7 54	5 29	6 28	7 56	5 31	6 26	7 59	5 36	6 21	8 5
5	M	5 29	6 28	8 31	5 30	6 27	8 35	5 32	6 25	8 38	5 37	6 20	8 47
6	Tu	5 30	6 26	9 11	5 31	6 25	9 15	5 33	6 23	9 19	5 38	6 19	9 30
7	W	5 31	6 25	9 53	5 32	6 23	9 58	5 34	6 22	10 2	5 38	6 18	10 15
8	Th	5 32	6 23	10 39	5 33	6 22	10 44	5 34	6 20	10 48	5 39	6 16	11 2
9	Fr	5 33	6 21	11 28	5 34	6 20	11 32	5 35	6 19	11 37	5 39	6 15	11 51
10	Sa	5 34	6 19	A.M.	5 35	6 18	A.M.	5 36	6 17	A.M.	5 40	6 14	A.M.
11	S	5 35	6 18	12 19	5 36	6 16	12 24	5 37	6 16	12 28	5 41	6 12	12 42
12	M	5 36	6 16	1 13	5 37	6 15	1 17	5 38	6 14	1 21	5 41	6 11	1 34
13	Tu	5 37	6 14	2 8	5 38	6 13	2 11	5 39	6 12	2 15	5 42	6 10	2 26
14	W	5 38	6 12	3 4	5 39	6 12	3 7	5 40	6 11	3 10	5 43	6 8	3 19
15	Th	5 39	6 10	4 1	5 40	6 10	4 3	5 41	6 9	4 6	5 43	6 7	4 12
16	Fr	5 40	6 9	4 59	5 41	6 8	5 0	5 42	6 8	5 2	5 44	6 5	5 5
17	Sa	5 41	6 7	rises.	5 42	6 6	rises.	5 43	6 6	rises.	5 45	6 4	rises.
18	S	5 42	6 5	6 42	5 43	6 5	6 43	5 43	6 4	6 44	5 45	6 3	6 48
19	M	5 44	6 3	7 13	5 44	6 3	7 15	5 44	6 3	7 18	5 46	6 1	7 24
20	Tu	5 45	6 2	7 47	5 45	6 1	7 50	5 45	6 1	7 54	5 46	6 0	8 3
21	W	5 46	6 0	8 26	5 46	6 0	8 30	5 46	6 0	8 34	5 47	5 59	8 46
22	Th	5 47	5 58	9 10	5 47	5 58	9 15	5 47	5 58	9 19	5 48	5 57	9 32
23	Fr	5 48	5 56	10 1	5 48	5 56	10 6	5 48	5 56	10 10	5 48	5 56	10 [illegible]
24	Sa	5 49	5 55	10 58	5 49	5 55	11 3	5 49	5 55	11 8	5 49	5 55	[illegible]
25	S	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.	5 50	5 53	A.M.
26	M	5 51	5 51	12 1	5 51	5 51	12 6	5 51	5 51	12 10	5 50	5 52	12 23
27	Tu	5 52	5 49	1 10	5 52	5 50	1 13	5 52	5 50	1 17	5 51	5 51	1 28
28	W	5 53	5 48	2 20	5 53	5 48	2 23	5 52	5 48	2 26	5 52	5 49	2 34
29	Th	5 54	5 46	3 33	5 54	5 46	3 35	5 53	5 47	3 37	5 52	5 48	3 42
30	Fr	5 55	5 44	4 46	5 55	5 44	4 47	5 54	5 45	4 48	5 53	5 47	4 49

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H	M.	S.
1	11	59	59	7	11	58	2	13	11	55	57	19	11	53	50	25	11	51	44
2	11	59	40	8	11	57	41	14	11	55	36	20	11	53	28	26	11	51	23
3	11	59	21	9	11	57	21	15	11	55	15	21	11	53	7	27	11	51	3
4	11	59	1	10	11	57	0	16	11	54	53	22	11	52	46	28	11	50	43
5	11	58	42	11	11	56	39	17	11	54	32	23	11	52	25	29	11	50	23
6	11	58	22	12	11	56	18	18	11	54	11	24	11	52	4	30	11	50	4

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M	Ends, P.M.	Sept	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 56	5 42	sets.	5 56	5 43	sets.	5 55	5 43	sets.	5 54	5 45	sets.
2	S	5 58	5 41	6 25	5 57	5 41	6 27	5 56	5 42	6 30	5 54	5 44	6 38
3	M	5 59	5 39	7 4	5 58	5 40	7 7	5 57	5 40	7 11	5 55	5 43	7 21
4	Tu	6 0	5 37	7 46	5 59	5 38	7 50	5 58	5 39	7 54	5 56	5 41	8 7
5	W	6 1	5 35	8 32	6 0	5 36	8 36	5 59	5 37	8 41	5 56	5 40	8 54
6	Th	6 2	5 34	9 20	6 1	5 35	9 25	6 0	5 36	9 30	5 57	5 39	9 44
7	Fr	6 3	5 32	10 11	6 2	5 33	10 16	6 1	5 34	10 21	5 58	5 38	10 35
8	Sa	6 4	5 30	11 5	6 3	5 31	11 9	6 2	5 33	11 14	5 59	5 36	11 27
9	S	6 5	5 29	11 59	6 4	5 30	A.M.	6 3	5 31	A.M.	5 59	5 35	A.M.
10	M	6 7	5 27	A.M.	6 5	5 28	12 4	6 4	5 30	12 8	6 0	5 34	12 19
11	Tu	6 8	5 25	12 56	6 6	5 27	12 59	6 5	5 28	1 2	6 1	5 32	1 12
12	W	6 9	5 24	1 52	6 8	5 25	1 54	6 6	5 27	1 57	6 2	5 31	2 4
13	Th	6 10	5 22	2 49	6 9	5 24	2 51	6 7	5 25	2 53	6 2	5 30	2 58
14	Fr	6 11	5 20	3 47	6 10	5 22	3 48	6 8	5 24	3 49	6 3	5 29	3 51
15	Sa	6 12	5 19	4 46	6 11	5 20	4 46	6 9	5 22	4 46	6 4	5 28	4 45
16	S	6 14	5 17	rises.	6 12	5 19	rises.	6 10	5 21	rises.	6 4	5 26	rises.
17	M	6 15	5 16	5 48	6 13	5 17	5 51	6 11	5 19	5 54	6 5	5 25	6 2
18	Tu	6 16	5 14	6 26	6 14	5 16	6 30	6 12	5 18	6 33	6 6	5 24	6 44
19	W	6 17	5 12	7 9	6 15	5 14	7 13	6 13	5 17	7 18	6 7	5 23	7 30
20	Th	6 18	5 11	7 58	6 16	5 13	8 3	6 14	5 15	8 7	6 8	5 22	8 21
21	Fr	6 19	5 9	8 53	6 17	5 12	8 58	6 15	5 14	9 2	6 8	5 21	9 16
22	Sa	6 21	5 8	9 54	6 18	5 10	9 58	6 16	5 13	10 3	6 9	5 20	10 16
23	S	6 22	5 6	10 59	6 20	5 9	11 3	6 17	5 11	11 7	6 10	5 18	11 18
[illegible]	M	6 23	5 5	A.M.	6 21	5 7	A.M.	6 18	5 10	A.M.	6 11	5 17	A.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 24	5 4	12 7	6 22	5 6	12 10	6 19	5 9	12 14	6 12	5 16	12 22
26	W	6 25	5 2	1 17	6 23	5 5	1 19	6 20	5 7	1 21	6 12	5 15	1 27
27	Th	6 27	5 1	2 27	6 24	5 3	2 28	6 21	5 6	2 30	6 13	5 14	2 33
28	Fr	6 28	4 59	3 38	6 25	5 2	3 38	6 22	5 5	3 38	6 14	5 13	3 38
29	Sa	6 29	4 58	4 48	6 26	5 1	4 48	6 24	5 4	4 47	6 15	5 12	4 43
30	S	6 30	4 57	sets.	6 28	4 59	sets.	6 25	5 2	sets.	6 16	5 12	sets.
31	M	6 32	4 55	5 37	6 29	4 58	5 41	6 26	5 1	5 45	6 16	5 11	5 56

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	44	8	11	47	38	14	11	46	6	20	11	44	53	26	11	44	4
2	11	49	25	9	11	47	22	15	11	45	53	21	11	44	43	27	11	43	58
3	11	49	7	10	11	47	6	16	11	45	40	22	11	44	34	28	11	43	53
4	11	48	48	11	11	46	50	17	11	45	27	23	11	44	25	29	11	43	49
5	11	48	30	12	11	46	35	18	11	45	15	24	11	44	17	30	11	43	46
6	11	48	13	13	11	46	20	19	11	45	4	25	11	44	10	31	11	43	43
7	11	47	55																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
[illegible]	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 [illegible]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 33	4 54	6 21	6 30	4 57	6 25	6 27	5 0	6 30	6 17	5 10	6 43
2	W	6 34	4 53	7 10	6 31	4 56	7 14	6 28	4 59	7 18	6 18	5 9	7 32
3	Th	6 35	4 51	8 0	6 32	4 54	8 5	6 29	4 58	8 10	6 19	5 8	8 24
4	Fr	6 37	4 50	8 54	6 33	4 53	8 58	6 30	4 57	9 3	6 20	5 7	9 16
5	Sa	6 38	4 49	9 49	6 35	4 52	9 53	6 31	4 56	9 57	6 21	5 6	10 9
6	S	6 39	4 48	10 45	6 36	4 51	10 48	6 32	4 55	10 52	6 22	5 5	11 2
7	M	6 40	4 47	11 41	6 37	4 50	11 44	6 33	4 54	11 47	6 22	5 5	11 57
8	Tu	6 42	4 46	A. M.	6 38	4 49	A. M.	6 34	4 53	A. M.	6 23	5 4	A. M.
9	W	6 43	4 45	12 38	6 39	4 48	12 40	6 36	4 52	12 42	6 24	5 3	12 48
10	Th	6 44	4 44	1 35	6 40	4 47	1 37	6 37	4 51	1 38	6 25	5 2	1 41
11	Fr	6 45	4 42	2 34	6 42	4 46	2 34	6 38	4 50	2 34	6 26	5 2	2 35
12	Sa	6 47	4 41	3 33	6 43	4 45	3 33	6 39	4 49	3 32	6 27	5 1	3 30
13	S	6 48	4 40	4 34	6 44	4 44	4 33	6 40	4 48	4 31	6 28	5 0	4 26
14	M	6 49	4 40	5 37	6 45	4 43	5 34	6 41	4 47	5 32	6 29	5 0	5 24
15	Tu	6 50	4 39	rises.	6 46	4 42	rises.	6 42	4 47	rises.	6 30	4 59	rises.
16	W	6 52	4 38	5 51	6 48	4 42	5 56	6 43	4 46	6 1	6 31	4 59	6 15
17	Th	6 53	4 37	6 46	6 49	4 41	6 50	6 45	4 45	6 55	6 32	4 58	7 10
18	Fr	6 54	4 36	7 46	6 50	4 40	7 51	6 46	4 44	7 56	6 32	4 58	8 9
19	Sa	6 55	4 35	8 51	6 51	4 39	8 55	6 47	4 44	9 0	6 33	4 57	9 12
20	S	6 56	4 34	9 59	6 52	4 39	10 2	6 48	4 43	10 6	6 34	4 57	10 16
21	M	6 58	4 34	11 8	6 54	4 38	11 10	6 49	4 43	11 13	6 35	4 56	11 20
22	Tu	6 59	4 33	A. M.	6 55	4 37	A. M.	6 50	4 42	A. M.	6 36	4 56	A. M
23	W	7 0	4 32	12 17	6 56	4 37	12 18	6 51	4 42	12 20	6 37	4 56	12 2[illegible]
24	Th	7 1	4 32	1 26	6 57	4 36	1 26	6 52	4 41	1 27	6 38	4 55	1 28
25	Fr	7 2	4 31	2 34	6 58	4 36	2 34	6 53	4 41	2 33	6 39	4 55	2 31
26	Sa	7 4	4 31	3 42	6 59	4 35	3 41	6 54	4 40	3 39	6 40	4 55	3 34
27	S	7 5	4 30	4 48	7 0	4 35	4 46	6 55	4 40	4 44	6 41	4 54	4 36
28	M	7 6	4 30	5 53	7 1	4 34	5 50	6 56	4 39	5 47	6 42	4 54	5 37
29	Tu	7 7	4 30	sets.	7 2	4 34	sets.	6 57	4 39	sets.	6 42	4 54	sets.
30	W	7 8	4 29	5 49	7 3	4 34	5 53	6 58	4 39	5 58	6 43	4 54	6 12

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	41	7	11	43	47	13	11	44	22	19	11	45	28	25	11	47	3
2	11	43	40	8	11	43	51	14	11	44	31	20	11	45	41	26	11	47	22
3	11	43	40	9	11	43	55	15	11	44	41	21	11	45	56	27	11	47	41
4	11	43	40	10	11	44	1	16	11	44	51	22	11	46	12	18	11	48	1
5	11	43	42	11	11	44	7	17	11	45	2	23	11	46	28	29	11	48	22
6	11	43	44	12	11	44	14	18	11	45	15	24	11	46	45	30	11	48	44

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 1[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 9	4 29	6 41	7 4	4 34	6 46	6 59	4 38	6 51	6 44	4 54	7 5
2	Fr	7 10	4 28	7 36	7 5	4 33	7 41	7 0	4 38	7 45	6 45	4 54	7 58
3	Sa	7 11	4 28	8 33	7 6	4 33	8 36	7 1	4 38	8 40	6 46	4 54	8 52
4	S	7 12	4 28	9 29	7 7	4 33	9 32	7 2	4 38	9 36	6 46	4 54	9 45
5	M	7 13	4 28	10 26	7 8	4 33	10 28	7 3	4 38	10 31	6 47	4 54	10 38
6	Tu	7 14	4 28	11 23	7 9	4 33	11 24	7 4	4 38	11 26	6 48	4 54	11 31
7	W	7 15	4 28	A.M.	7 10	4 32	A.M.	7 5	4 38	A.M.	6 49	4 54	A.M.
8	Th	7 16	4 28	12 20	7 11	4 32	12 21	7 6	4 38	12 22	6 50	4 54	12 24
9	Fr	7 17	4 28	1 18	7 12	4 32	1 18	7 7	4 38	1 18	6 50	4 54	1 17
10	Sa	7 18	4 28	2 18	7 13	4 32	2 17	7 8	4 38	2 16	6 51	4 54	2 12
11	S	7 19	4 28	3 19	7 14	4 33	3 17	7 8	4 38	3 15	6 52	4 55	3 9
12	M	7 20	4 28	4 22	7 15	4 33	4 19	7 9	4 38	4 17	6 53	4 55	4 8
13	Tu	7 20	4 28	5 25	7 15	4 33	5 22	7 10	4 38	5 19	6 53	4 55	5 8
14	W	7 21	4 28	rises.	7 16	4 33	rises.	7 11	4 39	rises.	6 54	4 55	rises.
15	Th	7 22	4 28	5 32	7 17	4 33	5 37	7 11	4 39	5 42	6 55	4 56	5 56
16	Fr	7 23	4 28	6 37	7 18	4 33	6 42	7 12	4 39	6 46	6 55	4 56	6 59
17	Sa	7 24	4 29	7 56	7 19	4 34	7 50	7 13	4 40	7 54	6 56	4 56	8 5
18	S	7 24	4 29	8 57	7 19	4 34	9 0	7 13	4 40	9 3	6 56	4 57	9 11
19	M	7 25	4 30	10 8	7 20	4 35	10 10	7 14	4 40	10 12	6 57	4 57	10 17
20	Tu	7 25	4 30	11 18	7 20	4 35	11 19	7 14	4 41	11 20	6 58	4 58	11 21
21	W	7 26	4 30	A.M.	7 21	4 36	A.M.	7 15	4 41	A.M.	6 58	4 58	A.M.
22	Th	7 26	4 31	12 26	7 21	4 37	12 26	7 16	4 42	12 26	6 59	4 59	12 24
23	Fr	7 27	4 31	1 34	7 22	4 37	1 32	7 16	4 42	1 31	6 59	4 59	1 27
24	Sa	7 27	4 32	2 39	7 22	4 37	2 37	7 16	4 43	2 35	7 0	5 0	2 28
25	S	7 28	4 33	3 43	7 22	4 38	3 41	7 17	4 44	3 38	7 0	5 0	3 28
26	M	7 28	4 33	4 45	7 23	4 38	4 42	7 17	4 44	4 38	7 0	5 1	4 26
27	Tu	7 28	4 34	5 43	7 23	4 39	5 39	7 18	4 45	5 35	7 1	5 2	5 22
28	W	7 29	4 35	6 37	7 24	4 40	6 33	7 18	4 45	6 29	7 1	5 2	6 15
29	Th	7 29	4 36	sets.	7 24	4 41	sets.	7 18	4 46	sets.	7 2	5 3	sets.
30	Fr	7 29	4 36	6 22	7 24	4 41	6 26	7 18	4 47	6 30	7 2	5 4	6 42
31	Sa	7 29	4 37	7 18	7 24	4 42	7 22	7 19	4 48	7 26	7 2	5 4	7 36

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.
1	11 49 6	8	11 51 58	14	11 54 43	20	11 57 39	26	12 0 39
2	11 49 29	9	11 52 25	15	11 55 12	21	11 58 9	27	12 1 8
3	11 49 52	10	11 52 52	16	11 55 41	22	11 58 39	28	12 1 38
4	11 50 16	11	11 53 19	17	11 56 10	23	11 59 9	29	12 2 7
5	11 50 41	12	11 53 47	18	11 56 40	24	11 59 39	30	12 2 37
6	11 51 6	13	11 54 15	19	11 57 9	25	12 0 9	31	12 3 6
7	11 51 32								

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE MOON'S PHASES.

Eastern Standard Time.

		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.
....	Jan.	9 12 27 A.M.	Apr.	8 4 5 A.M.	July	5 8 36 A.M.	Oct.	1 7 26 A.M.
....		17 1 31 A.M.		15 5 12 A.M.		11 11 16 P.M.		8 3 12 P.M.
....		23 6 8 P.M.		22 2 49 A.M.		19 7 8 P.M.		16 6 0 P.M.
.....		30 3 2 P.M.		29 11 9 P.M.		27 9 20 P.M.		23 11 32 P.M.
.....	Feb.	7 7 37 P.M.	May	7 4 2 P.M.	Aug.	3 3 18 P.M.	Oct.	30 6 39 P.M.
.....		15 1 53 P.M.		14 10 25 A.M.		10 9 14 A.M.	Nov.	7 10 54 A.M.
.....		22 4 32 A.M.		21 3 15 P.M.		18 10 28 A.M.		15 8 39 A.M.
.....	Mar.	1 9 3 A.M.		29 4 45 P.M.		26 7 51 A.M.		22 6 41 A.M.
.....	Mar.	9 1 9 P.M.	June	6 1 15 A.M.	Sept.	1 10 33 P.M.	Nov.	29 8 26 A.M.
.....		16 10 49 P.M.		12 4 0 P.M.		8 10 30 P.M.	Dec.	7 8 20 A.M.
.....		23 3 19 P.M.		20 4 41 A.M.		17 2 20 A.M.		14 9 51 P.M.
.....		31 4 13 A.M.		28 8 17 A.M.		24 4 18 P.M.		21 2 54 P.M.
.....		.. .. ..		.. .. ..		.. .. ..		29 12 39 A.M.

e may be found by adding 1h., Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska or Hawaii time may tracting 1h., 2h., 3h., 5h. or 5.5h., respectively.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1921.

	Dg.	East. Stan. T. Bos., N.Y., Etc.	Cent. Stan. T. Chi., St. L., Etc.	M'nt'n Stan. T. Den., S.L.C., Etc	Pacific Stan. T. S'nF., L'sA., Etc.	Alaska Stan. T. Sitka, Ju'u, Etc.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Moon....	9	12 27 A.M.	8d 11 27 P.M.	8d 10 27 P.M.	8d 9 27 P.M.	8d 7 27 P.M.
Quarter..	17	1 31 A.M.	12 31 A.M.	16d 11 31 P.M.	16d 10 31 P.M.	16d 8 31 P.M.
Moon....	23	6 8 P.M.	5 8 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	3 8 P.M.	1 8 P.M.
Quarter..	30	3 2 P.M.	2 2 P.M.	1 2 P.M.	12 2 P.M.	10 2 A.M.
Moon....	7	7 37 P.M.	6 37 P.M.	5 37 P.M.	4 37 P.M.	2 37 P.M.
Quarter..	15	1 53 P.M.	12 53 P.M.	11 53 A.M.	10 53 A.M.	8 53 A.M.
Moon....	22	4 32 A.M.	3 32 A.M.	2 32 A.M.	1 32 A.M.	21d 11 32 P.M.
Quarter..	1	9 3 A.M.	8 3 A.M.	7 3 A.M.	6 3 A.M.	4 3 A.M.
Moon....	9	1 9 P.M.	12 9 P.M.	11 9 A.M.	10 9 A.M.	8 9 A.M.
Quarter..	16	10 49 P.M.	9 49 P.M.	8 49 P.M.	7 49 P.M.	5 49 P.M.
Moon....	23	3 19 P.M.	2 19 P.M.	1 19 P.M.	12 19 P.M.	10 19 A.M.
Quarter..	31	4 13 A.M.	3 13 A.M.	2 13 A.M.	1 13 A.M.	30d 11 13 P.M.
Moon....	8	4 5 A.M.	3 5 A.M.	2 5 A.M.	1 5 A.M.	7d 11 5 P.M.
Quarter..	15	5 12 A.M.	4 12 A.M.	3 12 A.M.	2 12 A.M.	12 12 A.M.
Moon....	22	2 49 A.M.	1 49 A.M.	12 49 A.M.	21d 11 49 P.M.	21d 9 49 P.M.
Quarter..	29	11 9 P.M.	10 9 P.M.	9 9 P.M.	8 9 P.M.	6 9 P.M.
Moon....	7	4 2 P.M.	3 2 P.M.	2 2 P.M.	1 2 P.M.	11 2 A.M.
Quarter..	14	10 25 A.M.	9 25 A.M.	8 25 A.M.	7 25 A.M.	5 25 A.M.
Moon....	21	3 15 P.M.	2 15 P.M.	1 15 P.M.	12 15 P.M.	10 15 A.M.
Quarter..	29	4 45 P.M.	3 45 P.M.	2 45 P.M.	1 45 P.M.	11 45 A.M.
Moon....	6	1 15 A.M.	12 15 A.M.	5d 11 15 P.M.	5d 10 15 P.M.	5d 8 15 P.M.
Quarter..	12	4 0 P.M.	3 0 P.M.	2 0 P.M.	1 0 P.M.	11 0 A.M.
Moon....	20	4 41 A.M.	3 41 A.M.	2 41 A.M.	1 41 A.M.	19d 11 41 P.M.
Quarter..	28	8 17 A.M.	7 17 A.M.	6 17 A.M.	5 17 A.M.	3 17 A.M.
Moon....	5	8 36 A.M.	7 36 A.M.	6 36 A.M.	5 36 A.M.	3 36 A.M.
Quarter..	11	11 16 P.M.	10 16 P.M.	9 16 P.M.	8 16 P.M.	6 16 P.M.
Moon....	19	7 8 P.M.	6 8 P.M.	5 8 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	2 8 P.M.
Quarter..	27	9 20 P.M.	8 20 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	4 20 P.M.
New Moon....	3	3 18 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	1 18 P.M.	12 18 P.M.	10 18 A.M.
First Quarter..	10	9 14 A.M.	8 14 A.M.	7 14 A.M.	6 14 A.M.	4 14 A.M.
Full Moon....	18	10 28 A.M.	9 28 A.M.	8 28 A.M.	7 28 A.M.	5 28 A.M.
Last Quarter..	26	7 51 A.M.	6 51 A.M.	5 51 A.M.	4 51 A.M.	2 51 A.M.
New Moon....	1	10 33 P.M.	9 33 P.M.	8 33 P.M.	7 33 P.M.	5 33 P.M.
First Quarter..	8	10 30 P.M.	9 30 P.M.	8 30 P.M.	7 30 P.M.	5 30 P.M.
Full Moon....	17	2 20 A.M.	1 20 A.M.	12 20 A.M.	16d 11 20 P.M.	16d 9 20 P.M.
Last Quarter..	24	4 18 P.M.	3 18 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	1 18 P.M.	11 18 A.M.
New Moon....	1	7 26 A.M.	6 26 A.M.	5 26 A.M.	4 26 A.M.	2 26 A.M.
First Quarter..	8	3 12 P.M.	2 12 P.M.	1 12 P.M.	12 12 P.M.	10 12 A.M.
Full Moon....	16	6 0 P.M.	5 0 P.M.	4 0 P.M.	3 0 P.M.	1 0 P.M.
Last Quarter..	23	11 32 P.M.	10 32 P.M.	9 32 P.M.	8 32 P.M.	6 32 P.M.
Moon....	30	6 39 P.M.	5 39 P.M.	4 39 P.M.	3 39 P.M.	1 39 P.M.
Quarter..	7	10 54 A.M.	9 54 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	7 54 A.M.	5 54 A.M.
Moon....	15	8 39 A.M.	7 39 A.M.	6 39 A.M.	5 39 A.M.	3 39 A.M.
Quarter..	22	6 41 A.M.	5 41 A.M.	4 41 A.M.	3 41 A.M.	1 41 A.M.
Moon....	29	8 26 A.M.	7 26 A.M.	6 26 A.M.	5 26 A.M.	[illegible]
Quarter..	7	[illegible]	7 20 A.M.	[illegible]		
Moon....	14	[illegible]	[illegible]			

THE CALENDAR IN STANDARD TIME FOR CITIES IN THE

(How to ascertain same for 120 U. S. Cities from Local Mean Time Cal. on 12 precedin

Use Calendar for BOSTON.	M.		Use Calendar for NEW YORK CITY.	M.		Use Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C.	M.		Use C
IDAHO.			CONNECTICUT.			CALIFORNIA (Central).			
Boise City....add	45	Mb	Bridgeport....sub	7	E	San Fran.....add	10	Pe	Mobile..
Pocatello.....add	30	M	Hartford.....sub	9	Eb	COLORADO.			Montgon
MAINE.			New Haven...sub	8	E	Col. Springs..	0	M	A.
Portland.....sub	19	Eb	ILLINOIS.			Denver.....	0	M	Phoenix...
MASSACHUSETTS.			Chicago.....sub	9	Cb	Pueblo.....sub	2	M	ARKA
Boston.....sub	16	E	Springfield....sub	1	Ce	DELAWARE.			Hot Springs.
Fall River....sub	16	E	INDIANA.			Wilmington...add	2	E	Little Rock
Lowell.....sub	15	E	Evansville....sub	10	Cg	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			CALIFORN
Springfield....sub	10	E	Fort Wayne..sub	20	C	Washington...add	8	E	Los Angele
Worcester....sub	13	E	Gary.....sub	11	C	KANSAS.			Monterey
MICHIGAN.			Indianapolis..sub	16	Ce	Topeka.....add	23	C	San Dieg
Battle Creek..sub	19	C	Kokomo.....sub	15	C	Wichita.....add	29	Ce	Santa Ba
Detroit.....add	32	E	Terre Haute..sub	10	Ce	KENTUCKY.			1
Grand Rapids.sub	17	C	IOWA.			Frankfort....sub	20	C	Jacksonvi
MINNESOTA.			Burlington....add	5	C	Lexington....sub	22	C	Key West
Minneapolis..add	13	Ce	Cedar Rapids.add	7	Cb	Louisville....sub	17	C	Miami..
MONTANA.			Davenport....	0	C	MARYLAND.			
Butte.....add	30	Mc	Des Moines...add	14	C	Baltimore....add	6	E	Atlant
NEW YORK.			Sioux City....add	26	Cb	MISSOURI.			Augus
Albany.....sub	5	E	NEBRASKA.			Jefferson City.add	9	C	Mac
Binghamton..add	4	E	Lincoln.....add	27	C	Kansas City..add	13	C	Savanna
Buffalo.....add	16	E	Omaha.....add	24	C	Springfield....add	13	Ce	LOUISIA
Poughkeepsie.sub	4	E	OHIO.			St. Louis.....add	1	C	New Orleans..
Rochester....add	10	E	Cincinnati....sub	22	Ce	NEVADA.			Shreveport...
Schenectady..sub	4	E	Cleveland....add	26	E	Carson City..sub	1	P	MISSISS
Syracuse.....add	5	E	Columbus....sub	28	C	NEW JERSEY.			Jackson.....a
Utica.....add	1	E	Dayton.....sub	23	Ce	Atlantic City.sub	2	E	Vicksburg....a
NORTH DAKOTA.			Sandusky....add	31	E	Trenton.....sub	1	Eb	NEW MEX
Bismarck.....add	43	Cd	Toledo.....sub	26	C	NORTH CAROLINA.			Santa Fe.....a
SOUTH DAKOTA.			Youngstown..add	23	E	Raleigh.....add	15	Eg	SOUTH CAR
Pierre.....add	41	Cb	PENNSYLVANIA.			OKLAHOMA.			Charleston...a
OREGON.			Easton.....add	1	E	Muskogee....add	21	Cg	Columbia....a
Portland.....add	11	Pc	Erie.....add	20	Eb	Ok'n'a City...add	30	Cg	TENNESSI
Salem.....add	12	Pc	Harrisburg...add	8	E	UTAH.			Memphis ....
WASHINGTON.			Philadelphia..add	1	E	S. Lake City..add	28	Mb	Nashville.....s
Olympia.....add	12	Pd	Pittsburgh....add	20	E	VIRGINIA.			TEXAS
Seattle.....add	9	Pd	Scranton.....add	3	E	Norfolk.....add	5	Ee	Austin.....a
Spokane.....sub	10	Pd	RHODE ISLAND.			Richmond....add	10	Ee	Dallas.....a
WISCONSIN.			Providence...sub	14	Eb	WEST VIRGINIA.			El Paso.....a
Madison.....sub	2	C	WYOMING.			Charleston...add	26	E	Galveston....a
Milwaukee....sub	8	C	Cheyenne....sub	1	M	Wheeling.....add	22	Eb	San Antonio..a

Directions:—For New York City, subtract 4m from the Calendar for that city and the Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is eastern, central, Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicate of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable; which correction is to be found in tl in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE.

DATE.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	
Jan. 1.....	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9
15.....	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8
Feb. 1.....	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6
15.....	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4
March 1.....	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2
15.....	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0
April 1.....	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2
15.....	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4
May 1.....	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6
15.....	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8
June 1.....	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9
15.....	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9
July 1.....	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9
15.....	sub 3	sub 8	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8
Aug. 1.....	sub 3	sub 7	sub 14	add 3	add 5	add 7
15.....	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 3	adv 5	add 5
Sept. 1.....	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 3
15.....	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	add 1	add 1
Oct. 1.....	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 1	sub 1
15.....	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 3	sub 3
Nov. 1.....	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 4	sub 5
.....	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 5	sub 7
	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 6	sub 8
		[illegible]	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9

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THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,862 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,715 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,466 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,423 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon; the tide-raising power of moon and sun being as 11 to 5.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which the stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere extends more than 100 miles in height. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known, namely about forty months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to March, 1918, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-one in number

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium; but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843; the other, in September, 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

DONATI'S COMET.

This was the finest comet of the Nineteenth Century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1920—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1915 AND 1920 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1920	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 56 E	+1
	Mobile	30 41	88 09	4 56 E	+1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 03 E	+1
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 30 E	+1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 52 E	—1
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	20 55 E	—3
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 24 E	—2
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 05 E	—3
Ariz	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 51 E	+1
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 59 E	+2
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 45 E	+2
Ark	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 07 E	+1
Cal	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 30 E	+1
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 23 E	+1
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	16 01 E	+1
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 35 E	+2
Col	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 50 E	+1
Conn	Hartford	41 46	72 40	12 02W	+4
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 31W	+4
Del	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 00W	+3
Dist. of Col	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 10W	+3
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 23 E	+1
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	0 59 E	0
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 33 E	+1
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 35 E	0
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 18 E	—1
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	14 49 E	+1
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 10 E	0
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 32 E	—1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 08	0 53 E	—1
	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 21W	+2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	7 53 E	0
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 02 E	0
Kansas	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 35 E	+1
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 45 E	+1
Ky	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 10 E	—1
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 24 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 42	0 59 E	—1
La	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 24 E	+2
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	5 55 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 40 E	+2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 42W	+4
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 10W	+4
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	20 50W	+3
Md	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 48W	+3
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 58W	+3
Mass	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 17W	+4
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	12 40W	+4
Mich	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 54W	+2
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 06W	+3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 35 E	—3
Minn	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 35 E	—1
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 24 E	—2
Miss	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 31 E	+2
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 48 E	+1
Mo	Jefferson City	33 35	92 09	7 20 E	0
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 07 E	0
	Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 17 E	0
Mon	Helena	46 37	112 02	20 13 E	0
Neb	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 00 E	0
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 49 E	0
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 49 E	+1
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 49 E	+1
N. H	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 30W	+4
N. J	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 24W	+4
N. Mex	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 36 E	+2
N. Y	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 26W	+4
	New York	40 43	74 00	10 20W	+4
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 35W	+4
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 20W	+4
N. C	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 05W	+2
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 52W	+2
N. Dak	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	15 04 E	—1
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 07 E	—2
Ohio	Columbus	10 00	83 00	1 36W	+2
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 11W	+3
	Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 47 E	—1
Okla	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 58 E	+2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 09 E	+2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 30 E	0
Pa	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 42W	+3
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 54W	+4
	Allegheny	40 29	80 01	4 53W	+3
R. I	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 35W	+4
S. C	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 27W	+1
	Charleston	32 47	79 55	1 18W	+1
S. Dak	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 02 E	0
	Yankton	42 53	97 23	11 18 E	0
Tenn	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 33 E	0
	Knoxville	35 56	83 57	0 25W	+1
	Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 38 E	+1
Tex	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 06 E	+2
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 42 E	+2
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 35 E	+2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 15 E	+2
	El Paso	31 46	105 29	12 54 E	+2
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 24 E	+1
	Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 12 E	+1
Vt	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 34W	+4
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 04W	+4
Va	Richmond	37 32	77 26	5 01W	+3
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 37W	+3
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 37W	+2
Wash	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 30 E	0
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	22 00 E	0
W. Va	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 48W	+2
	Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 12W	+3
Wis	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 28 E	—1
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	2 55 E	—2
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 18 E	—1
Wyo	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 20 E	+1

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner				22 30W	+3	Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 30 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 04 E	0	Haw'n Islands.	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 03 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 49 E	—2		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 21 E	+2
Porto Rico.	San Juan	18 29	66 07	3 38W	+7	Philippines.	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	3 19W	+7						

THE PLANETS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean Distance in Miles.
	"					
Mercury	14732.420	87 96925	0.387099	0 466694	0.307504	35,960,500
Venus	5767.670	224.70080	0.723331	0.728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth	3548.193	365.25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars	1886.519	686.97987	1 523688	1.666896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.128	4332.6284	5.202802	5.454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn	120.455	10759.2225	9 538843	10.071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus	42.230	30688.5022	19.190978	20 094885	18.287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056183	115.877	7 0 11.7	29.73
Venus	0.0068111	583.920	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth	0.0167427	.....	.. ..	18.50
Mars	0.0933313	779.936	1 51 0.7	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483703	398.866	1 18 27.5	8.11
Saturn	0.0558207	378.090	2 29 29.4	5.99
Uranus	0.0471006	369.650	0 46 22.0	4.22
Neptune	0.0085460	367.482	1 46 38.4	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	192 59 35.68	76 12 38.9	+ 5.7	47 22 58.8	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	166 36 34.01	130 26 43.4	+ 0.4	75 57 34.7	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 51 1.71	101 33 52 9	+11.6	.. ..	....	1.03	0.97
Mars	125 18 37.06	334 35 10.9	+15.9	48 56 26.3	—22.2	0.52	0 36
Jupiter	125 18 37.06	13 2 1.6	+ 7.6	99 38 24.4	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	151 16 1.45	91 28 49 8	+20.2	112 57 28.8	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	329 20 34.67	169 22 7.5	+ 7.4	73 35 22.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	128 59 52.84	43 55 49.6	—18.9	130 53 55.5	—10.7	0.001	0.001

*Epoch 1920 January 1st, Greenwich mean noon.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter. At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.63	.....	432196.01	1301139.0	333433	0.2763	25 9 7 12	27.98
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.27	0.054860	0.055572	1.0130	87 23 15 43	.38
Venus	8.41	30.40	3787.69	0.875800	0.817237	0.9331	224 16 49 9	.89
Earth	.. ....	.. ..	3958.88	1.000000	1.000000	1.0000	23 56 4 09	1.00
Mars	4.68	8.94	2107.78	0.150922	0.107785	0.7142	24 37 23	.38
Jupiter	1 35.19	22.65	43341 31	1312.162	318.3582	0.2426	9 55 41	2.66
Saturn	1 18.95	9.24	36166.02	762.401	95.2230	0.1249	10 14 24	1.14
Uranus	34.28	1.88	15439.00	59.312	14.5801	0.2458	11 5	0 96
Neptune	36.50	1.26	16465.87	71.951	14.5255	0.2352	12 30 ?	0 98

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.
30°	1,030	0.1951	1	5.13	20°	1,080	0.2045	1	4.88	70°	1,130	0.2140	1	4.68
20°	1,040	0.1970	1	5.08	32°	1,092	0.2068	1	4.83	80°	1,140	0.2159	1	4.63
10°	1,050	0.1989	1	5.03	40°	1,100	0.2083	1	4.80	90°	1,150	0.2178	1	4.59
0	1,060	0.2008	1	4.98	50°	1,110	0.2102	1	4.78	100°	1,160	0.2197	1	4.55
10°	1,070	0.2027	1	4.93	60°	1,120	0.2121	1	4.73	110°	1,170	0.2216	1	4.51

Wind reduces the velocity of sound much more than fog or rain does. Explosions cannot be distinguished separately when but 1-16 second apart. Sound in water travels 4,708 feet a second: in wood it goes at least 10,000 feet a second: in metals, at least 4,000 feet a second.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

FACTS ABOUT THE STARS:

Light travels by waves. Violet light has more waves per second than red. If a star is approaching, its light seems to have more waves per second because the star's motion is added to that of light, and hence all the spectrum lines are shifted toward the violet. The lines are shifted toward the red for stars that are receding. From the amount of the shift the actual rate of approach or recession of the star may be found. Naturally, a small correction must be made for the motion of the earth on its axis and its motion round the sun. We then have the actual rate of motion of the star to or from the sun. It is a very valuable thing about this kind of measurement that if only a star is bright enough it makes no difference at all in the accuracy of the determination how distant the star may be. This unfortunately is not so with proper motions. As the sun has a motion of its own, which Sir William Herschel rightly concluded in the year 1783 is toward the northern constellation Hercules and not far from the bright star Vega, all the stellar motions, of course, appear to be affected by an equal motion to that of the sun but in the opposite direction. Director Campbell, of Lick Observatory, finds the sun to be moving at about 19.5 kilometers (12 miles) per second in its course among the stars.

Kapteyn and Eddington find that when the proper motions of the stars are cleared of the effects of solar motion the remaining so-called "peculiar motions" of the individual stars, while they go to some extent at random, plainly indicate the governing influence of two great streams moving oppositely. If we could collect all the stars at one point and endow each of them with its "peculiar motion" just as it has been observed, then at the end of a century the stars would have stretched out, not into a sphere but into an ellipsoid, owing to the influence of the two star-streams. According to Kapteyn's formulæ, the vast majority of the stars are so far away that it takes light thousands of years to come to the earth from them, though light travels 186,000 miles per second. Stars look hardly as bright as the fireflies of a summer night, but in reality they glow like the sun, and seem faint only because far away. Astronomers speak of "magnitudes" and of "absolute magnitudes." The first gives the relative brightness of the stars as they seem to us to be, and the second as they would seem if all were equally distant. A difference of a magnitude means about 2½ fold in brightness, and five magnitudes 100 fold. Thus a star of sixth magnitude, which can just barely be seen by the naked eye, under best conditions, is 100 times fainter than stars of first magnitude, like Aldebaran, which is among the brightest. On this scale our sun is of —26.5 magnitude.

NUMBERS AND EQUIVALENT LIGHT OF THE STARS.

MAGNITUDE.	Number.	Equivalent Number of First Magnitude Stars.	Totals to Magnitude *m*.	MAGNITUDE.	Number.	Equivalent Number of First Magnitude Stars.	Totals to Magnitude *m*.
− 1.6.....	Sirius.	11	..	9.0–10.0.....	174,000	69	380
− 0.9.....	α Carinæ.	6	..	10.0–11.0.....	426,000	68	448
0.0.....	α Centauri.	2	..	11.0–12.0.....	961,000	60	508
0.0– 1.0.....	8	14	33	12.0–13.0.....	2,020,000	51	559
1.0– 2.0.....	27	17	50	13.0–14.0.....	3,960,000	40	599
2.0– 3.0.....	73	18	68	14.0–15.0.....	7,820,000	31	630
3.0– 4.0.....	189	19	87	15.0–16.0.....	14,040,000	22	652
4.0– 5.0.....	650	26	113	16.0–17.0.....	25,400,000	16	668
5.0– 6.0.....	2,200	35	148	17.0–18.0.....	38,400,000	10	678
6.0– 7.0.....	6,600	42	190	18.0–19.0.....	54,600,000	6	684
7.0– 8.0.....	22,550	56	246	19.0–20.0.....	76,000,000	3	687
8.0– 9.0.....	65,000	65	311	All fainter.....	.....	3	690

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

ECLIPSES IN 1921.

In the year 1921 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the sun, April 8, visible as annular in the north of Scotland and on the islands off the coast of Norway. Visible as partial in northwestern Asia, northwestern Africa, and in Europe and Greenland. Annulus lasts 1.9m.

2. A total eclipse of the moon in the early morning of April 22, visible at New York. Visible generally in North and South America and in the Pacific Ocean. Eclipse begins at 1h. 3m. A. M., Eastern Standard Time (old), and ends at 4h. 26m. A. M. Totality begins at 2h. 24m. A. M. and ends at 3h. 5m. A. M.; the middle being at 2h. 44m. A. M.

First contact with the shadow is 130° from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is 101° from the north point toward the west.

3. A total eclipse of the sun, October 1, visible as total in the Antarctic Ocean, the path of totality stretching from Cape Horn to the South Pole, but missing both these points by a very narrow margin. Visible as partial in Argentina, Peru and Chile.

4. A partial eclipse of the moon, October 16, the middle and ending visible at New York; the ending visible as far west as Denver. Visible generally in western Asia, in Europe, Africa, South America and the Atlantic Ocean. Eclipse begins at 4h. 14m. P. M., Eastern Standard Time, and ends at 7h. 34m. P. M.; the middle being at 5h. 54m. P. M.

Magnitude of greatest eclipse, 0.938 (moon's diameter = 1.0).

First contact with the shadow is 45° from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is 77° from the north point toward the west.

THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY.

In 1905 there appeared in the world of science a new theory, dealing with physics in general and with light and gravitation in particular. Albert Einstein is the author of the theory; although a German by birth, Dr. Einstein is a naturalized citizen of Switzerland, where, in Zurich, he taught physics. During and since the war he has been affiliated with the University of Berlin. He is now about forty-three years of age.

The new theory deals with fundamental ideas and is exceedingly difficult and complicated. It takes as starting-point the so-called Michelson-Morley experiment which showed that some mysterious compensating influence is at work to prevent an experimenter from detecting even with the most delicate instruments the rate and direction of the earth's motion through the luminiferous ether. The ether is supposed by physicists to fill all space, to permeate all bodies freely and to be perfectly stationary; it would therefore seem admirably qualified to serve as an absolute standard to which all questions of time and space could be referred. The Michelson-Morley experiment left the modern physicist without any fixed and certain datum ground. Dr. Einstein took up the matter at this point and denied that we can have any knowledge of absolute motion as absolute position in space. One set of reference axes is as good as another, provided the axes are not subject to twisting or to acceleration. All one can do is to compare moving bodies among themselves. So far Einstein differed not at all from Sir Isaac Newton, in whose theory the interplanetary ether had no place. But Einstein went farther, startling the world with a philosophy as new as it is far-reaching. The well-established doctrine of electrons enabled him to deal in a masterly way with bodies at exceedingly high velocities. He has generalized the whole science of physics and of celestial mechanics. The three time-honored laws of motion propounded by Newton, as well as Newton's law of gravitation, are true, according to Einstein, only for moderate velocities. For the greatest velocities these laws require serious modification. The upper limit of all velocities is placed at 186,000 miles per second; this, the velocity of light, is conceived to be a fundamental relation between space and time, so that no effect of any kind could possibly be propagated faster. At this speed all energy becomes latent, inertia becomes infinite, physiological processes are arrested and a condition of suspended animation ensues. If the earth should quit its orbit and go cruising through space with the velocity of light and should return to the orbit and orbital motion only after the lapse of a thousand years, it would be true that to the earth's inhabitants the thousand years had not been even a moment of time, since the clocks were at a standstill and none of the sons of men had so much as made a movement; at the moment of return the ticking of the clocks and the routine of life would automatically continue as if no millennial break had occurred. The standards of length and force, as well as of time, undergo change with the body's motion; a moving body is shortened in the direction of its progress and correspondingly lengthened in the transverse direction; since everything is similarly distorted, it is impossible for the change to be perceived by one who is himself partaking of the motion. The earth is thus shortened two and one-half inches. One is, accordingly, farther from the earth's centre at noon and midnight than at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. The particles of light are flattened in this way into circular disks of practically zero thickness.

It is Dr. Einstein who has brought the fourth dimension into physics as a vital fact. In addition to length, breadth and height of the old order, one now takes account of the time-dimension as the new fourth co-ordinate. Time and space are no longer treated as independent. The relativist claims that we can know nothing of absolute space in the Euclidean sense of a line that goes on and on straight into eternity and infinity. The material universe moves in perfect cycles; the system of which we are a part moves through a cycle of sixteen million light-years; at the end of that period it recommences its long journey and, like the recurring decimal, repeats it over and over.

Energy is identical with mass; energy may be said to create this material world; and the doctrine of conservation of energy becomes merged in the doctrine of conservation of mass. It is here that the relativist seems most surely to have planted his feet on solid ground. He has the undoubted facts about electrons in his support. Proceeding from the dictum that mass is identical with latent energy, he formulates a new law that mass is not invariable, that mass actually receives an increment that varies with the square of the ratio of the body's velocity to that of light. In astronomy this strange doctrine has already been decisively confirmed. The most interesting and bewildering thing about relativity is that there is so much in Nature to confirm it.

Some account is here given of the three great astronomical tests of the theory; of these the first two have been satisfactorily met: (1) The authors of accepted astronomical tables have been obliged to add an arbitrary constant, 43″, to the centennial motion of Mercury's perihelion in order to secure agreement between the old Newtonian theory and telescopic observation; this discrepancy was a hopeless puzzle until Einstein announced the law of mass varying with velocity and computed from this law a correction of 42″, or within one second of the true. Mercury attains a velocity of thirty-five miles per second and is by far the most rapidly moving body in the solar system. (2) Einstein predicted that, if stars be observed when they are close to the sun's limb, the light coming from the stars to the earth would be bent by the gravitational pull of the sun; stars at the limb would appear displaced outwardly from the sun by 1.75″; stars some distance away from the limb would be displaced inversely as the distance from the centre of the sun's disk. Such observations can be made only at the time of a total solar eclipse. Einstein's success in solving the problem of Mercury had greatly interested British astronomers. The prediction as to the bending of light was in the nature of a challenge, since it presented a clear-cut issue. The Newtonian law of gravitation led one to expect a displacement of 0.87″ at the sun's limb, Einstein predicted twice as much, or 1.75″. Two expeditions went from England to observe the eclipse of May 29, 1919, one to Sobral, in Brazil, the other to Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea. The one expedition secured 1.98″ as the result; the other, 1.61″; both are very strongly confirmatory of Einstein. (3) In an intense gravitational field like that of the sun all lines of the spectrum should be displaced to the red. This displacement has not yet been found.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1921.

[Eastern Standard Time] (Old.)

	D.	H.	M.				
Jan.	2	3	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	4	8	0	A.M.		♃	stationary.
	5	8	0	A.M.		♄	stationary.
	9	1	0	A.M.	☌	♂ ♋	♂ S. 0° 15′.
	9	4	0	A.M.	☌	♀ ♋	♀ S. 0° 41′.
	9	10	0	A.M.	☌	♀ ♂	♀ S. 0° 25′.
	13	4	38	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	13	7	33	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	16	2	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	26	8	53	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	27	7	51	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	28	12	0	M.		♀	in ♌.
Feb.	9	11	0	P.M.		♀	gr. elong. E. 46° 46′.
	11	4	43	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	11	11	41	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	15	6	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 18° 8′.
	15	2	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	21	4	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	23	3	15	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	23	3	55	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
Mar.	2	9	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	inferior.
	3	4	0	A.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	4	9	0	P.M.	☍	♃ ☉	
	12	2	5	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	12	8	0	A.M.	☍	♄ ☉	
	12	10	42	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	15	6	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	17	3	0	A.M.		♀	gr. brilliancy.
	20	4	47	A.M.	☌	♆ ☾	
	22	7	57	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	22	10	55	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	24	12	0	P.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	28	1	0	A.M.		♂	in ♌.
	30	5	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 27° 50′.
	31	2	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	31	4	0	P.M.		♀	stationary.
April	4	1	0	P.M.	☌	♀ ♂	
	9	12	57	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	9	9	54	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	18	11	50	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	19	4	13	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	22	1	0	P.M.	☌	♀ ☉	inferior.
	28	9	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♀	☿ S. 6° 52′.
May	5	11	45	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	6	7	0	A.M.		♃	stationary.
	8	5	4	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	10	6	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	11	1	0	P.M.		♀	stationary.
	14	2	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	15	4	58	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	16	8	48	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	19	10	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♂	☿ N. 1° 4′.
	20	1	0	A.M.		♀	in ♉.
	21	11	0	A.M.		♄	stationary.
	28	1	0	P.M.		♀	gr brilliancy.
	31	6	0	P.M.	□	♃ ☉	
June	2	10	4	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	6	11	57	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	9	12	0	M.	□	♄ ☉	gr. elong. E. 24° 13′.
	10	11	0	P.M.		☿	
	12	1	28	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	12	2	47	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	23	11	0	A.M.		♀	in aphelion.
	24	7	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	27	1	0	P.M.		♀	in aphelion.

	D.	H.	M.				
June	29	2	0	A.M.	☌	♂ ☉	
July	1	2	0	P.M.		♀	gr. elong. W. 45° 44′.
	2	12	36	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	4	2	0	A.M.		⊕	in aphelion.
	5	6	22	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	7	12	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	inferior.
	9	2	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♂	☿ S. 5° 46′.
	9	2	17	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	9	11	56	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	15	10	0	P.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	18	9	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	28	5	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 19° 41′.
	31	1	24	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
Aug.	2	11	59	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	6	7	1	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	6	12	39	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	10	1	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	10	7	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♂	☿ S. 0° 11′.
	23	5	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	30	7	19	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	31	4	23	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
Sept.	3	2	19	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	3	3	57	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	6	12	0	M.	☌	☿ ♃	☿ S. 0° 19′.
	6	11	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♄	☿ S. 1° 25′.
	10	5	0	A.M.		♀	in ♌.
	14	12	0	M.	☌	♃ ♄	♃ S. 1° 2′.
	21	8	0	A.M.	☌	♄ ☉	
	22	5	0	P.M.	☌	♃ ☉	
	23	1	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	29	3	4	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	29	7	0	A.M.		♂	gr. hel. lat. N.
	29	7	13	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	30	7	55	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	30	10	19	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
Oct.	3	7	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ♂	☿ S. 0° 11′.
	7	6	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 25° 23′.
	13	8	0	P.M.		♀	in perihelion.
	19	11	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	22	3	0	A.M.	☌	♀ ♄	♀ S. 0° 35′.
	25	11	0	A.M.	☌	♀ ♃	♀ N. 0° 31′.
	27	8	18	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	28	10	24	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	28	5	0	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	28	10	56	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	31	5	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	inferior.
Nov.	3	10	0	P.M.		♂	in aphelion.
	4	5	0	P.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	6	12	0	M.		☿	in perihelion.
	8	10	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	13	9	0	P.M.	☌	♂ ♄	♂ S. 0° 53′.
	16	11	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 19° 27′.
	24	9	49	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	25	7	43	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	25	8	46	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	26	6	0	P.M.	☌	♂ ♃	♂ N. 0° 10′.
	27	9	24	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
Dec.	20	12	0	M.		☿	in aphelion.
	22	6	10	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	23	9	0	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	23	5	59	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	27	11	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	28	2	58	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	29	8	0	A.M.	□	♄ ☉	
	30	6	0	P.M.		♀	in ♉.

From the photometric study of eclipsing binary stars it has been shown by Roberts and by Russell that the average densities of these stars is small, no more than one-eighth of that of the sun. On this and other grounds astronomers are of the opinion that stars are generally less dense than the sun; that is, that they occupy a larger volume when of equal mass. The sun is only 1.4 times as dense as water, or half as dense as glass, while our earth is 5.5 times as dense as water, or 4 times as dense as the sun.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1921.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 48 39	1 6 42	4 48 10	1 6 42	2 57 38	1 6 46	12 55 30 A.M.	1 6 55	10 53 42	1 7 4	8 52 10	1 7 11
11	6 9 9	1 6 41	4 8 40	1 6 43	2 18 12	1 6 48	12 16 10 A.M.	1 6 58	10 14 28	1 7 7	8 13 0	1 7 13
21	5 29 39	1 6 41	3 29 12	1 6 41	1 38 48	1 6 51	11 32 56 P.M.	1 7 1	9 35 16	1 7 9	7 33 51	1 7 14

1921	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 54 43	1 7 14	4 55 22	1 7 12	2 53 59	1 7 4	12 56 22 A.M.	1 6 55	10 50 37	1 6 43	8 52 28	1 6 38
11	6 15 36	1 7 14	4 16 14	1 7 10	2 14 47	1 7 2	12 17 6 A.M.	1 6 51	10 11 15	1 6 39	8 13 1	1 6 30
21	5 36 28	1 7 13	3 37 4	1 7 7	1 35 34	1 6 58	11 33 52 P.M.	1 6 48	9 31 52	1 6 36	7 33 33	1 6 28

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, than we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$Hm = H° \times 0.0664816.$$

This quantity, Hm, added to or substracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian.		Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian	
	° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower. H. M.		° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower H. M
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz).	+28 39	— 1 28.5	+ 10 29.5	α Virginis (Spica)	—10 45	+ 11 46.2	+ 23 44.2
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	+14 44	— 1 23.6	+ 10 34.4	α Bootis (Arcturus)	+19 36	+ 12 37.0	+ 0 39.5
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+56 6	— 0 56.7	+ 11 1.3	β Ursæ Minoris	+74 29	+ 13 15.8	+ 1 17.8
α Arietis	+23 5	+ 0 29.7	+ 12 27.7	α Coronæ Borealis	+26 59	+ 13 56.1	+ 1 58.1
β Persei (Algol)	+40 39	+ 1 29.9	+ 13 27.9	α Scorpii (Antares)	—26 15	+ 14 49.2	+ 2 51.2
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	+16 21	+ 2 57.9	+ 14 55.9	α Lyræ (Vega)	+38 42	+ 16 58.5	+ 5 0.5
α Aurigæ (Capella)	+45 55	+ 3 37.3	+ 15 35.3	α Aquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 39	+ 18 11.0	+ 6 13.0
α Orionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 24	+ 4 17.2	+ 16 15.2	α Cygni (Deneb)	+45 0	+ 19 2.7	+ 7 4.7
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	—16 36	+ 5 7.9	+ 17 5.9	α Cephei	+62 15	+ 19 40.6	+ 7 42.6
α Geminorum (Castor)	+32 4	+ 5 55.6	+ 17 53.6	α Aquarii	— 0 43	+ 20 25.4	+ 8 27.4
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	+ 5 26	+ 6 1.2	+ 17 59.2	α Piscis Australis	—30 3	+ 21 16.8	+ 9 18.8
β Geminorum (Pollux)	+28 13	+ 6 6.5	+ 18 4.5	α Pegasi (Markab)	+14 46	+ 21 24.4	+ 9 26.4
α Leonis (Regulus)	+12 22	+ 8 29.8	+ 20 27.8				

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures, applying it to the time of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ, February 11; lower transit of the pole star is 4h. 8m. 40s. A. M., to which add 10h. 29.5m., and we have 2h 38m. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7h. 24m. P. M. etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.077	42	61 Cygni	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.380	9	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.330	10	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	26	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.750	4.4			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

THE SUN'S DECLINATION.

(*Washington—Apparent Noon.*)

Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.
	° ′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″
Jan. 1.	—23 0 35	Mar. 26.	+ 2 11 17	June 18.	+23 24 37	Sept. 10.	+ 4 58 9
2.	—22 55 24	27.	34 46	19.	25 46	11.	35 22
3.	49 46	28.	58 13	20.	26 30	12.	12 31
4.	43 40	29.	+ 3 21 37	21.	26 49	13.	+ 3 49 35
5.	37 8	30.	44 56	22.	26 43	14.	26 34
6.	30 9	31.	+ 4 8 12	23.	26 12	15.	3 31
7.	22 43	April 1.	31 23	24.	25 17	16.	+ 2 40 23
8.	14 50	2.	54 29	25.	23 57	17.	17 13
9.	6 31	3.	+ 5 17 30	26.	22 12	18.	+ 1 54 0
10.	—21 57 47	4.	40 26	27.	20 2	19.	30 44
11.	48 36	5.	+ 6 3 15	28.	17 28	20.	7 26
12.	39 1	6.	25 59	29.	14 30	21.	+ 0 44 7
13.	29 0	7.	48 36	30.	11 7	22.	+ 0 20 45
14.	18 34	8.	+ 7 11 5	July 1.	7 19	23.	— 0 2 37
15.	7 44	9.	33 28	2.	3 7	24.	26 0
16.	—20 56 30	10.	55 43	3.	+22 58 31	25.	49 24
17.	44 51	11.	+ 8 17 50	4.	53 31	26.	— 1 12 48
18.	32 49	12.	39 48	5.	48 7	27.	36 11
19.	20 24	13.	+ 9 1 38	6.	42 20	28.	59 34
20.	7 36	14.	23 18	7.	36 8	29.	— 2 22 56
21.	—19 54 25	15.	44 50	8.	29 33	30.	46 17
22.	40 52	16.	+10 6 11	9.	22 35	Oct. 1.	— 3 9 36
23.	26 58	17.	27 23	10.	15 14	2.	32 54
24.	12 41	18.	48 24	11.	7 30	3.	56 8
25.	—18 58 4	19.	+11 9 14	12.	+21 59 23	4.	— 4 19 20
26.	43 5	20.	29 53	13.	50 53	5.	42 29
27.	27 46	21.	50 21	14.	42 1	6.	— 5 5 34
28.	12 7	22.	+12 10 38	15.	32 47	7.	28 36
29.	—17 56 9	23.	30 42	16.	23 11	8.	51 33
30.	39 51	24.	50 34	17.	13 13	9.	— 6 14 25
31.	23 14	25.	+13 10 14	18.	2 54	10.	37 13
Feb. 1.	6 18	26.	29 40	19.	+20 52 13	11.	59 55
2.	—16 49 5	27.	48 53	20.	41 11	12.	— 7 22 31
3.	31 34	28.	+14 7 53	21.	29 48	13.	45 1
4.	13 45	29.	26 39	22.	18 4	14.	— 8 7 25
5	—15 55 40	30.	45 11	23.	6 0	15.	29 42
6.	37 18	May 1.	+15 3 28	24.	+19 53 36	16.	51 52
7	18 41	2.	21 30	25.	40 52	17.	— 9 13 54
8.	—14 59 48	3.	39 17	26.	27 48	18.	35 49
9	40 39	4.	56 49	27.	14 24	19.	57 35
10.	21 16	5.	+16 14 5	28.	0 42	20.	—10 19 12
11.	1 39	6.	31 5	29.	+18 46 41	21.	40 40
12.	—13 41 48	7.	47 48	30.	32 21	22.	—11 1 59
13.	21 44	8.	+17 4 15	31.	17 43	23.	23 8
14.	1 26	9.	20 24	Aug. 1.	2 46	24.	44 7
15.	—12 40 56	10.	36 16	2.	+17 47 32	25.	—12 4 55
16.	20 14	11.	51 51	3.	32 1	26.	25 32
17.	—11 59 20	12.	+18 7 7	4.	16 13	27.	45 58
18.	38 15	13.	22 5	5.	0 8	28.	—13 6 12
19.	16 59	14.	36 45	6.	+16 43 46	29.	26 13
20.	—10 55 33	15.	51 6	7.	27 8	30.	46 2
21.	33 56	16.	+19 5 8	8.	10 14	31.	—14 5 38
22.	12 10	17.	18 50	9.	+15 53 5	Nov. 1.	25 0
23.	— 9 50 14	18.	32 13	10.	35 41	2.	44 9
24.	28 9	19.	45 15	11.	18 2	3.	—15 3 3
25.	5 56	20.	57 58	12.	0 8	4.	21 42
26.	— 8 43 34	21.	+20 10 20	13.	+14 42 0	5.	40 6
27.	21 5	22.	22 22	14.	23 37	6.	58 14
28.	— 7 58 28	23.	34 2	15.	5 1	7.	—16 16 7
Mar. 1.	35 44	24.	45 22	16.	+13 46 12	8.	33 43
2.	12 54	25.	56 20	17.	27 9	9.	51 2
3.	— 6 49 57	26.	+21 6 56	18.	7 54	10.	—17 8 4
4.	23 54	27.	17 11	19.	+12 48 26	11.	24 48
5.	3 46	28.	27 4	20.	28 46	12.	41 14
6.	— 5 40 34	29.	36 34	21.	8 54	13.	57 22
7.	17 16	30.	45 42	22.	+11 48 51	14.	—18 13 11
8.	— 4 53 54	31.	54 27	23.	28 36	15.	28 41
9.	30 29	June 1.	+22 2 50	24.	8 10	16.	43 52
10.	7 0	2.	10 50	25.	+10 47 34	17.	58 42
11.	— 3 43 28	3.	18 26	26.	26 47	18.	—19 13 12
12.	19 53	4.	25 39	27.	5 50	19.	27 22
13.	— 2 56 16	5.	32 29	28.	+ 9 44 44	20.	41 10
14.	32 33	6.	38 54	29.	23 28	21.	54 37
15.	8 58	7.	44 57	30.	2 3	22.	—20 7 42
16.	— 1 45 16	8.	50 35	31.	+ 8 40 29	23.	20 26
17.	21 34	9	55 49	Sept. 1.	18 47	24.	32 46
18.	— 0 57 52	10.	+23 0 39	2.	+ 7 56 57	25.	44 44
19	34 10	11.	5 4	3.	35 0	26.	56 19
20.	— 0 10 28	12.	9 6	4	12 54	27.	—21 7 30
21.	+ 0 13 13	13.	12 42	5.	+ 6 50 42	28.	18 17
22.	36 53	14.	15 55	6.	28 24	29.	28 40
23.	+ 1 0 32	15.	18 42	7.	5 59	30.	38 39
24.	24 9	16.	21 5	8.	+ 5 43 28	Dec. 1.	48 13
25.	+ 1 47 44	17.	+23 23 3	9.	+ 5 20 51	2.	—21 57 22

THE SUN'S DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.	Date—1921.	Apparent Declination.
	° ′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″
Dec. 1.	—21 48 13	Dec. 9.	—22 49 19	Dec. 17.	—23 21 41	Dec. 25.	—23 24 11
2.	57 22	10.	54 58	18.	23 39	26.	22 22
3.	—22 6 5	11.	—23 0 10	19.	25 8	27.	20 6
4.	14 23	12.	4 54	20.	26 9	28.	17 21
5.	22 15	13.	9 11	21.	26 42	29.	14 8
6.	29 40	14.	13 0	22.	26 47	30.	10 27
7.	36 40	15.	16 22	23.	26 23	31.	—23 6 18
8.	—22 43 13	16.	—23 19 16	24.	—23 25 31		

HOW TO DETERMINE LATITUDES.

(A short method, by an observation at apparent noon.)

Set down 89 degrees, 48 minutes, and take the sun's observed altitude at noon from it. This gives the zenith distance. Mark the zenith distance north if the sun bears south, or south if the sun bears north. Place the sun's true declination under the zenith distance, and if they are both of one name their sum will be the latitude; but if of different names, (i. e., one north and the other south), their difference is the latitude of the same name of the greater number.

NOTE.—The sun's declination may be taken from the above table; in which the positive algebraic sign denotes north and the negative sign south. The sun's observed altitude corrected for semi diameter 16 minutes additive, and dip and refraction, about 4 minutes subtractive equals 12 minutes difference which subtracted from 90 degrees leaves 89 degrees 48 minutes, a constant number from which to subtract the observed altitude.

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(*Washington—Apparent Noon.*)

1921.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1921.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1921.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.87	8.95	May 11	15 51.63	8.71	Sept. 18	15 57.31	8.76
11	17.63	8.95	21	49.72	8.69	28	59.95	8.78
21	16.97	8.94	31	48.08	8.68	Oct. 8	16 2.72	8.81
31	15.74	8.93	June 10	46.86	8.67	18	5.50	8.83
Feb. 10	14.09	8.92	20	46.10	8.66	28	8.10	8.86
20	12.14	8.90	30	45.69	8.66	Nov. 7	10.59	8.88
Mar. 2	9.80	8.88	July 10	45.77	8.66	17	12.83	8.90
12	7.23	8.86	20	46.33	8.66	27	14.66	8.92
22	4.58	8 83	30	47.23	8.67	Dec. 7	16.18	8.93
April 1	1.78	8.81	Aug. 9	48.60	8.68	17	17.23	8.94
11	15 59.01	8.78	19	50.37	8.70	27	17.74	8 95
21	56.41	8.75	29	52.38	8.72	31	16 17.81	8.95
May 1	53.89	8.73	Sept. 8	54.72	8.74			

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,862 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

THE ZODIAC.

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, which are as follows:

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram. 2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull. 3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance. 8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion. 9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab. 5. ♌ Leo. The Lion. 6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat. 11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer. 12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

The zodiac, with its constellations and with the symbols that represent them, is of the greatest antiquity; and is traceable in part, at least, to an Egyptian origin. The zodiac may be called the great highway of the heavens, its width being such as to include all the journeyings of the sun, moon, and seven major planets.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 7.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 5.4 W.
Alexandria Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 5.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 6 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 7 N.	0 2 5.5 W.
Boston State House	42 21 23 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 8 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Georgetown, Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Eagle City, Alaska	64 47 20 N	9 24 48.4 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Fairbanks, Alaska	64 50 53 N	9 50 54.1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8.0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34.9 W.
Mount Wilson, Cal.	34 13 00 N.	7 52 14.3 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50.0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6.8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49.3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tanana, Alaska	65 10 10 N.	10 08 21.6 W.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valdez, Alaska	61 06 50 N.	9 45 05 0 W.
Valparaiso, Chili	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williams Bay, Wis.	42 34 13 N.	5 54 13 2 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

AT CERTAIN OTHER LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me.	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Dry Tortugas, Fla.	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13
Monhegan Island, Me.	43 45 53	4 37 15.9	69 18 59	Pensacola, Fla.	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Seguin, Me.	43 42 27	4 39 02.1	69 45 32	Sand Island, Ala.	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Elizabeth, Me., E.	43 33 58	4 40 48.1	70 12 02	Pass a Loutre, La.	29 11 26	5 56 09.9	89 02 28
Cape Ann, Mass, N.	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La.	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
The Graves, Mass.	42 21 55	4 43 28 7	70 52 11	Sabine Bank, La.	29 28 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Boston, Mass.	42 19 41	4 43 33 7	70 53 26	Bolivar Point, Tex.	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Gay Head, Mass.	41 20 55	4 43 20.5	70 50 08	Brazos River, Tex.	28 56 41	6 21 11.1	95 18 31
Montauk Point, N. Y.	41 04 16	4 47 25.8	71 51 27	Matagorda, Tex.	28 20 15	6 25 41.8	96 25 27
Fire Island, N. Y.	40 37 57	4 52 52 5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal.	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J.	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	Los Angeles Harbor, Cal.	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J.	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Conception, Cal.	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J.	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del.	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal.	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Assateague, Va.	37 54 49	5 01 25.5	75 21 23	Farallon, Cal.	37 41 58	8 12 00.3	123 00 04
Cape Charles, Va.	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal.	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C.	34 37 22	5 06 05 9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal.	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 21
Cape Fear, N. C.	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal.	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C.	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal.	41 03 08	8 16 36 1	124 09 02
Hunting Island, S. C.	32 22 31	5 21 45 0	80 26 15	Cape Blanco, Ore.	42 50 07	8 18 15 0	124 32 45
Tybee, Ga.	32 01 19	5 23 23 0	80 50 45	Umpqua River, Ore.	43 39 46	8 16 47.5	124 11 52
Sapelo, Ga.	31 23 33	5 25 08 2	81 17 03	Yaquina Head, Ore.	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Simon, Ga.	31 08 02	5 25 31 5	81 23 33	Tillamook Rock, Ore.	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
St. Augustine, Fla.	29 53 07	5 25 09 3	81 17 20	Grays Harbor, Wash.	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Cape Flattery, Wash.	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	26 56 54	5 20 19 7	80 04 56	Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06
Fowey Rocks, Fla.	25 35 25	5 20 23.3	80 05 49	Scotch Cap, Alaska	54 23 52	10 58 58.7	164 41 49

ON MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S	° ′ ″
Mount McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore.	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mount St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42 9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col.	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal.	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mount Cheenahaw, Ala.	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 31
Mount Massive, Col.	39 11 15	7 05 54.1	106 28 31	Briery Knob, W. Va.	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 40
Pike's Peak, Col.	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Mount Waas, Utah	38 32 21	7 16 54.5	109 13 38
Mount Elbert, Col.	39 07 01	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev.	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y.	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col.	38 55 28	7 05 16.0	106 19 13
Mount Mitchell, N. C.	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah	38 25 10	7 29 38.0	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash.	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mount., S. Pk., Cal	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 17
Mount Helena, Cal.	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal.	37 58 03	7 57 16.0	119 19 14
Mount Tamalpais, Cal.	37 55 28	8 10 23.6	122 35 45	Alamagordo Pk., N. Mex.	33 22 21	7 03 14.4	105 48 36
Mount Grant, Nev.	38 34 14	7 55 09.8	118 47 27	Mount Washington, N. H.	44 16 11	4 45 12.9	71 18 14

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.
(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat	Long.	Long
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S	° ′ ″
Capitol, Head of Liberty Statue, D. C.	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 31	Omaha, Neb. (Presby. Ch.)	41 15 43	6 23 45.0	95 56 15
Washington Monument, D. C.	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 03	Carson City, Nev.	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56
Montgomery, Ala.	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 56 22	5 02 49.3	78 4[illegible] 18
Little Rock, Ark. (Custom House)	34 44 56	6 09 05.6	92 16 24	Bismarck, N. D. (Capitol)	46 49 11	6 43 07.4	100 45 51
Sacramento, Cal.	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34	Columbus, Ohio (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	
Hartford, Ct.	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Oklahoma C., Okla. (Ch.)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Dover, Del. (Courthouse)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Salem, Ore.	44 56 19	8 12 06 9	123 01 44
Indianapolis (State House)	39 46 11	5 44 38.4	86 09 36	Austin, Tex. (Cap. Dome)	30 16 28	6 30 57.7	97 44 26
Des Moines, Iowa (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6		Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	10 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Topeka, Kan.	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42	Olympia, Wash.	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Augusta, Me.	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capital building)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57
Jefferson City, Mo.	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20	Cheyenne, Wyo.	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11
Helena, Mont. (Courthouse)	46 35 18	7 28 08.5	112 02 08				

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Rochester, N. Y. (Anderson Hall)	43 09 38	5 10 20.9	77 35 14	Mobile, Ala. (Courthouse)	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25
Walla Walla, Wash. (Courthouse)	46 03 55	7 53 23.4	118 20 51	Louisville, Ky. (City Hall)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38
Rockland, Me. (Cong. Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37	Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00
Buffalo, N. Y. (City Hall)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17
Portland, Ore. (Courthouse)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39	Kansas City, Mo. (Presbyterian Church)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13
Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Church)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04	Tampa, Fla. (Courthouse)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
				El Paso, Tex. (Courthouse)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between those two meridians.

ASTROLOGICAL SIGNS, CLASSIFIED.

Aries	Fiery	Masc.	Bil.	Hot and dry.	*Libra*	Alry	Masc.	Sang.	Hot and moist.
Taurus	Earthy	Fem.	Nerv.	Cold and dry.	*Scorpio*	Watery	Fem.	Lymp.	Cold and moist.
Gemini	Alry	Masc.	Sang.	Hot and moist.	*Sagittarius*	Fiery	Masc.	Bil.	Hot and dry.
Cancer	Watery	Fem.	Lymp.	Cold and moist.	*Capricorn*	Earthy	Fem.	Nerv.	Cold and dry.
Leo	Fiery	Masc.	Bil.	Hot and dry.	*Aquarius*	Alry	Masc.	Sang.	Hot and moist.
Virgo	Earthy	Fem.	Nerv.	Cold and dry.	*Pisces*	Watery	Fem.	Lymp.	Cold and moist.

THE PLANETS.

	RULES							RULES				
Neptune	Body	Cold and moist.	Nerv.	Fruitful.	*Sun*	Heart	Hot and dry	Bil.	Barren.
Herschel	Brain	Cold and dry	Nerv.	Barren.	*Venus*	Flesh	Cold and moist.	Sang.	Fruitful.
Saturn	Bones	Earthy	Nerv.	Barren.	*Mercury*	Brain	Cold and dry	Nerv.	Barren.
Jupiter	Blood	Hot and moist.	Sang.	Fruitful.	*Moon*	Bowels	Watery	Phleg.	Fruitful.
Mars	Gall	Fiery	Bil.	Barren.					

NEPTUNE—Influence like that of Venus, but of a more lasting character, on account of his slow motion.

HERSCHEL—Evil for marriage, law, and domestic affairs; but more fortunate for arts, science, curiosities, antiquities, travelling and sight seeing.

SATURN—The great ill-fortune and the greatest plague of man, as regards health, wealth, and estate.

JUPITER—Fortunate planet; when rising, influences men to be honest, honorable, possessing reasoning faculties; a disposition above meanness, and benevolent. It rules the wealth, and natives born under this planet are generous.

MARS—Unfortunate and accidental planet. He rules energy and pluck in men, and makes them fond of science and mechanical contrivance; but warlike and impetuous.

VENUS—Another fortunate planet, and rules the love element in mankind. Natives born under this planet have desire for dress, company, and pleasure, and waste their wealth.

MERCURY—Good and evil, according to the nature of the planet in company with him. He rules the intellectual endowments, and gives wit and ingenuity, but causes humanity to be fidgety and changeable.

MOON—Luna in nature; changeable and somewhat fortunate.

SUN—Is fortunate, conferring boldness, courage, pride, and honesty when rising. He influences the disposition to be noble, generous, open-hearted, and straightforward.

December was sacred to Saturn, the Sun being in his house, *Capricornus*; and Saturn being at the greatest distance from the Sun.

January was the month of Janus, whose double face was meant to show looking both ways, in two successive signs, ruled by Saturn.

February was sacred to Neptune (Jupiter in his character as a sea-god, for his chariot was drawn by *Hippocampi*, which were *horses* in their fore parts and *fishes* in their hinder; exemplifying the two houses of Jupiter, ♐ the Archer, drawn with partly the body of the horse, and also ♓ the fishes. Two days in the month, the first and thirteenth, were sacred to Jupiter).

March was named after Mars, the first day being sacred to him. The *Equiria* were games held on the fourteenth day, in honor of Mars.

April was sacred to Venus, to whom the first and twenty-third days were dedicated.

May was named from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, whose birth was said to have occurred on the fifteenth. The fourteenth was sacred to Mercury, the Sun being in his house, *Gemini*.

June was named from Juno, the same as Diana, or Luna, the *Moon*. The first day was sacred to her. The Sun is then in her house, *Cancer*.

July was sacred to Jupiter, meaning Jupiter Ammon, being an Egyptian term for the Sun, the greater light being th n in his own house, *Leo*. The *Ludi Apollinares* were eight days of festival held in his honor this month.

August was sacred to Ceres, the goddess of corn, with a bunch of wheat in her hand, to represent the sign *Virgo*, the house of Mercury. The thirteenth day was sacred to *Vertumnus*, the god of change (the astrological character of Mercury).

September was under Vulcan, husband of Venus, who was termed Vulcanus. The Sun is this month in the house of Venus, *Libra*. The twenty-fifth day was sacred to Venus and Saturn, and the twenty-seventh to Venus the mother. Saturn has dignities in Libra, his exaltation.

October was under Mars, in whose name the *Armilustrium* festival and sacrifices took place on the nineteenth day, when the Romans assembled their army. The Sun this month is in the house of Mars, *Scorpio*.

November was under the protection of Diana, goddess of hunting; the fourteenth day was set apart for the trial of horses, the *Lectisternia* festival was held, also the *Neptunalia* games, all being allusions to Jupiter and the sign of the Archer ♐, which is his house. On the first day a public dinner in honor of Jupiter took place.

HERBS UNDER CERTAIN PLANETS.

SUN.	MOON.	MERCURY.	VENUS.	MARS.	JUPITER.	SATURN.
Almond	Cabbage	Azaleas	Apples	All-heal	Agrimony	Aconite
Angelica	Chickweed	Bitter Sweet	Archangel	Aloes	Aniseed	Barley
Ash Tree	Clary	Calamint	Artichoke	Anemone	Apricots	Barrenwort
Bay Tree	Coralwort	Caraway	Beans	Arsmart	Asparagus	Beech
Celandine	Daisy	Coralline	Bearberry	Barberry	Balm	Black Hellebore
Centaury	Dog-tooth	Dill	Bishop's W'd	Basil	Balsam	Bluebottle
Camomile	Duck's Meat	Elecampane	Black Alder	Box Tree	Bitony	Comfrey
Corn Hornwort	Iris	Endive	Bugle Holly	Broom	Bloodwort	Crosswort
Eyebright	Lettuce	Fennel	Burdock	Capers	Borage	Flaxweed
Heart Trefoil	Mercury	Hare's Foot	Cloves	Catmint	Ches nut	Ground Moss
Juniper	Privet	Hazel	Cock's Head	Coriander	Cinquefoil	Hemlock
Male Peony	Pumpkin	Hoarhound	Couch Grass	Crowfoot	Dandelion	Hemp
Marigolds	Wall Flowers	L vender	Cowslip	Flaxweed	Fig Tree	Henbane
Mistletoe	Water Arrow-Head	Lily of the Valley	Elder	Garden Cress	Hart's Tongue	Holly
Olive	Watercress	Li orice	Foxgloves	Garlic	House Leek	Horsetail
Pimpernel	Water Lily	Male Fern	Ground Ivy	Hawthorn	Jessamine	Ivy
Rosemary	W ter Violet	Mandrake	Kidney wort	Honeysuckle	Lime Tree	Jew's-Ear
Rue	White Lily	Marjoram	Little Daisy	Hops	Liver wort	Mangel
Saffron	White Poppy	Mulberry	Marsh-mallows	Horse-Tongue	Maple	Medlar
St. John's Wort	White Rose	Myrtle	Mint	Hyssop	Myrrh	Navelwort
Sun-Dew	White Saxifrage	Parsley	Pennyroyal	Leeks	Nailwort	Pansies
Tormentil	Whitlow Grass	Starwort	Peppermint	Madder	Oak	Quince
Turnsole	Wild Wall Flower	Trefoil	Sorrel	Nettles	Sage	Rushes
Vine	Willow	Valerian	Spearmint	Onions	Thistle	Rye
Viper's Bugloss	Winter Green	Wild Carrots	Tansy	Plantain	Thorn Apple	Sheph. Purse
Walnut		Winter Savory	Throatwort	Tobacco	Wild Pinks	Sloes

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME.

(Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

THE rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes, igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, etc.): or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

ERA.	Period.	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic. (Recent Life.)	Quaternary.	Recent Pleistocene. (Great Ice Age.)	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.)	Cretaceous.	Upper. Lower.	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic.		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants.
	Silurian.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds.
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

THE first striking fact in the geological history of climate is that the present climate of the world has been maintained since the date of the earliest, unaltered, sedimentary deposits. The oldest sandstones of the Scotch Highlands and the English Longmynds show that in pre-Cambrian times the winds had the same strength, the raindrops were of the same size, and they fell with the same force as at the present day. The evidence of paleontology proves that the climatic zones of the earth have been concentric with the poles as far back as its records go; the salts deposited by the evaporation of early Paleozoic lagoons show that the oldest seas contained the same materials in solution as the modern oceans; and glaciations have recurred in Arctic and, under special geographical conditions, also in temperate regions at various periods throughout geological time. The mean climate of the world has been fairly constant, though there have been local variations which have led to the development of glaciers in regions now ice free, at various points in the geological scale. That there has been no progressive chilling of the earth since the date of the oldest known sedimentary rocks is shown by their lithological characters and by the recurrence of glacial deposits, some of which were laid down at low levels at intervals throughout geological time.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

From Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks. The observation covers fifty years.

AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1921.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 54	2 12	3 21	3 46	1 40	2 8	2 53	3 33	2 49	3 38	3 32	4 19
2	2 54	3 14	4 17	4 41	2 43	3 13	3 52	4 29	3 49	4 29	4 31	5 7
3	3 52	4 13	5 7	5 31	3 41	4 11	4 44	5 15	4 39	5 13	5 25	5 51
4	4 44	5 6	5 53	6 16	4 35	5 4	5 29	5 57	5 27	5 58	6 16	6 42
5	5 32	5 54	6 33	6 57	5 23	5 49	6 10	6 34	6 10	6 32	7 7	7 27
6	6 16	6 39	7 10	7 34	6 5	6 30	6 47	7 7	6 50	7 9	7 56	8 14
7	6 55	7 18	7 44	8 7	6 43	7 8	7 21	7 39	7 30	7 47	8 46	9 1
8	7 32	7 56	8 14	8 38	7 18	7 39	7 54	8 11	8 11	8 26	9 36	9 52
9	8 7	8 32	8 42	9 5	7 50	8 9	8 28	8 43	8 53	9 9	10 30	10 42
10	8 38	9 6	9 9	9 31	8 19	8 37	9 3	9 20	9 38	9 53	11 28	11 38
11	9 5	9 35	9 37	10 3	8 46	9 5	9 43	10 0	10 27	10 43	.. ..	12 29
12	9 34	10 4	10 13	10 42	9 17	9 39	10 25	10 47	11 25	11 40	12 42	1 32
13	10 4	10 38	10 54	11 27	9 52	10 16	11 18	11 42	.. ..	12 31	1 46	2 36
14	10 40	11 18	11 42	.. ..	10 34	11 2	.. ..	12 22	12 50	1 43	2 53	3 37
15	11 24	.. ..	12 21	12 40	11 23	11 55	12 49	1 44	2 0	2 55	3 58	4 36
16	12 5	12 14	1 28	1 54	.. ..	12 23	2 13	3 9	3 14	4 1	4 59	5 29
17	1 1	1 15	2 47	3 25	1 3	1 41	3 35	4 20	4 22	4 59	5 54	6 19
18	2 7	2 25	4 7	4 44	2 25	3 16	4 42	5 18	5 22	5 51	6 44	7 4
19	3 19	3 43	5 14	5 44	3 51	4 33	5 42	6 12	6 15	6 40	7 31	7 47
20	4 27	4 56	6 13	6 44	4 59	5 35	6 36	7 1	7 5	7 26	8 14	8 27
21	5 29	6 0	7 7	7 37	5 59	6 29	7 25	7 48	7 51	8 10	8 55	9 4
22	6 26	6 56	7 58	8 28	6 52	7 20	8 10	8 33	8 36	8 50	9 34	9 39
23	7 19	7 51	8 47	9 17	7 42	8 8	8 56	9 13	9 18	9 29	10 11	10 10
24	8 11	8 44	9 35	10 5	8 30	8 54	9 39	9 55	9 59	10 6	10 47	10 41
25	9 2	9 36	10 24	10 53	9 16	9 39	10 23	10 36	10 39	10 42	11 22	11 13
26	9 53	10 28	11 13	11 45	10 1	10 23	11 6	11 17	11 21	11 17	11 57	11 50
27	10 45	11 23	.. ..	12 5	10 47	11 10	11 53	.. ..	11 59	11 53	.. ..	12 37
28	11 40	.. ..	12 42	1 4	11 35	11 57	12 1	12 45	.. ..	12 50	12 34	1 24
29	12 20	12 38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12 27	12 51	1 42	12 35	1 39	1 24	2 18
30	1 20	1 40	.. ..	.. ..	12 50	1 27	1 48	2 42	1 27	2 32	2 23	3 18
31	2 21	2 44	.. ..	.. ..	1 50	2 32	.. ..	.. ..	2 30	3 27	.. ..	.. ..

1921.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 31	4 19	5 22	5 57	7 5	7 28	7 36	8 1	8 50	9 19	9 9	9 41
2	4 40	5 18	6 26	6 51	7 58	8 22	8 26	8 52	9 36	10 8	9 51	10 27
3	5 45	6 15	7 24	7 46	8 50	9 13	9 16	9 42	10 23	10 58	10 33	11 14
4	6 45	7 8	8 19	8 38	9 41	10 5	10 5	10 34	11 11	11 51	11 16	.. ..
5	7 41	8 1	9 12	9 31	10 33	10 57	10 55	11 27	.. ..	12 2	12 3	12 1
6	8 35	8 52	10 5	10 24	11 26	11 51	11 48	.. ..	12 46	12 56	12 54	12 48
7	9 28	9 44	10 58	11 18	.. ..	12 20	12 23	12 43	1 43	1 51	1 47	1 40
8	10 22	10 37	11 53	.. ..	12 48	1 18	1 21	1 40	2 37	2 45	2 38	2 36
9	11 17	11 32	12 12	12 49	1 48	2 16	2 20	2 38	3 28	3 37	3 27	3 31
10	.. ..	12 14	1 10	1 47	2 48	3 14	3 16	3 31	4 15	4 23	4 12	4 22
11	12 28	1 13	2 10	2 46	3 46	4 9	4 7	4 22	4 57	5 7	4 55	5 10
12	1 29	2 13	3 12	3 44	4 39	4 58	4 53	5 7	5 35	5 48	5 36	5 55
13	2 32	3 13	4 11	4 39	5 26	5 43	5 34	5 48	6 10	6 27	6 17	6 40
14	3 35	4 11	5 6	5 29	6 10	6 24	6 12	6 26	6 46	7 5	6 59	7 25
15	4 35	5 5	5 56	6 15	6 48	7 2	6 47	7 1	7 21	7 43	7 42	8 12
16	5 31	5 55	6 40	6 56	7 24	7 36	7 19	7 34	7 58	8 23	8 28	9 0
17	6 21	6 41	7 21	7 34	7 56	8 8	7 50	8 7	8 38	9 8	9 14	9 52
18	7 7	7 23	7 59	8 8	8 26	8 37	8 21	8 41	9 22	9 56	10 4	10 49
19	7 49	8 3	8 32	8 40	8 55	9 6	8 57	9 19	10 11	10 53	11 0	11 51
20	8 29	8 38	9 4	9 9	9 24	9 40	9 37	10 3	11 6	11 58	.. ..	12 2
21	9 6	9 10	9 31	9 37	10 0	10 20	10 22	10 54	.. ..	12 10	12 57	1 10
22	9 40	9 40	10 0	10 7	10 43	11 6	11 15	11 55	1 9	1 23	2 4	2 21
23	10 11	10 8	10 33	10 44	11 33	.. ..	.. ..	12 17	2 20	2 36	3 8	3 29
24	10 40	10 39	11 13	11 27	12 1	12 32	1 9	1 31	3 26	3 44	4 8	4 30
25	11 12	11 14	11 59	.. ..	1 8	1 41	2 28	2 49	4 25	4 45	5 3	5 26
26	11 49	11 56	12 17	12 55	2 27	3 0	3 37	4 0	5 18	5 46	5 53	6 18
27	.. ..	12 36	1 18	2 0	3 46	4 13	4 39	5 1	6 9	6 33	6 40	7 6
28	12 45	1 29	2 31	3 15	4 52	5 17	5 34	5 57	6 56	7 22	7 24	7 50
29	1 42	2 31	3 52	4 28	5 51	6 15	6 26	6 50	7 42	8 10	8 6	8 33
30	2 51	3 41	5 5	5 34	6 45	7 9	7 15	7 40	8 26	8 56	8 45	9 14
31	4 7	4 49	6 8	6 33	.. ..	.. ..	8 3	8 30	.. ..	.. ..	9 22	9 53

NOTE.—The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to obtain Daylight Saving Time.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	0
Annapolis, Md.	add	9	13	New London, Ct.	add	1	14
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		51	Newport, R. I.	sub.		31
Baltimore, Md.	add	11	5	Norfolk, Va.	add	1	21
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	31	Norwich, Ct.	add	1	55
Beaufort, S. C.	add		33	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		49
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		41	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	56
Boston, Mass.	add	3	12	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	4
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	5	5
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		13	Portland, Me.	add	2	52
Cape May, N. J.	sub.		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	13
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	4	36
Eastport, Me.	add	2	37	Providence, R.	sub.		2
Fernandina, Fla.	add		26	Richmond, Va.	add	8	53
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		22
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	2	6	Rockland, Me.	add	2	44
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	1	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	55
Jacksonville, Fla.	add	1	30	Salem, Mass.	add	3	0
Key West, Fla.	add	2	19	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		29
League Island, Pa.	add	5	26	Savannah, Ga.	add		50
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	0	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		18
Nahant, Mass.	add	2	59	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	25
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	4	Washington, D. C.			0
Newark, N. J.	add		58	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		36
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		19	West Point, N. Y.	add	3	2
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	23	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	56

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	New London, Ct.	2	6	San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Boston, Mass.	9	7	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
Charleston, S. C.	5	2	Newport, R. I.	3	6	San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Colon, Panama	0	11	New York, N. Y.	4	5	Savannah, Ga.	6	4
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Galveston, Tex.	1	0	Balboa, Panama	12	6	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Mobile, Ala.	1	6	Portland, Me.	8	11			

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 12 inches.

INTERPLANETARY COMMUNICATION.

OUR nearest neighbors among the planets are Mars and Venus. On both climatic conditions seem more or less favorable to life. The climate of Mars is supposed greatly to resemble a clear day at the top of a high mountain; that of Venus a cloudy day in the lowlands of the tropics.

A few astronomers, notably Lowell and Flammarion have been staunch in the belief that Mars is inhabited; perhaps Venus also. The straight "canals" of Mars seem artificial and may be the deliberate work of Martians. On a few occasions white spots have been observed that are explained by Flammarion as an attempt on the part of Martians to draw the attention of terrestrials. In reply to these supposed overtures, it has been suggested that an immense geometrical figure, say that of the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid concerning the three sides of a right triangle, might be outlined by many thousands of lights or by the grain fields suitably disposed in an entire State. This would serve both to open communication and to test the Martian intelligence as well.

Mars is nearest to the earth at the time of opposition to the sun and is then on the meridian at midnight; the oppositions occur at intervals of twenty-six months; on account of the eccentricity of the orbit, the distance varies greatly from one opposition to another: In April, 1920, Mars came within fifty-four million miles of the earth; but in August, 1924, will come within thirty-five million miles, the nearest possible approach for that planet.

Prior to the opposition in April, 1920, great public interest was aroused by Signor Marconi's statement that unusual sounds resembling Morse characters are from time to time received by wireless apparatus, and that in view of their reaching simultaneously stations far apart they seem to come from a great distance outside the earth. As Venus at the time was three times as distant as Mars, attention was centred on the latter as possibly signalling to the earth. No evidence has so far been adduced that such signalling is practicable. And the sun's electro-magnetic energy was probably responsible for the phenomenon.

Venus is nearest to the earth at the time of inferior conjunction with the sun; it is then on the meridian at noon and is invisible by reason of the sun's blinding light. The conjunctions occur at intervals of nineteen months. At the conjunction of November, 1922 Venus will be within twenty-five million miles of the earth; and this is the nearest possible approach.

LIGHT-ABSORBER IN SPACE

In recent years one bit after another of evidence has come out tending to show that there is a light-absorbing medium in space. It is very rare. Dr. L. V. King has recently computed that the most probable measures of its effects on star brightness would be satisfied by assuming a density of the supposed absorbing medium in space less than one-trillionth part of that of the air.

But even at this rate, space is so vast that the quantity of the supposed medium within a sphere whose radius is the average distance of the nearest star (Centauri) is about 10,000 times the mass of the sun, which is startling if true.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in Centre.
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Alaska, Juneau.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boise.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston. (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fe.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LENGTHS, IN STATUTE MILES, OF THE GENERAL COAST LINE AND TIDAL SHORE LINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

Locality.	General Sea Coast Line.	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.			Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.		
		Mainland.	Islands.	Total.	Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
United States:							
Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370	5,565	6,114	11,679
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097	3,641	2,777	6,418
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877	11,936	9,926	21,862
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	412
Guam	78	.....	.....	84	85	7	92
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	842
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....	29	4	33
United States Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91	..	.....	.....

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide which lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure.

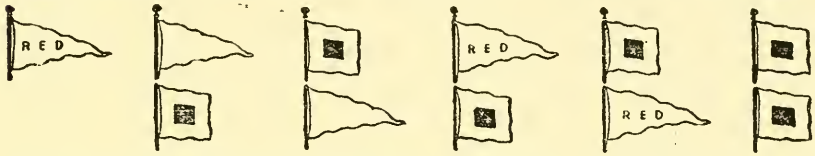
Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and United States Samoan Islands were not measured with a unit measure of 1 statute mile, as large areas are unsurveyed, and such a measurement would be very approximate, if not misleading.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
AS DISPLAYED ON THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, AND GULF COASTS.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft. Storm. Hurricane.



NW. winds. SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected. *Storm Warning*—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds. *Hurricane Warning*—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings described above are displayed at night.

The following system of storm-warning displays is effective.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made. *Northeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*. *Southeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*. *Southwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*. *Northwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*. *Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning*—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1920, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	MI.	MI.		MI.	MI.		MI.	MI.
Abilene, Texas	10	66	El Paso, Texas	10	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	8	70	Fort Smith, Ark	8	74	Pittsburgh, Pa	8	69
Alpena, Mich	10	72	Galveston, Texas	11	93	Portland, Me	8	61
Atlanta, Ga	10	66	Havre, Mont	10	76	Red Bluff, Cal	6	60
Bismarck, N. D	10	74	Helena, Mont	7	70	Rochester, N. Y	8	78
Boise Idaho	5	55	Huron, S. D	12	72	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla	8	75	St. Paul, Minn	9	102
Buffalo, N. Y	14	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	63	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C	7	72	Knoxville, Tenn	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	54
Chicago, Ill	16	84	Louisville, Ky	8	74	San Francisco, Cal	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio	14	73	Memphis, Tenn	9	75	Savannah, Ga	8	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala	6	54	Spokane, Wash	6	52
Denver, Col	8	75	Nashville, Tenn	7	75	Toledo, Ohio	11	84
Detroit, Mich	11	87	New Orleans, La	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss	7	62
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	12	96	Washington, D. C	7	68
Dubuque, Iowa	7	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	8	72
Duluth, Minn	14	78	Omaha, Neb	9	66			
Eastport, Me	11	78	Palestine, Texas	7	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.004	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
	3	264	4.4	.03	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.064		45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7.33	.100	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.400	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
	15	1,320	22.0	.900		70	6,160	102.7	19.600
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

(Mean averages, covering a period of years.)

AT AMERICAN CITIES.

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Albany	22	2.6	24	2.5	32	2.7	46	2.4	59	3.0	68	3.8	72	3.9	70	4.0	62	3.2	50	3.0	38	2.8	28	2.6
Asheville	35	4.7	38	4.6	45	5.1	54	4.0	63	3.8	69	4.4	72	4.9	70	4.8	65	3.0	55	2.9	45	3.3	38	4.1
Atlanta	42	5.3	45	1.6	52	5.8	61	3.6	70	3.1	76	3.9	78	4.7	76	4.5	72	3.5	62	3.3	52	3.4	45	4.5
Bismarck	7	0.5	8	0.5	22	1.0	43	1.9	55	2.5	64	3.5	70	2.1	68	2.0	57	1.2	44	1.0	26	0.7	15	0.6
Boston	27	3.8	28	3.4	35	4.1	45	3.6	57	3.5	66	3.0	71	3.4	69	4.0	63	3.2	52	3.9	41	4.1	32	3.4
Buffalo	25	3.3	24	2.8	31	2.6	42	2.4	54	3.1	65	3.1	70	3.4	69	3.0	63	3.2	52	3.5	39	3.4	30	3.4
Calgary	12	0.5	13	0.7	34	0.7	40	0.7	49	1.8	55	2.4	60	2.7	59	2.1	50	1.4	42	0.5	25	0.9	20	0.6
Charleston	49	3.4	52	3.4	57	3.7	64	3.0	72	3.5	78	5.4	81	7.3	80	7.0	76	5.5	67	3.9	58	2.9	51	3.2
Chicago	24	2.0	25	2.2	34	2.6	46	2.9	56	3.4	66	3.7	72	3.6	71	2.9	65	3.0	53	2.6	39	2.5	29	2.1
Cincinnati	30	3.4	32	3.2	41	3.6	52	3.0	63	3.5	72	4.0	76	3.5	74	3.3	67	2.3	55	2.3	43	3.2	34	2.9
Cleveland	26	2.4	27	2.6	34	2.8	46	2.3	58	3.2	68	3.7	72	3.6	70	3.2	64	3.2	53	2.7	40	2.8	31	2.6
Denver	29	0.4	31	0.5	39	1.0	48	2.2	57	2.5	66	1.5	72	1.6	70	1.3	63	0.9	51	1.0	39	5.0	32	0.6
Detroit	24	2.0	25	2.2	33	2.4	46	2.3	58	3.4	68	3.9	72	3.5	70	2.8	63	2.5	52	2.4	39	2.6	30	2.4
Galveston	53	3.6	53	3.1	62	2.9	69	3.1	75	3.2	81	4.8	83	4.0	83	5.0	79	5.4	72	4.2	63	4.0	56	3.7
Helena	20	0.9	22	0.7	31	0.7	42	1.1	52	2.0	61	2.1	67	1.1	66	0.7	56	1.1	44	0.8	33	0.7	25	0.8
Jacksonville	54	3.1	57	3.4	62	3.5	68	2.7	74	4.2	79	5.5	81	6.2	80	6.2	77	8.0	70	5.1	61	2.2	55	3.0
Kansas City	26	1.1	30	1.5	41	2.8	54	3.3	64	5.1	73	4.7	78	4.8	76	4.8	68	3.8	56	2.2	42	1.8	32	1.4
Los Ang les	54	2.8	55	2.9	57	3.0	59	1.1	62	0.5	67	0.1	70	0.0	72	0.0	70	0.1	65	0.8	60	1.5	56	2.9
Memphis	40	5.2	43	4.4	52	5.8	62	4.8	71	4.3	78	4.4	81	3.5	79	3.2	73	3.0	62	2.7	51	4.6	44	4.4
Miami	67	3.4	69	2.7	72	2.7	74	2.6	79	6.4	80	7.9	82	7.2	82	7.6	82	9.6	78	10.5	72	2.6	68	2.2
Montreal	12	3.7	14	3.1	24	3.8	40	2.2	55	3.0	65	3.5	68	4.3	66	3.6	58	3.3	45	3.1	32	3.7	18	3.6
New Orleans	53	4.6	56	4.5	62	5.3	68	4.9	74	3.9	80	6.2	81	6.5	81	5.6	78	4.8	70	2.9	61	3.8	54	4.5
New York	30	3.8	31	3.7	38	4.1	48	3.3	59	3.2	68	3.3	74	4.5	72	4.5	66	3.6	56	3.7	44	3.4	34	3.4
Oklahoma	35	1.3	38	1.0	49	2.4	60	2.8	68	5.8	76	3.1	80	3.6	78	3.2	72	2.8	61	1.8	48	2.2	39	1.7
Philadelphia	32	3.4	33	3.4	40	3.4	51	2.9	62	3.2	71	3.3	76	4.3	74	4.6	67	3.4	56	3.1	45	3.1	36	3.0
Phoenix	50	1.2	54	0.7	60	0.5	67	0.4	75	0.0	84	0.1	90	1.1	89	1.0	81	1.0	70	0.4	59	1.0	52	0.6
Pittsburg	31	2.9	32	2.7	40	3.0	51	2.9	63	3.3	71	3.9	75	4.4	72	3.2	66	2.5	55	2.4	43	2.6	35	2.7
Saint Louis	31	2.3	34	2.8	44	3.4	56	3.5	66	4.2	75	4.5	79	3.4	77	2.7	70	2.9	58	2.4	43	2.9	36	2.2
Saint Paul	12	0.9	15	0.8	28	1.6	46	2.3	58	3.6	67	4.4	72	3.4	70	3.5	60	3.4	48	2.3	31	1.3	19	1.1
Salt Lake City	29	1.4	33	1.4	41	2.0	50	2.3	58	2.0	68	0.8	76	0.5	76	0.8	65	0.8	52	1.4	40	1.4	32	1.3
San Antonio	51	1.7	54	1.8	62	1.7	69	2.9	75	3.0	80	3.1	82	2.2	82	2.7	77	2.9	69	1.5	59	1.8	53	1.6
San Francisco	50	4.3	51	3.7	53	3.1	54	1.8	56	0.8	57	0.2	57	0.0	58	0.0	59	0.3	58	1.3	56	2.5	51	4.2
Santa Fe	28	0.6	32	0.8	39	0.7	48	0.9	57	1.1	66	1.0	69	2.7	67	2.4	61	1.6	50	1.1	38	0.8	30	0.8
Seattle	39	4.5	40	3.9	44	3.6	49	2.7	55	2.3	60	1.7	64	0.7	63	0.5	58	1.9	51	2.9	44	5.9	41	6.0
Sioux City	16	0.6	20	0.6	33	1.3	48	2.8	61	4.4	69	3.9	74	3.6	73	3.0	64	2.5	51	1.8	34	1.0	23	0.7
Spokane	27	2.3	30	1.9	39	1.5	48	1.3	56	1.6	63	1.6	69	0.7	68	0.5	59	1.0	47	1.5	37	2.3	31	2.6
Washington	33	3.4	34	3.4	42	3.8	53	3.2	64	3.8	73	4.2	77	4.6	74	4.4	68	3.6	57	3.1	45	2.7	36	3.2
Winnipeg	-7	0.9	-11	1.0	12	1.0	36	1.6	51	2.2	62	3.3	66	3.1	63	2.7	52	2.0	39	1.7	18	1.1	44	0.9

AT EUROPEAN CITIES.

Athens	46	2.2	48	1.5	52	1.5	59	0.9	68	0.8	76	0.4	81	0.3	80	0.4	7	0.6	66	1.8	57	3.0	50	2.5
Belgrade	29	1.1	34	1.3	43	1.[illegible]	52	2.2	62	2.8	67	3.1	72	2.8	70	1.8	63	1.7	45	2.4	43	1.7	34	1.6
Berlin	31	1.[illegible]	32	1.5	37	1.9	46	1.4	55	1.7	62	2.5	65	2.7	63	2.2	57	1.7	48	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.9
Bordeaux	41	2.8	43	2.3	47	2.5	53	2.6	58	2.9	64	3.2	68	2.0	68	2.2	64	2.6	55	3.7	47	3.7	41	2.9
Brest	44	3.3	44	3.0	46	2.2	51	2.1	55	1.9	60	2.0	64	2.1	64	2.1	61	3.1	54	3.6	48	3.8	45	3.2
Brussels	34	2.2	36	1.8	40	2.0	47	1.7	55	2.3	60	2.5	63	3.1	63	3.1	58	2.7	50	2.9	41	2.7	36	2.6
Budapest	28	1.[illegible]	32	1.1	40	1.9	51	2.0	60	2.4	67	2.7	70	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.0	51	2.2	39	2.2	31	2.1
Bukarest	25	1.3	29	1.2	40	1.7	51	2.0	62	2.4	68	3.6	73	2.6	72	3.0	64	1.4	54	1.5	40	1.8	29	1.7
Christiania	24	1.2	24	0.9	30	1.1	40	1.1	51	1.7	60	2.0	63	3.3	61	2.9	53	3.0	42	2.6	32	1.9	26	1.3
Constantinople	41	3.4	41	2.7	46	2.4	53	1.7	62	1.2	70	1.3	74	1.1	74	1.7	68	2.0	62	2.5	53	4.0	46	4.8
Copenhagen	31	1.3	31	1.1	34	1.3	42	1.1	51	1.5	59	2.0	62	2.6	61	2.4	55	2.4	47	2.4	38	1.9	33	1.5
Dublin	42	2.1	42	1.9	43	2.0	47	2.0	52	2.1	58	2.0	60	2.6	59	3.1	56	3.1	49	2.9	45	2.6	42	2.3
Edinburgh	33	1.9	39	1.7	40	1.5	45	1.5	50	1.9	56	2.2	55	2.8	58	2.8	54	2.4	47	2.5	41	2.4	39	2.2
Hamburg	32	1.9	33	1.7	37	3.0	45	1.7	53	2.2	60	3.1	63	3.4	62	3.0	56	2.6	48	2.6	39	2.3	34	2.4
Jerusalem	45	6.5	47	5.0	51	4.1	59	1.6	67	0.2	70	0.0	73	0.0	73	0.0	70	T.	66	0.4	56	2.3	49	5.7
Liege	35	2.1	37	1.9	41	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.4	64	2.8	67	2.9	66	3.2	59	2.5	52	2.7	41	2.5	37	2.5
Lille	35	2.1	38	1.8	41	2.2	48	1.6	54	2.2	60	2.3	63	2.8	63	2.5	58	2.5	50	3.0	42	2.8	37	2.5
London	38	2.0	40	1.6	42	1.7	48	1.7	54	1.9	60	2.2	63	2.4	62	2.4	58	2.4	50	2.7	43	2.3	39	2.1
Lyons	35	1.3	38	1.4	43	2.1	51	2.6	57	3.3	64	3.3	68	3.4	67	3.3	61	3.0	52	3.8	42	2.6	35	1.9
Moscow	12	1.1	15	0.9	23	1.2	38	1.5	54	1.9	59	2.0	66	2.8	60	2.9	51	2.2	38	1.4	28	1.6	17	1.5
Naples	47	3.4	49	2.8	51	3.0	57	2.4	64	1.9	71	1.3	75	0.7	76	1.2	71	2.8	63	4.3	54	4.8	49	4.3
Ostend	36	2.0	38	1.6	42	1.9	47	1.5	53	1.9	59	1.9	63	2.2	63	2.9	60	2.8	51	2.6	44	3.1	39	2.3
Paris	36	1.4	38	1.1	43	1.5	50	1.5	55	1.8	62	2.1	65	2.0	64	1.8	58	1.9	50	2.1	42	1.9	37	1.5
Petrograd	15	0.9	17	0.8	24	0.9	36	0.9	48	1.7	59	1.8	64	2.7	61	2.7	51	2.0	40	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.2
Rome	44	2.9	47	2.3	51	2.5	57	2.3	64	2.2	71	1.5	76	0.6	76	1.1	70	2.7	62	4.1	52	4.4	46	3.3
Sofia	27	1.5	30	1.4	39	1.5	50	2.0	59	3.4	65	3.2	69	2.7	68	2.1	61	1.9	52	2.4	40	1.9	31	1.4
Stockholm	27	0.8	26	0.7	29	0.8	38	0.9	47	1.4	57	1.4	62	2.3	60	2.4	58	1.8	43	2.0	35	1.4	28	1.1
Triest	39	2.4	41	2.2	46	2.4	54	3.1	62	3.8	69	4.0	73	3.0	72	3.5	66	4.8	58	6.1	48	4.1	42	2.9
Valentia	45	1.3	45	1.2	46	1.5	48	1.5	52	1.7	56	0.8	58	0.5	59	0.4	56	3.0	52	3.3	48	2.0	45	1.9
Vienna	29	1.3	32	1.5	39	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.8	64	2.8	67	2.6	66	2.7	59	1.7	50	2.0	38	1.9	31	1.9
Vladivostok	6	0.1	13	0.2	27	0.3	39	1.1	49	1.3	57	1.5	66	2.2	70	3.5	61	2.4	48	1.6	30	0.5	14	0.2
Warsaw	24	1.2	27	1.1	33	1.3	45	1.5	55	1.9	63	2.7	65	3.0	64	3.1	56	1.9	46	1.7	35	1.5	27	1.4

MEAN HUMIDITY OF PLACES IN UNITED STATES IN PERCENTAGES.

STATIONS.	Ann'l.	STATIONS.	Ann'l.	STATIONS.	Ann'l.	STATIONS.	Ann'l.
Atlanta	72	Denver	52	Mobile	79	St. Paul	72
Atlantic City	80	Detroit	76	New Haven	74	Salt Lake City	52
Baltimore	69	Duluth	76	New Orleans	78	San Francisco	80
Boston	72	Galveston	81	New York	72	Santa Fe, N. M.	49
Buffalo	75	Helena, Mont	59	Omaha	69	Spokane, Wash	64
Carson City, Nev.	50	Jacksonville	80	Philadelphia	70	Toledo	74
Charleston	78	Key West	78	Portland, Me	74	Vicksburg, Miss	74
Charlotte, N. C.	71	Knoxville	74	Portland, Ore	74	W. Walla, Wash	65
Chicago	74	Los Angeles	70	Richmond	72	Washington, D.C.	72
Cincinnati	69	Louisville	68	St. Louis	70	Yuma, Ariz	43

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—*Continued.*

AT WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CITIES.

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
BERMUDA & W. I.																								
Hamilton	64	3.2	64	4.6	63	4.9	66	3.3	71	4.6	76	4.1	80	5.5	82	4.9	80	4.4	75	5.0	69	5.1	65	4.6
Bridgetown	78	3.3	77	2.6	77	1.4	79	2.0	80	3.5	80	5.4	80	5.7	81	7.2	81	6.2	80	8.7	80	7.1	78	4.4
Havana	70	2.7	72	2.3	73	1.8	76	2.8	79	4.5	81	7.2	82	5.0	82	6.0	80	6.7	78	7.4	75	3.1	72	2.2
Kingston	76	1.4	76	0.7	76	1.4	78	1.1	80	5.6	81	4.4	82	2.1	81	5.7	81	4.3	79	7.5	79	2.6	77	1.9
Port au Prince	76	1.1	77	2.2	78	3.2	79	6.8	79	10.8	81	3.9	82	2.8	82	5.4	80	7.5	80	6.4	78	3.0	77	2.2
Roseau	77	5.8	77	2.8	77	2.3	79	2.4	80	2.9	80	8.1	80	10.5	81	10.8	81	8.8	80	6.9	79	7.9	78	5.7
St. Kitts	76	3.7	76	1.9	76	2.1	78	3.3	79	4.2	80	4.0	81	4.4	81	5.7	81	6.4	80	6.5	80	5.4	77	3.8
San Juan	75	3.3	75	2.2	76	2.5	77	3.7	79	5.0	80	5.1	80	6.3	80	6.0	80	5.4	79	6.5	78	6.7	76	4.4
Santa Cruz	77	2.3	76	1.9	77	1.2	78	2.9	80	4.5	81	4.6	82	3.9	82	4.5	82	5.7	81	6.0	79	5.7	78	4.2
MEXICO.																								
Colima	70	0.5	71	0.0	74	0.0	77	0.0	81	0.7	81	6.8	80	7.1	80	6.7	78	7.4	77	4.1	75	4.5	72	0.3
Leon	57	0.3	60	0.3	66	0.4	71	0.2	74	1.1	72	4.3	70	6.1	69	5.6	67	4.9	65	1.5	60	0.5	56	0.4
Matamoros	63	1.6	64	2.3	68	2.4	74	2.2	79	2.2	82	3.6	84	2.4	84	1.6	81	7.0	75	4.4	68	4.5	64	2.2
Mazatlan	67	1.2	67	0.2	68	0.2	71	0.0	76	0.2	81	1.6	82	6.4	82	9.4	82	8.1	80	2.4	74	0.6	70	0.9
Mexico	54	0.2	57	0.2	60	0.6	64	0.6	65	1.9	64	3.9	62	4.1	62	4.7	61	4.1	59	1.8	56	0.5	53	0.2
Monterey	58	1.2	62	1.0	70	1.7	73	1.5	80	1.7	83	4.3	85	1.9	83	3.3	77	3.9	71	4.2	64	1.6	56	0.5
San Luis Potosi	56	0.3	58	0.2	63	0.7	69	0.5	71	0.7	70	2.0	68	1.1	68	1.7	66	1.5	63	1.2	59	0.6	55	0.5
Vera Cruz	71	0.4	73	0.6	75	0.6	79	0.1	81	4.2	78	12.5	82	14.8	82	8.9	80	11.0	76	9.0	75	3.2	71	2.0
Zacatecas	52	0.9	53	0.4	57	0.9	62	0.5	66	0.6	65	5.0	62	5.3	62	3.9	61	3.1	59	1.4	56	0.5	52	0.3
CENT. AMERICA.																								
Belize	75	5.2	77	2.7	70	2.2	80	2.6	82	5.1	82	8.7	83	7.7	83	8.2	82	9.7	79	12.2	76	11.1	74	6.0
Coban	60	5.4	61	4.6	64	4.2	66	3.9	67	7.7	67	11.8	66	10.6	67	8.1	67	9.5	65	13.0	63	8.1	60	6.9
Colon	80	4.0	79	1.5	80	1.6	80	4.3	80	12.0	80	13.2	80	16.7	79	15.1	80	12.7	79	14.2	79	19.7	80	12.1
Gamboa	76	2.4	76	0.7	76	0.9	77	3.2	79	10.9	80	9.5	80	10.1	79	12.9	79	10.9	79	13.0	79	12.2	78	6.6
Guatemala	61	0.3	63	0.2	66	6.5	63	1.3	68	5.6	66	11.5	66	8.0	66	8.0	66	9.2	65	6.7	63	0.9	61	0.2
Noas	78	0.7	77	T.	78	0.7	80	1.9	81	6.9	81	6.5	80	6.5	80	5.7	80	7.3	79	8.2	78	8.0	78	4.0
San Jose	66	0.6	67	0.2	68	0.8	69	1.5	69	9.0	68	9.2	68	8.2	67	9.4	68	12.4	67	11.4	67	4.8	66	1.5
San Salvador	72	0.1	73	0.2	74	0.6	76	1.6	76	6.6	74	10.8	74	12.6	74	11.6	73	11.5	73	10.5	70	1.9	71	0.4
SOUTH AMERICA.																								
Asuncion	80	6.8	80	5.4	79	6.1	72	5.8	66	4.4	61	2.9	65	2.4	67	1.8	68	3.5	73	5.5	77	5.9	81	5.2
Bahia	72	1.7	70	2.1	66	2.7	59	2.1	52	1.2	46	1.0	46	1.0	47	1.1	52	1.5	57	2.2	63	2.2	67	1.9
Bogota	58	3.7	58	3.5	59	4.5	59	9.6	58	6.5	58	8.2	57	2.6	57	3.3	57	2.9	58	8.4	58	9.6	58	5.6
Buenos Aires	74	3.0	73	2.5	70	4.6	62	3.0	56	2.8	51	2.7	50	2.2	52	2.4	56	3.0	61	3.6	67	2.8	71	3.9
Caracas	69	0.9	69	0.3	69	0.6	72	1.2	74	2.8	73	4.0	72	4.8	73	3.8	72	4.2	71	4.4	71	3.3	69	1.6
Cayenne	79	14.1	78	12.1	79	15.2	79	15.5	79	20.0	79	14.8	79	6.5	81	2.6	81	1.1	81	1.3	81	4.6	79	10.6
Concepcion	63	0.6	63	0.7	60	2.4	57	3.1	54	7.8	56	10.8	50	10.7	51	6.0	52	5.0	54	1.7	57	1.5	60	1.2
Cordoba	73	4.4	72	4.2	69	3.7	62	1.6	56	0.8	50	0.3	51	5.2	54	0.4	59	0.8	63	2.4	68	4.2	72	4.7
Falkland Is.	49	2.8	49	2.4	47	2.6	43	2.5	40	2.4	37	1.6	36	0.2	37	1.4	39	1.4	42	1.4	46	1.6	47	2.5
Georgetown	78	7.6	78	5.7	79	1.8	80	6.5	79	10.9	79	12.0	79	9.7	80	6.6	81	2.7	81	2.4	80	5.7	79	11.3
Juan Fernandez	65	0.7	67	1.3	65	2.2	62	3.0	61	7.4	58	8.7	56	6.6	55	4.2	57	3.1	57	1.8	60	1.7	63	0.6
La Paz	52	3.8	51	4.5	51	2.6	49	1.4	47	0.5	44	T.	45	0.2	46	1.1	48	0.8	50	1.3	53	1.5	52	4.3
Lima	71	T.	73	T.	73	T.	70	T.	66	T.	62	0.2	61	0.3	61	0.5	61	0.5	62	0.1	66	T.	70	T.
Mendoza	74	0.9	73	1.1	69	1.0	60	0.4	53	0.3	46	0.2	47	0.2	50	0.3	57	0.4	62	0.8	68	0.6	72	0.9
Mercedes	75	3.5	74	1.9	72	2.9	63	3.9	55	2.4	50	2.4	51	2.2	54	2.6	57	2.3	62	4.0	68	2.4	72	3.6
Mocha Island	59	0.8	60	1.2	58	3.2	56	4.5	54	7.8	52	9.7	50	18.2	50	5.6	51	3.6	52	2.2	55	1.4	58	1.2
Montevideo	72	3.2	71	2.4	68	3.5	63	3.4	57	3.9	52	3.3	51	3.3	51	2.7	56	3.1	60	3.7	65	3.0	70	3.1
Para	78	10.4	77	12.6	78	13.3	78	13.2	78	9.3	78	5.7	78	4.9	78	4.2	79	3.2	79	2.5	80	2.3	75	5.1
Paramaribo	78	8.8	77	6.7	78	8.0	78	8.9	79	11.7	77	11.0	79	8.2	80	6.1	81	2.8	81	2.8	81	5.3	79	8.8
Pernambuco	81	8.5	82	7.0	81	9.1	80	10.5	78	11.6	77	12.0	75	8.8	76	6.4	78	2.6	79	3.9	80	4.4	81	8.5
Punta Arenas	52	1.4	51	1.2	48	1.6	44	1.4	39	1.6	36	1.1	34	1.1	36	1.2	40	1.1	44	0.9	47	1.2	50	1.3
Quinto	54	4.2	55	4.0	51	5.3	54	7.3	55	5.1	55	1.5	55	0.8	55	1.4	55	3.0	55	3.7	54	3.7	55	3.9
Rio Gallegos	57	1.0	54	1.0	49	1.9	45	0.8	38	1.9	32	2.3	31	1.2	36	0.7	40	0.5	45	1.1	50	1.3	51	2.2
Rio Grande do Sul	73	2.6	73	2.8	71	3.0	65	3.4	59	2.7	54	2.3	55	4.4	55	4.4	58	4.4	61	3.0	68	2.1	71	2.2
Rio Quarto	73	4.1	72	3.5	68	4.2	62	1.8	55	1.0	49	0.7	48	0.4	51	0.8	58	1.3	62	2.8	67	4.4	71	4.6
Rosario	76	3.7	76	2.9	70	4.9	62	2.8	56	2.3	49	1.5	52	1.8	52	1.7	57	1.7	62	3.3	69	4.1	75	5.4
San Jorge	72	3.7	71	2.2	69	4.6	61	4.7	54	3.2	49	3.1	50	3.8	53	4.2	55	3.3	59	3.5	65	3.3	68	3.5
San Juan	78	0.5	76	0.3	71	0.2	62	0.1	54	0.1	47	T.	48	0	50	T.	59	0	65	0.2	71	0.1	76	0.4
San Luis	76	3.3	73	3.0	70	2.4	61	1.0	54	0.6	49	0.1	49	0.3	52	0.3	59	0.6	65	2.3	69	3.5	72	3.6
Santa Cruz	61	0.5	57	0.3	54	0.2	48	0.6	41	0.7	34	0.4	33	1.1	38	0.4	43	0.2	48	0.4	52	0.4	55	1.0
Santiago	67	T.	65	0.1	62	0.2	55	0.6	50	2.4	46	3.1	46	3.5	48	2.5	52	1.2	56	0.6	62	0.2	66	0.2
Santiago del Estro	81	2.8	79	2.7	76	4.2	68	1.3	67	0.6	56	0.3	59	0.2	61	0.1	66	0.7	72	1.4	78	2.2	81	3.0
Santos	77	12.6	76	11.4	76	10.6	74	9.1	70	5.4	67	6.0	65	5.0	66	4.8	67	5.9	69	6.0	73	5.6	78	9.6
Sao Paulo	71	8.2	71	8.1	70	5.9	66	2.6	61	3.0	58	2.6	58	0.8	60	2.1	62	3.2	65	4.8	67	4.5	70	6.1
Staten Island	48	5.5	47	6.6	46	5.9	43	6.1	40	6.6	37	6.7	37	4.9	37	5.0	39	3.7	40	4.3	44	4.8	46	6.8
Uberaba	74	12.0	74	10.9	74	7.6	72	3.5	67	1.6	65	0.8	65	0.5	70	0.8	72	3.9	73	6.0	73	10.9	73	9.0
Ushuaia	52	2.1	49	2.5	46	2.2	42	2.1	38	1.8	32	2.2	32	1.4	35	1.2	40	1.4	43	1.6	47	1.8	48	2.1
Valdivia	61	2.9	61	3.1	57	6.4	53	9.3	48	15.3	46	17.5	45	15.4	46	13.5	49	7.3	52	5.0	56	4.4	59	4.8
Valparaiso	63	0	64	0	61	0.6	58	0.3	55	4.6	53	2.4	53	6.6	53	3.9	54	0.7	57	0.3	60	0.2	63	0.1
Villa Formosa	80	6.6	78	6.8	76	6.6	70	5.0	65	3.4	62	3.2	62	1.5	66	1.3	67	3.0	71	6.2	75	6.3	76	7.2

VARIATIONS IN RAINFALL.

Cultivation of semi-arid lands does not cause any appreciable difference in the rainfall in that region, according to records of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Special attention has been given by the bureau to this subject and in arriving at this conclusion the specialists delved into the weather records for the last fifty years. During that period there has been a decided increase in the area under cultivation in the Great Plain States. If increasing the area of cultivation in any district increased the precipitation, the specialists point out, a steady rise in the annual rainfall of this region could be expected. Instead of a regular increase, the records show there are well-defined but comparatively short periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall, but which cannot be due to cultivation.

The records of the average rainfall over the Western Great Plains show that for twenty-five years from 1868 to 1892, inclusive, it was 19.2 inches, and from 1893 to 1917, inclusive, 18.4 inches. Over the Southern Great Plains the average rainfall for the twenty-five years from 1868 to 1892, inclusive, was 19.8 inches, and for the next twenty-five years only 17.8 inches.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.....	Mobile.....	50	80	102	— 1	62.0	Neb....	Omaha.....	20	76	110	—32	30.7
Ariz....	Phoenix.....	50	90	119	12	7.9	Nev....	Winnemucca.	29	72	104	—28	8.4
Ark.....	Little Rock..	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C....	Charlotte....	40	79	102	— 5	49.2
Cal	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22 3	N. Dak.	Bismarck.. .	7	70	107	—45	17.6
Col.....	Denver.....	29	72	105	—29	14.0	N. H....	Concord.....	21	69	102	—35	40.1
Conn..	New Haven..	27	72	100	—14	47.2	N. J....	Atlantic City.	32	72	104	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington..	33	77	105	—15	43 5	N. Mex.	Sante Fé.....	28	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.....	Key West....	69	84	100	41	38.7	N. Y....	N. Y. City...	30	74	102	—13	44.6
Ga	Atlanta.....	42	78	100	— 8	49 4	Ohio...	Cincinnati ..	32	78	105	—17	38.3
Idaho	Boisé.....	29	73	111	—28	12 7	Okla...	Oklahoma. .	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Ill. ..	Chicago.....	24	72	103	—23	33 3	Ore.....	Portland.....	39	66	102	— 2	45.1
Ind. . .	Indianapolis .	28	76	106	—25	41.5	Pa.....	Philadelphia.	32	76	106	— 6	41.2
Iowa .	Dubuque....	18	75	106	—32	34.0	R. I....	Block Island	31	68	92	— 4	44.4
Kan .	Wichita.....	30	79	107	—22	30.6	S. C....	Charleston...	49	81	104	7	52.1
Ky. ...	Louisville....	34	79	107	—20	41.3	S. Dak..	Pierre.....	14	75	110	—40	16.6
La. ...	New Orleans.	53	81	102	7	57 4	Tenn...	Nashville...	38	79	104	—13	48.5
Maine..	Portland.....	22	68	103	—21	42 5	Texas ..	Galveston...	53	83	99	8	47.1
Md	Baltimore....	33	77	105	— 7	43 2	Utah...	Salt Lake C..	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass...	Boston.....	27	71	104	—14	43 4	Vt.....	Burlington...	16	68	100	—27	31.6
Mich...	Detroit.....	24	72	104	—24	32.2	Va.....	Norfolk.....	40	78	105	2	49.5
Minn...	St. Paul.....	12	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash...	Seattle.....	39	64	96	11	36.6
Miss....	Vicksburg....	47	80	101	— 1	53 7	W. Va..	Parkersburg.	31	76	106	—27	40.2
Mo ..	St. Louis.....	31	79	107	—22	37.2	Wis....	Milwaukee...	20	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont...	Helena.....	20	67	103	—42	12.8	Wyo....	Cheyenne....	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33 8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25 8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14 2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest.....	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.....	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.....	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

PROF. HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

(As improved by the Rev. Dr. Clarke.)

SHOWING the reader, so the above authorities said, "what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of her quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail."

MOON. TIME OF CHANGE.	In Summer.	In Winter.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morning	Cold frequent showers	Snow and stormy.
" 4 and 6 "	Rain	Rain.
" 6 and 8 "	Wind and rain	Stormy.
" 8 and 10 "	Changeable	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 and 12 "	Frequent showers	Cold and high winds.
At 12-0 noon, and to 2 P. M	Very rainy	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 afternoon	Changeable	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 "	Fair	Fair.
" 6 and 8 "	Fair if wind N.W.	Fair and frosty, if wind N. or N.E., rain or snow if S. or S.W.
" 8 and 10 "	Fair if wind N.W.	Fair and frosty if wind N. or NE., rain or snow if S. or S.W.
" 10 and midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty.

The nearer the time of the Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter is to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

The space of this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

The nearer to midday, or noon, these phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the seven following days.

The space of this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon till 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect the Spring and Autumn nearly the same.

The Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e., from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is most dependent on the wind, as noted in the table.

Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of the Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet in the main the above observations will apply to those periods also.

THE MEANING OF "1 INCH OF RAIN."

ON every daily weather bulletin or chart the amount of rainfall at various places during the preceding 24 hours is printed in inches and hundredths of inches. In a general way the public understands that a rainfall of 2 inches in one day is heavy, and that one of a tenth of an inch is light, but no attempt is made to associate the linear measurement of the water with its equivalents in weight or bulk. This is necessary for a proper understanding of the actual quantitative value of the rain, and the few figures following may prove of assistance in making calculations.

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 43,560×144, or 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 3,630×62.4=226,512 pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

The weight of 1 United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 226,512÷8.345=27,143 gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each, and would be sufficient to fill a tank or pool about 20 feet square and 9 feet in depth. Should a farmer desire to build a cistern to be supplied by rainwater from a roof, he can, if he knows the annual rainfall of his locality, so construct his cistern as to make the best possible use of the rainfall. For instance, a rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume of 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each, enough to fill a cistern 8 feet in diameter to a depth of 4.97 feet.

TABLE FOR FARMERS DAIRYMEN ETC.

(Showing when forty weeks expire from any day throughout the year.)

Jan. Oct.	Feb. Nov.	Mar. Dec.	April Jan.	May Feb.	June Mar.	July Apr.	Aug. May	Sept. June	Oct. July	Nov. Aug.	Dec. Sept.
1....8	1....8	1....6	1....6	1....5	1....8	1....7	1....8	1....8	1....8	1....8	1....7
2....9	2....9	2....7	2....7	2....6	2....9	2....8	2....9	2....9	2....9	2....9	2....8
3....10	3....10	3....8	3....8	3....7	3....10	3....9	3....10	3....10	3....10	3....10	3....9
4....11	4....11	4....9	4....9	4....8	4....11	4....10	4....11	4....11	4....11	4....11	4....10
5....12	5....12	5....10	5....10	5....9	5....12	5....11	5....12	5....12	5....12	5....12	5....11
6....13	6....13	6....11	6....11	6....10	6....13	6....12	6....13	6....13	6....13	6....13	6....12
7....14	7....14	7....12	7....12	7....11	7....14	7....13	7....14	7....14	7....14	7....14	7....13
8....15	8....15	8....13	8....13	8....12	8....15	8....14	8....15	8....15	8....15	8....15	8....14
9....16	9....16	9....14	9....14	9....13	9....16	9....15	9....16	9....16	9....16	9....16	9....15
10....17	10....17	10....15	10....15	10....14	10....17	10....16	10....17	10....17	10....17	10....17	10....16
11....18	11....18	11....16	11....16	11....15	11....18	11....17	11....18	11....18	11....18	11....18	11....17
12....19	12....19	12....17	12....17	12....16	12....19	12....18	12....19	12....19	12....19	12....19	12....18
13....20	13....20	13....18	13....18	13....17	13....20	13....19	13....20	13....20	13....20	13....20	13....19
14....21	14....21	14....19	14....19	14....18	14....21	14....20	14....21	14....21	14....21	14....21	14....20
15....22	15....22	15....20	15....20	15....19	15....22	15....21	15....22	15....22	15....22	15....22	15....21
16....23	16....23	16....21	16....21	16....20	16....23	16....22	16....23	16....23	16....23	16....23	16....22
17....24	17....24	17....22	17....22	17....21	17....24	17....23	17....24	17....24	17....24	17....24	17....23
18....25	18....25	18....23	18....23	18....22	18....25	18....24	18....25	18....25	18....25	18....25	18....24
19....26	19....26	19....24	19....24	19....23	19....26	19....25	19....26	19....26	19....26	19....26	19....25
20....27	20....27	20....25	20....25	20....24	20....27	20....26	20....27	20....27	20....27	20....27	20....26
21....28	21....28	21....26	21....26	21....25	21....28	21....27	21....28	21....28	21....28	21....28	21....27
22....29	22....29	22....27	22....27	22....26	22....29	22....28	22....29	22....29	22....29	22....29	22....28
23....30	23....30	23....28	23....28	23....27	23....30	23....29	23....30	23....30	23....30	23....30	23....29
24....31	24 Dec. 1	24....29	24....29	24....28	24....31	24....30	24....31	24 July. 1	24....31	24....31	24....30
25 Nov. 1	25....2	25....30	25....30	25 Mar. 1	25 Apr. 1	25 May 1	25 June 1	25....2	25 Aug. 1	25 Sept. 1	25 Oct. 1
26....2	26....3	26....31	26....31	26....2	26....2	26....2	26....2	26....3	26....2	26....2	26....2
27....3	27....4	27 Jan. 1	27 Feb. 1	27....3	27....3	27....3	27....3	27....4	27....3	27....3	27....3
28....4	28....5	28....2	28....2	28....4	28....4	28....4	28....4	28....5	28....4	28....4	28....4
29....5	29....6	29....3	29....3	29....5	29....5	29....5	29....5	29....6	29....5	29....5	29....5
30....6		30....4	30....4	30....6	30....6	30....6	30....6	30....7	30....6	30....6	30....6
31....7		31....5		31....7		31....7	31....7		31....7		31....7

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

(By the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Prepared by W. R. Blair.)

Approximately 78 per cent. by volume, of the air near the earth's surface is nitrogen and 21 per cent. oxygen. Another diatomic gas, hydrogen, is found uniformly distributed, but in very small quantity. The monatomic gases, argon, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon, are present, their volumes being in the order given. Other gases and vapors of more complex molecular structure and less uniformly distributed are water vapor, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and sulphur dioxide. The last three gases named are hygroscopic and seem to exist in the atmosphere in association with more or less water, depending on the amount of atmospheric moisture available. Other gases, as well as dust of both terrestrial and meteoric origin, are present in varying quantities, depending on the time or location in which observations are made. In order of their atomic weights the first eight of the gases mentioned are hydrogen, helium, nitrogen, oxygen, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon. When molecular weights are considered, neon is third in the list, and nitrogen and oxygen fourth and fifth, respectively. It is probable that these gases are sorted by gravity and that, as the distance from the earth's surface increases, the proportion of the lighter gases increases until at some height, 150 kilometres or more above sea level, the chief constituent of the air is hydrogen. Convective mixing of the air interferes with this sorting to some extent, especially in the lower 10 kilometres of the atmosphere.

Recent observations and experiments indicate that the hygroscopic gases, rather than dust or ions, furnish the nuclei upon which the water vapor of the air condenses, forming haze and fog or cloud. Strata of air that are hazy are found to be rich in these hygroscopic nuclei and usually a disturbance that elevates such strata either in whole or in part results in cloud formation. It may happen that the temperature of the air in the haze layer is lowered without accompanying change of level, with the result that a stratum of cloud replaces the stratum of haze. When air of the haze layer is forced up in places by a relatively strong vertical component in its motion, the resulting type of cloud formation is cumulus when it is cooled, either by being elevated as a whole or by other means, the type of cloud resulting is stratus. The formation of cumulus clouds therefore accompanies turbulent atmospheric conditions, and is in turn an indication of these conditions. Atmospheric pressure are most familiarly measured in inches or millimetres of the height of a column that will just balance the static pressure of the air at a given place. Thus, the standard pressure commonly designated one atmosphere is a column of mercury 760 millimetres high having a temperature of 0° C. under gravity at sea level and latitude 45°. The pressure of the atmosphere and local differences in these pressures are forces capable of causing flow and motions of the air.

In passing through the atmosphere to the earth's surface the sun's radiant energy is considerably diminished by reflection from the upper surfaces of clouds and from other boundary surfaces that may exist between strata of different densities or constitution. There is some diminution of this energy because of direct absorption by the gases of the atmosphere, but the amount thus absorbed is relatively small. In general, the sun's rays are somewhat refracted by the atmosphere, and the amount of heat reaching the earth by means of them is thus somewhat increased. Locally, the amount of heat received from the sun by the earth's surface may be increased considerably by reflection from the sides of clouds, and it may, of course, be diminished in the cloud's shadow. Insolation, the heating effect of the sun's rays measured at the earth's surface, is considerably greater in the spaces between cumulus clouds, for example, than under "normal" conditions, when there are no clouds present. The air itself when dry absorbs but little of the sun's energy, and is therefore but little heated by the direct rays of the sun. The earth's surface reflects more or less of the solar radiation reaching it, depending on the nature of the material forming it. Snow, ice, water, and white sand, clay, or rock surfaces reflect more of the sun's radiation than do black, brown, or vegetation-covered fields. The color of the surface is determined by the wave lengths it reflects most—a white surface reflects all wave lengths equally, while a black surface absorbs all wave lengths and reflects none. Surfaces that are good absorbers are good radiators, i. e., lose their heat readily by radiation. Surfaces that absorb less readily "hold their heat," i. e., are not good radiators. There is, however, less difference in the rapidity with which these different surfaces communicate their heat to the air by conduction.

Altogether, cloudiness and other factors considered, less than half the radiant heat from the sun entering the outer portion of the earth's atmosphere succeeds in penetrating to the lithosphere, where it becomes effective in heating the earth's surface and the air near it. Notwithstanding this absorption, however, the atmosphere as a whole is but little heated by the direct rays of the sun. The surface temperature in a field of black earth is somewhat higher at 4 p. m. of a clear day than is that of a green pasture adjoining it and decidedly higher than that of a field of white wheat or wheat stubble in the same vicinity. At 4 a. m. these relations of temperature are reversed. Similar but more marked differences of temperature are found between land and water surfaces. The earth's surface heats or cools the air in contact with it largely by conduction. It follows that air temperatures at lowest levels will vary in the same sense as do the temperatures of the earth's surface, but not necessarily to the same extent. Convection processes in the air will then distribute the heat.

The proportions of the constituent gases in the atmosphere at any point exert some influence on the air temperature at that point. If a given level in the atmosphere is considered, the inflow through it of energy from the sun and the outflow through it of energy from the earth's surface and from that part of the atmosphere below the level in question are, in the long run, equal. This energy is either transmitted through the atmosphere without heating it or is, to a greater or less degree, passed along by the process of absorption and re-radiation. In the latter case the air is heated to such a temperature that equilibrium is established between the rates of absorption and re-radiation. This temperature is different for the different atmospheric constituents, being proportional to their abilities to absorb solar and terrestrial radiation.

The density of air at constant pressure depends largely on its temperature, but to an extent also on its constitution. In the lower strata of the atmosphere moisture is the only constituent whose quantity varies sufficiently to affect air density appreciably. It has been shown above not only that air temperature varies from point to point in the atmosphere but that the moisture content also varies. Usually temperature and moisture content affect air density in the same sense, i. e., an increase in either makes the density less. Near the earth's surface, where the moisture content and the temperature of the air are rather directly controlled by the nature of that surface, maxima and minima of air density may be found within a few metres, or even a few centimetres, distance. Further away from the earth's surface these maxima and minima of density are further apart. Whatever the dimensions of the air mass considered, therefore, it is likely to contain one or more complete circulatory systems in process of adjusting the differences in density of its parts; and it itself is likely to be moving in conformity with the need for similar adjustment on a larger scale. In the process of adjusting these differences in atmospheric density still another factor in the distribution of temperature is introduced. Air masses, with their heat content, are carried bodily from place to place without change of level and consequently with comparatively little change in temperature, volume and pressure. Air masses also change level, which entails change of pressure and volume. Work is done when the volume of a given mass of air is changed. When its volume increases, the energy for this work must be furnished either by outside sources or by the gas itself; when the volume decreases, energy is given to outside objects or to the gas itself. When the energy is all supplied by or to the air mass itself, the temperature change in the air mass is 1° C. per 100 metres. It is clear that the total heat content of the atmosphere cannot be changed by these motions of the air.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

(By the Lighthouse Service, Department of Commerce.)

Illuminating apparatus consists of a source of light placed in an optical apparatus. Usually, for the purpose of concentrating the light and directing it toward the horizon or in horizontal beams to sweep the horizon, there is an arrangement of lenses, prisms and reflectors in various combinations. The lenses act as refractors of the light, and the prisms may act as refractors or reflectors, or both. The system of reflectors is named catoptric; of refractors, dioptric; and the combination of the two, catadioptric. To vary the characteristics of lights, there are flashing and occulting mechanisms by which lens panels or screens are revolved, or the light is periodically obscured by shutters, or, in the case of gas or electric lights, the supply of gas or current is cut off. Lights are also distinguished by the number of lights or by showing either a fixed color over a definite area or a colored flash, this being effected by the use of colored glass. The source of light for the greater number of lights is a special form of kerosene-oil wick lamp, but in recent years other more powerful lamps and illuminants have been introduced. The oil-vapor lamp, burning vaporized kerosene oil under an incandescent mantle, gives a much more powerful light. Oil or Pintsch gas is extensively used, particularly for lighted buoys. Acetylene gas is used for lighted buoys and unattended lighted beacons. Electric arc lights, electric incandescent lights, and coal-gas lights are used in special instances.

A flash is always shorter than the duration of an eclipse. An occultation is shorter than, or equal to, the duration of light. Lights are characterized as flashing or occulting solely according to the relative durations of light and darkness, and without reference to the type of illuminating apparatus employed or relative brilliancy. In approaching a light of varying intensity, such as fixed varied by flashes, or alternating white and red, due allowance must be made for the inferior brightness of the less powerful part of the light. The first-named light may, on account of distance or haze, show flashes only, and the true characteristic will not be observed until the observer comes within the range of the fixed light; similarly the second named may show as occulting white until the observer comes within the range of the red light. Also, where there are two fixed lights, one white and one red, the latter may be obscured, and the station may appear to show only a fixed white light. At short distances and in clear weather flashing lights may show a faint continuous light.

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL.

Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.
5	2.96	45	8.87	85	12.20	150	16.20	550	31.02
10	4.18	50	9.35	90	12.55	200	18.71	600	32.40
15	5.12	55	9.81	95	12.89	250	20.92	650	33.73
20	5.92	60	10.25	100	13.23	300	22.91	700	35.00
25	6.61	65	10.67	110	13.87	350	24.75	800	37.42
30	7.25	70	11.07	120	14.49	400	26.46	900	39.69
35	7.83	75	11.46	130	15.08	450	28.06	1,000	41.83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

Light sectors—In some conditions of the atmosphere white lights may have a reddish hue; the mariner, therefore, should not trust solely to color where there are sectors, but should verify the position by taking a bearing of the light. On either side of the line of demarcation between white and red there is always a small sector of uncertain color; in flashing lights with revolving illuminating apparatus this sector increases with the width of the flash panels and is therefore usually greatest in the case of the more brilliant flashing lights. It should also be remembered that the edges of a sector of visibility cannot be cut off sharply, and that instead of suddenly disappearing the light fades gradually away after the line given as the limit of visibility has been crossed, and that the fading will be more gradual in the cases of flashing lights, as stated above. When a light is cut off by adjoining land, and the arc of visibility is given in the Light List or Chart, it must be remembered that the bearing on which the light disappears will, in many cases, vary with the distance of the ship observing it. When the light is cut off by a sloping point of land or hill the light will be seen over a wider arc by a ship far off than by one close to.

Fog signals—Mariners are cautioned that, while every endeavor will be made to start fog signals as soon as possible after signs of fog have been observed, they should not, when approaching the land in a fog, rely implicitly upon these fog signals, but should always use the lead, which in most cases will give sufficient warning. A fog often creeps imperceptibly toward the land and a vessel may have been in it some time before it is observed at a lighthouse. As sound is conveyed irregularly through the atmosphere, mariners are strongly cautioned that they must not place dependence on judging their distance from a fog signal by the power of the sound. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere the sound may be lost a short distance from the station, as there may be silent areas or zones, or the sound may carry much farther in one direction than in another, and these conditions may vary in the same locality within short intervals of time.

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

Station.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr.	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.	Station.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr.	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Petit Manan, Me.	1,691	31	19	Pollock Rip Slue Lht. Ves., Mass.	1,175	14	13
Whitehead, Me.	1,544	31	18	Bonita Point, Cal.	1,143	31	13
Libby Islands, Me.	1,536	31	17	Manana Island, Me.	1,116	31	13
Matinicus Rock, Me.	1,399	31	16	Point Arena, Cal.	1,076	31	12
Great Duck Island, Me.	1,394	25	16	Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal.	1,065	10	12
West Quoddy Head, Me.	1,372	31	16	Gt. Round Shoal Lht. Ves., Mass	1,064	23	12
Moose Peak, Me.	1,356	3	15	Nash Island, Me.	1,063	10	12
Egg Rock, Me.	1,341	11	15	Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass.	1,061	31	12
Point Reyes, Cal.	1,337	31	15	Point Cabrillo, Cal.	1,045	7	12
Seguin Me.	1,331	31	15	Humboldt, Cal.	1,037	7	12
Mount Desert, Me.	1,304	24	15	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1,027	25	12
Little River, Me.	1,219	10	14	Nantucket Shoals Lht. Ves., Mass	1,005	23	11
The Cuckolds, Me.	1,208	23	14	San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal.	1,004	18	11
Swiftsure Bnk. Light Ves., Wash.	1,203	9	14	Gloucester Breakwater, Mass.	1,002	4	11
Calumet Harbor Ill.	1,196	9	14				

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.

The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6¼ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35 +.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachma, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4.50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

The watt is the unit expressing electrical energy as horsepower (hp) represents energy in mechanics. It is the sum of the volt (pressure) times ampere (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give you 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or say 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the energy required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds—1 foot in 1 minute or 550 lbs. 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a material which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of 10 gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

FOREIGN MONEY UNITS OF VALUE.

English Money: 4 farthings—1 penny (*d*); 12 pence—1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings—1 pound (£). 21 shillings—one guinea; 5 shillings—one crown. **French Money**: 100 centimes—1 franc. **German Money**: 100 pfennig—1 mark. **Russian Money**: 100 copecks—1 ruble. **Austro-Hungarian Money**: 100 heller—1 krone (crown).

For United States equivalents see "Foreign Coins valued in U. S. Money" in index.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce. ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

The Standard Newspaper Measure as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m." The basis of measurement adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½	Point	18 ems	5½	Point	16 ems	7	Point	14 ems	9	Point	13 ems
5	Point	17 ems	6	Point	15 ems	8	Point	14 ems	10	Point	13 ems
11	Point	13 ems	12	Point	13 ems						

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30	LXXX or XXC	80	CCC	300
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40			CCCC	400
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50	XC	90	D	500
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60	C	100	DC	600
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70	CC	200	DCC	700
												DCCC	800
												CM	900
												M	1000
												MM	2000

NOTE—A dash line over C, D, or M, multiplies their value by 1,000, thus $\bar{C}$ = 100,000, $\bar{D}$ = 500,000, $\bar{M}$ = 1,000,000.

KNOTS AND MILES.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet. The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots	= 4.606 miles	20 knots	= 23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots	= 5.757 miles	25 knots	= 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots	= 11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

THE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN MILE VS. OTHERS, IN PERCENTAGE VALUES.

	English Mile.	English Geog.M.	French Kilom.	German Geog.M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.189	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.....	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

The English Statute Mile is the same as the American—1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet. The Danish Foot = 0.9711 English or American feet; the Spanish = 1.0783; the Dutch = 1.0768; the German = 1.0639.

U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

BRITISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

THE British imperial bushel is about 3 per cent. larger than the U. S. standard bushel. The former contains 2219.36 cubic inches, and is defined as the volume of 80 pounds of pure water, at 62° F. when weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches of mercury; while the latter measure contains 2150.42 cubic inches. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton, of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone equals one-eighth the hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The stone of meat is 8 lbs. and the stone of flour and fish 14 lbs. The cubit is the length of the forearm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. The English cubit is 18 inches. The English ell is 45 inches and the Scottish ell 37.2 inches. The hand, still used for measuring horses, is 4 inches.

The statute mile and the statute acre are based on the statute perch of 5½ yards. The mile is 320 perches (1,760 yards), and the acre 160 square perches (4,840 square yards). In former times other miles and acres, based on different perches, were also used, among which were: The Scottish mile was 320 falls or Scottish perches, each of 6 Scottish ells (1,984 yards). The Scottish mile was about 1⅛ statute miles. The Irish mile was 320 Irish perches, each of 7 yards (2,240 yards). Eleven Irish miles were equal to 14 statute miles. The Scottish acre contained 160 falls, or square Scottish perches (6,150.4 square yards). It was equal to 1.27 statute acres. The Cunningham acre contained 160 square perches, the perch being 6¼ yards (6,250 square yards). It was equal to 1.29 statute acres. The Irish acre contained 160 square Irish perches (7,840 square yards). It was a little more than 1⅝ statute acres. The Cheshire acre contained 160 square perches, each perch being 8 yards (10,240 square yards). It was nearly equal to 2⅛ statute acres.

The hide was an ancient measure of land, which varied in different parts of the country, but the average was 120 acres. A yard of land—vigrate, or farthing land—was a quarter of a hide. In some counties the hide was called a carucate, which was divided into eight bovates. In the time of Domesday Book (A. D. 1086) a hide was worth, on the average, £1 per annum; a knight's fee was usually five hides.

The imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836; 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. The gallon is defined in the Act of 1878 as the volume of 10 imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and air at the temperature of 62° F., and the barometer at 30 inches.

Of the apothecaries' measure of weight the grain is the same as the avoirdupois grain, and the apothecaries' ounce contains 480 grains, like the troy ounce. But, of the measures of capacity, the apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the avoirdupois dram, and the words are spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° F. is equal in weight to the avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains), and the fluid drachm (54.6875 grains), is equal in weight to 2 avoirdupois drams.

Names.	Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States' Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	Dry m'sure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80		2219.36	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

Size of Barrels.

Firkin or quarter barrel	9 gallons	Tierce	42 gallons
Anker (10 gallons)	10 gallons	Hogshead of ale (1½ barrels)	54 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel	18 gallons	Puncheon	72 gallons
Barrel	36 gallons	Butt of ale	108 gallons

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon, or 26⅔ fluid ounces. In the drug trade two large bottles are used, the corbyn, of 40 fluid ounces (quart), and the Winchester quart, of 80 fluid ounces (½ gallon).

PHILIPPINE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927 inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	=	1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	=	11.125 inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	=	33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	=	1.394 lb. av.
1 gautah	=	.8796 gallon.	1 picul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21.991 gallons.			

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, COMPARED WITH WATER.

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF GASES.

Name.	Chemical Formula.	Specific Gravity.	Name.	Chemical Formula.	Specific Gravity.
Oxygen	O	1.105	Methane	CH_4	.555
Nitrogen	N	.967	Acetylene	C_2H_2	.906
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	1.529	Hydrogen	H	.070
Carbon monoxide	CO	.967	Hydrogen sulphide	H_2S	1.191

TEXAS (SPANISH) LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	=	4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	=	177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	=	4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	=	2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	=	1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	=	1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	=	1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas = 1 section	=	640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	=	320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	=	160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	=	80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	=	40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	=	1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33¼ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302 7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings	15,000	Cast iron	20,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	Cast " steel	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Soft steel	58,000	Manganese steel (rolled)	140,000	White pine	15,000
Nickel aluminum	40,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000	WOODS.		Yellow "	11,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Ash	14,000	Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel oil tempered	85,000	Black walnut	12,000	Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Beech	14,500	Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000	Cedar	10,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Chestnut	10,000	Blue Stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Steel for bridges	60,000	Elm	13,400	Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Medium steel	65,000	Hemlock	8,700	Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Hickory	15,000	Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Locust	22,000	Sandstone	100
Silver (cast)	40,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000	Lignum vitae	11,000	Bricks (common)	200
Lead	2,000			Maple	10,500	" (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400			White oak	14,500	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Live "	13,000	Ordinary double leather belting	6,000
Copper (cast)	24,000					Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000						
Hard " "	60,000						

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb.

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the heighth or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length, contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6 87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0090	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26493	4.2000
3-16	.58904	.0273	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65763	4.6664
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44303	5.6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5 30144	2 2365	2 13-16	8 83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

CIRCLE AREAS IN TENTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter	Circumference.	Area.
0.1	.31415	.00785	1.0	3.14159	.78539	1.9	5 96902	2.83529	2 8	8.79645	6.15752
0.2	.62831	.03141	1.1	3.45575	.95033	2.0	6.28318	3.14159	2.9	9.11061	6 60520
0.3	.94247	.07068	1.2	3.76991	1.13097	2.1	6.59734	3.46361	3 0	9.42477	7.06858
0.4	1.25663	.12566	1.3	4.08407	1.32732	2.2	6 91150	3.80133	3.1	9.73893	7.54768
0.5	1.57079	.19635	1.4	4.39823	1.53938	2.3	7.22566	4 15476	3 2	10.05310	8.04248
0.6	1.88495	.28274	1.5	4.71238	1.76715	2.4	7.53982	4.52389	3 3	10 36726	8 55299
0.7	2.19911	.38484	1.6	5.02654	2.01062	2.5	7.85398	4.90874	3.4	10.68142	9.07920
0.8	2.51327	.50265	1.7	5.34070	2.26980	2.6	8.16814	5.30929	3.5	10.99557	9.62113
0.9	2.82743	.63617	1.8	5.65486	2.54469	2.7	8.48230	5.72555	3.6	11.30973	10.17876

CIRCLE AREAS IN TWELFTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.		Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.		Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.		Circumference	Area.	Diameter.		Circumference.	Area.
Feet	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq. Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq. Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq. Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq. Feet.*
0	1	.26179	.00545	0	10	2.61799	.54541	1	7	4.97419	1.96895	2	4	7.33038	4.27606
0	2	.52359	.02181	0	11	2.87979	.65995	1	8	5.23599	2.18166	2	5	7.59218	4.58694
0	3	.78539	.04908	1	0	3.14159	.78539	1	9	5.49779	2.40528	2	6	7.85398	4.90874
0	4	1.04719	.08726	1	1	3.40339	.92175	1	10	5.75959	2 63981	2	7	8.11578	5.24144
0	5	1.30899	.13635	1	2	3.66519	1.06901	1	11	6.02139	2.88525	2	8	8.37758	5.58505
0	6	1.57079	.19635	1	3	3.92699	1.22718	2	0	6.28319	3.14159	2	9	8.63938	5.93957
0	7	1.83259	.26725	1	4	4.18879	1.39626	2	1	6.54498	3 40885	2	10	8.90118	6.30500
0	8	2.09439	.34906	1	5	4.45059	1.57625	2	2	6.80678	3.68701	2	11	9.16298	6.68134
0	9	2.35619	.44178	1	6	4.71239	1.76715	2	3	7.06858	3.97608	3	0	9.42478	7.06858

REVOLUTIONS, PER MINUTE, OF GRINDING WHEELS.

(To give peripheral speed in feet per minute as Indicated)

Diam. of Wheel in Ins.	4,000 S. F. M.	4,500 S. F. M.	5,000 S. F. M.	5,500 S. F M.	6,000 S. F. M.	6,500 S. F M.	Diam. of Wheel in Ins.	4,000 S. F. M.	4,500 S. F. M.	5,000 S. F M.	5,500 S. F. M.	6,000 S. F. M.	6,500 S. F. M.
1	15,279	17,200	19,099	21,000	22,918	24,850	28	546	614	683	749	819	887
2	7,639	8,590	9,549	10,500	11,459	12,420	30	509	573	637	700	764	827
3	5,093	5,725	6,366	7,000	7,639	8,270	32	477	537	596	657	716	776
4	3,820	4,295	4,775	5,250	5,730	6,205	34	449	506	561	618	674	730
5	3,056	3,440	3,820	4,200	4,584	4,970	36	424	477	531	534	637	689
6	2,546	2,865	3,183	3,500	3,820	4,140	38	402	453	503	553	603	653
7	2,183	2,455	2,728	3,000	3,274	3,550	40	382	430	478	525	573	621
8	1,910	2,150	2,387	2,635	2,865	3,100	42	364	409	455	500	546	591
10	1,528	1,720	1,910	2,100	2,292	2,485	44	347	391	434	477	521	564
12	1,273	1,453	1,592	1,750	1,910	2,070	46	332	374	415	456	498	539
14	1,091	1,228	1,364	1,500	1,637	1,773	48	318	358	397	438	477	517
16	955	1,075	1,194	1,314	1,432	1,552	50	306	344	383	420	459	497
18	849	957	1,061	1,167	1,273	1,380	52	294	331	369	404	441	487
20	764	860	955	1,050	1,146	1,241	54	283	318	354	389	425	459
22	694	782	868	952	1,042	1,128	56	273	307	341	366	410	443
24	637	716	796	876	955	1,035	58	264	296	330	354	396	428
26	586	661	733	809	879	955	60	255	277	319	350	383	414

SPEED OF A FALLING BODY.

(By Prof. George B. Pegram of Columbia.)

IN the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet; second second, 16+32=48 feet; third second, 16+64=80 feet; fourth second, 16+96=112 feet; fifth second, 16+128=144 feet; nth second, 16+32 (n-1) feet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is $16n^2$ feet, thus at the end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet. The figures given above are only approximate ones and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a falling body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, except to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravity on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent., a difference which it would be difficult to measure in the rate of fall of the body.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(For "Foreign Coins Valued in U. S. Money" See Index.)

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.; and, at Cairo, it equals 4.92 Imp. bu., or 5.07 Winch'r bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32.38 lbs.
"	Spain	25.36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
Arshine (sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
"	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll, or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq.meters
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs.
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124.7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.; at treaty ports, 1.33⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1.31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malacca	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	1.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Darmstadt	110.24 lbs.
"	Denmark, Norway	110.11 lbs.
"	Nuremberg	112.43 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123.5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110.24 lbs.
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2.4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 lbs.
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq.)	8,077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chile	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
"	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
Liquid	"	26,417 gals.
Joch	Austria Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwam—me	Japan	8.28 lbs.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4.480 lbs.).
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11⅔ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4,760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 ft.
Libra (lb.)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chile	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1.1 lbs.
"	Guiana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.; unhewn, 40 cu. ft.; inch planks, 600 superfic'l ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua, Salvad'r	1.727 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
Mil	Denmark (geog'cal)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1.1493 miles.
Mna	Greece	3.3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Ocque	Greece	2.84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2.8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2.84 lbs.
"	Hungary	3.0817 lbs.
"	Turkey	2.82838 lbs.
"	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan, & Sumatra	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb.)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Greece	123.2 lbs.
"	Newfoundl'd (fish)	112 lbs.
"	Paraguay	100 lbs.
"	Syria	125 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.	Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Rottle	Syria	5¾ lbs.	Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 Winch'r bu.
Sack	England	4 bu.; of flour, it is 480 lbs.	Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.	Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Salm	Malta	490 lbs.	Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.	Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.	Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bu.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.	Tunnland	"	1.22 acres.
Sho	"	1.6 quarts.	Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Standard (Petrograd)	Lumber measure	165 cu. ft.	"	Central America	32.87 inches.
Stone	British	14 lbs.	"	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuad. (see cuadra).	"	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.	"	Curacao	33.375 inches.
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grs. (troy)	"	Mexico	33 inches.
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.	"	Paraguay	34 inches.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu., or 5.95 Winchester bu.	"	Spain	0.914117 yd.
To	Japan	2 pecks.	"	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Ton	Space measure	10 cu. ft.	Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
			Verges	Isle of Jersey	71.1 sq. rods.
			Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
			Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
			Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

MELTING POINTS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, ETC.

(By the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

The values of the melting points used by the Bureau of Standards as standard temperatures for the calibration of thermometers and pyrometers are indicated in capitals. The other values have been assigned after a careful survey of all the available data. As nearly as may be, all values, in particular the standard points, have been reduced to a common scale, the thermodynamic scale. For all purposes, except the most accurate investigations, the thermodynamic scale is identical with any of the gas scale. At high temperatures some of the values are quite uncertain; thus, while the melting point of platinum may be considered accurately known to 10° C., that of tungsten is possibly uncertain by 50° C. or more. Temperatures centigrade are rounded off, and the exact Fahrenheit equivalents are usually given.

MELTING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.
Helium	—271	—456	Thallium	302	576	Silicon	1420	2588
Hydrogen	—259	—434	Cadmium	320.9	609.6	Nickel	1452	2646
Neon	—253?	—423	Lead	327.4	621.3	Cobalt	1480	2696
Fluorine	—223	—369	Zinc	419.4	786.9	Yttrium	1490	2714
Oxygen	—218	—360	Tellurium	452	846	Iron	1530	2786
Nitrogen	—210	—346	Antimony	630.0	1166.0	Palladium	1549	2820
Argon	—188	—306	Cerium	640	1184	Chromium	1615	2939
Krypton	—169	—272	Magnesium	651	1204	Zirconium	1700?	3090
Xenon	—140	—220	Aluminum	658.7	1217.7	Columbium (Niobium)	1700?	3090
Chlorine	—101.5	—150.7	Radium	700	1292	Thorium	1700	3090
Mercury	— 38.87	— 37.97	Calcium	810	1490		Mo.	Mo.
Bromine	— 7.3	+ 18.9	Lanthanum	810?	1490	Vanadium	1720	3128
Caesium	+ 26	79	Strontium	Ca Ba?	.....	Platinum	1755	3191
Gallium	30	86	Neodymium	840?	1544	Ytterbium	?	.....
Rubidium	38	100	Arsenic	850	1562	Titanium	1800	3272
Phosphorus	44	111	Barium	850	1562	Uranium	1850	3360
Potassium	62.3	144.1	Praseodymium	940	1724	Rhodium	1950	3542
Sodium	97.5	207.5	Germanium	958	1756	Boron	2200–2500?	4000–4500
Iodine	113.5	236.3	Silver	960.5	1760.9	Iridium	2350?	4260
Sulphur	112.8	235.0	Gold	1063.0	1945.5	Ruthenium	2450?	4440
	119.2	246.6	Copper	1083.0	1981.4	Molybdenum	2550	4620
	106.8	224.2	Manganese	1230	2246	Osmium	2700?	4890
Indium	155	311	Beryllium (Glucinum)	1280	2336	Tantalum	2900	5250
Lithium	186	367	Samarium	1300–1400	2370–2550	Tungsten	3400	6152
Selenium	217	423	Scandium	?	.....	Carbon	3600	6500
	220	428						
Tin	231.9	449.4						
Bismuth	271	520						

OTHER STANDARD TEMPERATURES.

Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.	Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.
Oxygen	Boiling	—183.0	—297.4	Water	Boiling	100	212
Carbon dioxide	Sublimation	— 78.5	—109.3	Naphthalene	Boiling	217.96	424.33
Sodium sulphate	Transformat'n into anhydrous salt	32.384	90.291	Benzophenone	Boiling	305.9	582.6
				Sulphur	Boiling	444.6	832.3
				Sodium chloride	Freezing	801.	1474.

DEGREES OF ALCOHOL IN WINE AND OTHER LIQUORS.

(In the days before the Eighteenth Amendment.)

Beer	4.0	Moselle	9.3	Champagne	12.2	Chartreuse	43.0
Porter	4.5	Tokay	10.2	Claret	13.3	Gin	51.6
Ale	7.4	Rheine	11.0	Burgundy	13 6	Brandy	53.4
Cider	8.6	Bordeau	11.5	Sherry	19 0	Rum	53.7
Perry	8.8	Hock	11.6	Port	23.2	Whiskey	54.3
Elder	9.3	Gooseberry	11.8	Aniseed	33.0		

The National Prohibition Act, passed by Congress in 1919, made it unlawful for whiskey, malt liquors or wine to contain more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
			3	.046875				25	.390625				47	.734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
1	2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
			9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	.859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
			13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
			15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
			17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
	5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

MIN.	Degree.	MIN.	Degree.	MIN.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.
1	0.016	21	0.350	41	0.683	1	0.00027	21	0.00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0.366	42	0.700	2	0.00055	22	0.00611	42	0.01166
3	0.050	23	0.383	43	0.716	3	0.00083	23	0.00638	43	0.01194
4	0.066	24	0.400	44	0.733	4	0.00111	24	0.00666	44	0.01222
5	0.083	25	0.416	45	0.750	5	0.00138	25	0.00694	45	0.01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0.00166	26	0.00722	46	0.01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0.00194	27	0.00750	47	0.01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0.800	8	0.00222	28	0 00777	48	0 01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0.00250	29	0.00805	49	0.01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0.833	10	0.00277	30	0.00833	50	0.01388
11	0.183	31	0.516	51	0.850	11	0.00305	31	0 00861	51	0.01416
12	0.200	32	0.533	52	0.866	12	0.00333	32	0.00888	52	0.01444
13	0.216	33	0.550	53	0.883	13	0.00361	33	0 00916	53	0.01472
14	0.233	34	0.566	54	0.900	14	0.00388	34	0.00944	54	0.01500
15	0.250	35	0.583	55	0.916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0.01527
16	0.266	36	0.600	56	0.933	16	0.00444	36	0.01000	56	0.01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0.950	17	0.00472	37	0.01027	57	0.01583
18	0.300	38	0.633	58	0.966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0.01611
19	0.316	39	0.650	59	0.983	19	0.00527	39	0 01083	59	0 01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

TRANSPOSED NUMBERS IN BOOKKEEPING.

Differences.	Numbers.	Differences.	Numbers.	Differences	Numbers.	Differences.	Nos.
9	10 21 32 43 54 65 76 87 98 01 12 23 34 45 56 67 78 89	36	40 51 62 73 84 95 04 15 26 37 48 59	63	70 81 92 07 18 29	90	100 010
18	20 31 42 53 64 75 86 97 02 13 24 35 46 57 68 79	45	50 61 72 83 94 05 16 27 38 49	72	80 91 08 19	99	110 011
27	30 41 52 63 74 85 96 03 14 25 36 47 58 69	54	60 71 82 93 06 17 28 39	81	90 99		

In modern bookkeeping, errors in balances are now found comparatively quickly by the use of calculating machines.

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
0.1	0.01	0.001	0.316	0.464	23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979
.15	0.022	0.003	0.387	0.531	24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	0.04	0.008	0.447	0.585	25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020
.25	0.062	0.015	0.500	0.630	26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041
.3	0.09	0.027	0.548	0.669	27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
.35	0.122	0.042	0.592	0.705	28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
.4	0.16	0.064	0.633	0.737	29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
.45	0.202	0.091	0.671	0.766	30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
.5	0.25	0.125	0.707	0.794	31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
.55	0.302	0.166	0.742	0.819	32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
.6	0.36	0.216	0.775	0.843	33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	73	5320	389017	8.544	4.179
.65	0.422	0.274	0.806	0.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	0.49	0.343	0.837	0.888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
.75	0.562	0.421	0.866	0.909	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
.8	0.64	0.512	0.894	0.928	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
.85	0.722	0.614	0.922	0.947	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
.9	0.81	0.729	0.949	0.965	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
.95	0.902	0.857	0.975	0.983	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4 362
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4 379
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	86	7396	636056	9 273	4.414
7	49	343	2.645	1.912	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	87	7569	658503	9.327	4 431
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	88	7744	681472	9 380	4.448
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	89	7921	704969	9 434	4 464
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4 481
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	91	8281	753571	9.539	4 497
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3 732	92	8464	778688	9 591	4.514
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	93	8649	804357	9.643	4 530
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	94	8836	830584	9.695	4 546
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
16	256	4096	4 000	2.519	56	3136	175616	7 483	3.825	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42 07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42 25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42 37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42 43	12 16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12 28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12 29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43 30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43 36	12 34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.65	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00 1 month.....	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$.006	$100.00 4 days	$.045	$.053	$.066	$.077	$.089
" 2 "	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	" 5 "	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
" 3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month...	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 " ...	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1 333
$100.00 1 day.....	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 " ..	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 2 "	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 " ...	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 " ...	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9 006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

FEDERAL FARM LOAN INTEREST TABLES

Time, in Years.	Amount required to cancel a $1,000 loan on— The Amortization Plan.	The Simple Interest Plan. 5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.
5.....	$1,243.99	$1,250.00	$1,275.00	$1,300.00	$1,325.00	$1,350.00
6.....	1,291.03	1,300.00	1,330.00	1,360.00	1,390.00	1,420.00
7.....	1,337.41	1,350.00	1,385.00	1,420.00	1,455.00	1,490.00
8.....	1,333.10	1,400.00	1,440.00	1,480.00	1,520.00	1,560.00
9.....	1,428.07	1,450.00	1,495.00	1,540.00	1,585.00	1,630.00
10.....	1,472.28	1,500.00	1,550.00	1,600.00	1,650.00	1,700.00
11.....	1,515.69	1,550.00	1,605.00	1,660.00	1,715.00	1,770.00
12.....	1,558.26	1,600.00	1,660.00	1,720.00	1,780.00	1,840.00
13.....	1,599.95	1,650.00	1,715.00	1,780.00	1,845.00	1,910.00
14.....	1,640.71	1,700.00	1,770.00	1,840.00	1,910.00	1,980.00
15.....	1,680.49	1,750.00	1,825.00	1,900.00	1,975.00	2,050.00
16.....	1,719.25	1,800.00	1,880.00	1,960.00	2,040.00	2,120.00
17.....	1,756.94	1,850.00	1,935.00	2,020.00	2,105.00	2,190.00
18.....	1,793.49	1,900.00	1,990.00	2,080.00	2,170.00	2,260.00
19.....	1,828.86	1,950.00	2,045.00	2,140.00	2,235.00	2,330.00
20.....	1,862.99	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	2,300.00	2,400.00
21.....	1,895.80	2,050.00	2,155.00	2,260.00	2,365.00	2,470.00
22.....	1,927.24	2,100.00	2,210.00	2,320.09	2,430.00	2,540.00
23.....	1,957.23	2,150.00	2,265.00	2,380.00	2,495.00	2,610.00
24.....	1,985.70	2,200.00	2,320.00	2,440.00	2,560.00	2,680.00
25.....	2,012.58	2,250.00	2,375.00	2,500.00	2,625.00	2,750.00
26.....	2,037.78	2,300.00	2,430.00	2,560.00	2,690.00	2,820.00
27.....	2,061.21	2,350.00	2,485.00	2,620.00	2,755.00	2,890.00
28.....	2,082.80	2,400.00	2,540.00	2,680.00	2,820.00	2,960.00
29.....	2,102.44	2,450.00	2,595.00	2,740.00	2,885.00	3.030.00
30.....	2,120.04	2,500.00	2,650.00	2,800.00	2,950.00	3,100.00
31.....	2,135.49	2,550.00	2,705.00	2,860.00	3,015.00	3.170.00
32.....	2,148.69	2,600.00	2,760.00	2,920.00	3,080.00	3.240.00
33.....	2,159.52	2,650.00	2,815.00	2,980.00	3,145.00	3,310.00
34.....	2,167.86	2,700.00	2,870.00	3,040.00	3 210.00	3.380.00
35.....	2,173.58	2,750.00	2,925.00	3,100.00	3,275.00	3.450.00
36.....	2,176.56	2,800.00	2,980.00	3,160.00	3,340.00	3,520.00

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000.

(Calculated at Compound Interest.)

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
5.....	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35.....	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14.498
10.....	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40.....	23,115	19,793	18.401	17,159	15,046
15.....	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45.....	24,519	20 720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20.....	14,877	13.590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50.....	25.730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15 762
25.....	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100...	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30.....	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13.765						

WHAT A SAVING OF $1 A YEAR AMOUNTS TO AT COMP. INTEREST.

End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	26	39.71	46.08	49.71	53.66	62.70
2	2.09	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.18	27	41.93	48.96	52.99	57.40	67.52
3	3.18	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.37	28	44.21	51.96	56.42	61.32	72.64
4	4.30	4.41	4.47	4.52	4.63	29	46.57	55.08	60.00	65.43	78.05
5	5.46	5.63	5.71	5.80	5.97	30	49.00	58.32	63.75	69.76	83.80
6	6.66	6.89	7.01	7.14	7.39	31	51.50	61.70	67.66	74.29	89.89
7	7.89	8.21	8.38	8.54	8.89	32	54.07	65.21	71.75	79.06	96.34
8	9.15	9.58	9.80	10.02	10.49	33	56.73	68.85	76.03	84.06	103.18
9	10.46	11.00	11.28	11.57	12.18	34	59.46	72.65	80.49	89.32	110.43
10	11.80	12.48	12.84	13.20	13.97	35	62.27	76.59	85.16	94.83	118.12
11	13.19	14.02	14.46	14.91	15.87	36	65.17	80.70	90.04	100.62	126.26
12	14.61	15.62	16.16	16.71	17.88	37	68.15	84.97	95.13	106.71	134.90
13	16.08	17.29	17.93	18.59	20.01	38	71.23	89.40	100.46	113.09	144.05
14	17.59	19.02	19.78	20.57	22.27	39	74.40	94.02	106.03	119.80	153.76
15	19.15	20.82	21.71	22.65	24.67	40	77.66	98.82	111.84	126.84	164.04
16	20.76	22.69	23.74	24.84	27.21	41	81.02	103.82	117.92	134.23	174.95
17	22.41	24.64	25.85	27.13	29.90	42	84.48	109.01	124.27	141.99	186.50
18	24.11	26.67	28.06	29.53	32.76	43	88.04	114.41	130.91	150.14	198.75
19	25.87	28.77	30.37	32.06	35.78	44	91.72	120.02	137.85	158.70	211.74
20	27.67	30.96	32.78	34.71	38.99	45	95.50	125.87	145.09	167.68	225.50
21	29.53	33.24	35.30	37.50	42.39	46	99.39	131.94	152.67	177.11	240.09
22	31.45	35.61	37.93	40.43	45.99	47	103.40	138.26	160.58	187.02	255.56
23	33.42	38.08	40.68	43.50	49.81	48	107.54	144.83	168.85	197.42	271.96
24	35.45	40.64	43.56	46.72	53.86	49	111.79	151.66	177.50	208.34	289.33
25	37.55	43.31	46.57	50.11	58.15	50	116.18	158.77	186.53	219.81	307.75

PRESENT VALUE OF $1 A YEAR, PAYABLE EACH DEC. 31, AT COMP. INT.

Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.94	26	17.87	16.89	15.98	15.14	14.37	13.00
2	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.83	27	18.32	17.28	16.32	15.45	14.64	13.21
3	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.74	2.72	2.67	28	18.76	17.66	16.66	15.74	14.89	13.40
4	3.71	3.67	3.62	3.68	3.54	3.46	29	19.18	18.03	16.98	16.02	15.14	13.59
5	4.57	4.51	4.45	4.39	4.32	4.21	30	19.60	18.39	17.29	16.28	15.37	13.76
6	5.41	5.32	5.24	5.15	5.07	4.91	31	20.00	18.73	17.58	16.54	15.59	13.92
7	6.23	6.11	6.00	5.89	5.78	5.58	32	20.38	19.06	17.87	16.78	15.80	14.08
8	7.01	6.87	6.73	6.59	6.46	6.20	33	20.76	19.39	18.14	17.02	16.00	14.23
9	7.78	7.60	7.43	7.26	7.10	6.80	34	21.13	19.70	18.41	17.24	16.19	14.36
10	8.53	8.31	8.11	7.91	7.72	7.36	35	21.48	20.00	18.66	17.46	16.37	14.49
11	9.25	9.00	8.76	8.52	8.30	7.88	36	21.83	20.29	18.90	17.66	16.54	14.62
12	9.95	9.66	9.38	9.11	8.86	8.38	37	22.16	20.57	19.14	17.86	16.71	14.73
13	10.63	10.30	9.98	9.68	9.39	8.85	38	22.49	20.84	19.36	18.05	16.86	14.84
14	11.29	10.92	10.56	10.22	9.89	9.29	39	22.80	21.10	19.58	18.22	17.01	14.94
15	11.93	11.51	11.11	10.73	10.37	9.71	40	23.11	21.35	19.79	18.40	17.15	15.04
16	12.56	12.09	11.65	11.23	10.83	10.10	41	23.41	21.59	19.99	18.56	17.29	15.13
17	13.16	12.65	12.16	11.70	11.27	10.47	42	23.70	21.83	20.18	18.72	17.42	15.22
18	13.75	13.18	12.65	12.16	11.68	10.82	43	23.98	22.06	20.37	18.87	17.54	15.30
19	14.32	13.70	13.13	12.59	12.08	11.15	44	24.25	22.28	20.54	19.01	17.66	15 38
20	14.87	14.21	13.59	13.00	12.46	11.46	45	24.51	22.49	20.72	19.15	17.77	15.45
21	15.41	14.69	14.02	13.40	12.82	11.76	46	24.77	22.70	20.88	19.28	17.88	15.52
22	15.93	15.16	14.45	13.78	13.16	12.04	47	25.02	22.89	21.04	19.41	17.98	15.58
23	16.44	15.62	14.85	14.14	13.48	12.30	48	25.26	23.09	21.19	19.53	18.07	15.65
24	16.93	16.05	15.24	14.49	13.79	12.55	49	25.50	23.27	21.34	19.65	18.16	15.70
25	17.41	16.48	15.62	14.82	14.09	12.78	50	25.72	23.45	21.48	19.76	18.25	15.76

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	19	1.75	2.10	2.30	2.52	3.02
2	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	20	1.80	2.19	2.41	2.65	3.20
3	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.19						
4	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.26	21	1.86	2.27	2.52	2.78	3.40
5	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.33	22	1.91	2.37	2.63	2.92	3.60
						23	1.97	2.46	2.75	3.07	3.82
6	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.41	24	2.03	2.56	2.87	3.22	4.04
7	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.50	25	2.09	2.66	3.00	3.38	4.29
8	1.26	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.59						
9	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.55	1.68	26	2.15	2.77	3.14	3.55	4.54
10	1.34	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.79	27	2.22	2.88	3.28	3.73	4.82
						28	2.28	2.99	3.43	3.92	5.11
11	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29	2.35	3.11	3.58	4.11	5.41
12	1.42	1.60	1.69	1.79	2.01	30	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13	1.46	1.66	1.77	1.88	2.13						
14	1.51	1.73	1.85	1.98	2.26	31	2.50	3.37	3.91	4.53	6.08
15	1.55	1.80	1.93	2.07	2.39	32	2.57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
						33	2.65	3.64	4.27	5.00	6.84
16	1.60	1.87	2.02	2.18	2.54	34	2.73	3.79	4.46	5.25	7.25
17	1.65	1.94	2.11	2.29	2.69	35	2.81	3.94	4.66	5.51	7.68
18	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2 85	100	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

TABLE OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY.

Rates of Pay.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.	Rates of Pay.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.
5 cents.....	$10.20	$11.50	$12.75	$15.30	16 cents.....	$32.64	$36.80	$40.80	$48.96
6 cents.....	12.24	13.80	15.30	18.36	17 cents.....	34.68	39.10	43.35	52.02
7 cents.....	14.28	16.10	17.85	21.42	18 cents.....	36.72	41.40	45.90	55.08
8 cents.....	16.32	18.40	20.40	24.48	19 cents.....	38.76	43.70	48.45	58.14
9 cents.....	18.36	20.70	22.95	27.54	20 cents.....	40.80	46.00	51.00	61.20
10 cents.....	20.40	23.00	25.50	30.60	21 cents.....	42.84	48.30	53.55	64.26
11 cents.....	22.44	25.30	28.05	33.66	22 cents.....	44.88	50.60	56.10	67.32
12 cents.....	24.48	27.60	30.60	36.72	23 cents.....	46.92	52.90	58.65	70.32
13 cents.....	26.52	29.90	33.15	39.78	24 cents.....	48.96	55.20	61.20	73.44
14 cents.....	28.56	32.20	35.70	42.84	25 cents.....	51.00	57.50	63.75	76.50
15 cents.....	30.60	34.50	38.25	45.90	26 cents.....	53.04	59.80	66.30	79.56

WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

Hours.	$1.00.	$2.00.	$3.00.	$4.00.	$5.00	$6.00.	$7.00.	$8.00.	$9.00.	$10.00.	$11.00.	$12.00.	$13.00.	$14.00.
½.....	.01	.01⅔	.02½	.03½	.04½	.05	.06	.06⅔	.07½	.08⅓	.09	.10	.11	.12
1.....	.01⅔	.03⅓	.05	.06⅔	.08⅓	.10	.11⅔	.13⅓	.15	.16⅔	.18⅓	.20	.22	.23⅓
2.....	.03⅓	.06⅔	.10	.13⅓	.16⅔	.20	.23⅓	.26⅔	.30	.33⅓	.36⅔	.40	.43⅓	.46⅔
3.....	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70
4.....	.06⅔	.13½	.20	.26⅔	33⅓	.40	.46⅔	.53⅓	.60	.66⅔	.73⅓	.80	.86⅔	.93⅓
5.....	.08⅓	.16⅔	.25	.33⅓	.41⅔	.50	.58⅓	.66⅔	.75	.83⅓	.91⅔	1.00	1.08⅓	1.16⅔
6.....	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
7.....	.11⅔	.23⅓	.35	.46⅔	.58⅓	.70	.81⅔	.93⅓	1.05	1.16⅔	1.28⅓	1.40	1.52	1.63⅓
8.....	.13⅓	.26⅔	.40	.53⅓	.62⅔	.80	.93⅓	1.06⅔	1.20	1.33⅓	1.46⅔	1.60	1.73⅓	1.86⅔
Days.														
1.....	.16⅔	.33⅓	.50	.66⅔	.83⅓	1.00	1.16⅔	1.33⅓	1.50	1.66⅔	1.83⅓	2.00	2.17	2 33⅓
2.....	.33⅓	.66⅔	1.00	1.33⅓	1.66⅔	2.00	2.33⅓	2.66⅔	3.00	3.33⅓	3.66⅔	4.00	4.34	4.66⅔
3.....	.50	1.00	1.50	2 00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.51	6.99⅔
4.....	.66⅔	1.33⅓	2.00	2.66⅔	3.33⅓	4.00	4.66⅔	5.33⅓	6.00	6.66⅔	7.33⅓	8.00	8.68	9.33
5.....	.88⅓	1.66⅔	2.50	3.33⅓	4.16⅔	5.00	5 83⅓	6.66⅔	7.50	8.33⅓	9.16⅔	10.00	10.85	11 66⅓
6.....	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.

(SIX WORKING DAYS IN THE WEEK.)

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	77
2.....	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3.....	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3 08
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6 92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month.....	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2.....	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30 00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3.....	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4.....	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5.....	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6.....	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7.....	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8.....	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9.....	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10.....	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11.....	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year.....	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

YEARLY WAGE TABLE.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$80 is	$6.67	$1.53	$0.22	$145 is	$12.08	$2.78	$0.40
25	2.08	.48	.07	85	7.08	1.63	.23	150	12.50	2.88	.41
30	2.50	.58	.08	90	7.50	1.73	.25	155	12.92	2.97	.42
35	2.92	.67	.10	100	8.33	1.92	.27	160	13.33	3.07	.44
40	3.33	.77	.11	105	8.75	2.01	.29	165	13.75	3.16	.45
45	3.75	.86	.12	110	9.17	2.11	.30	170	14.17	3.26	.47
50	4.17	.96	.14	115	9.58	2.21	.32	180	15.00	3.45	.49
55	4.58	1.06	.15	120	10.00	2.30	.33	185	15.42	3.55	.51
60	5.00	1.15	.16	125	10.42	2.40	.34	190	15.83	3.64	.52
65	5.42	1.25	.18	130	10.83	2.49	.36	195	16.25	3.74	.53
70	5.83	1.34	.19	135	11.25	2.59	.37	200	16.57	3.84	.55
75	6.25	1.44	.21	140	11.67	2.69	.38	205	17.08	3.93	.56

ARMY HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

(In official use at U. S. Military Acad., West Point.)

Age.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Chest Measurement—Expiration, Inches.	Chest Mobility, Inches.	Age.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Chest Measurement—Expiration, Inches.	Chest Mobility, Inches.
17 Yrs.	64	110	29	2	18 Yrs.	65	117	30¼	2
	65	112	29¼	2		66	119	30½	2
	66	114	29½	2		67	121	30¾	2
	67	116	29¾	2		68	124	31	2½
	68	119	30	2½		69	127	31¼	2½
	69	122	30¼	2½		70	130	31½	2½
	70	125	30½	2½		71	133	31¾	2½
	71	128	30¾	2½		72	136	32	3
19 Yrs.	65	121	30¾	2	20 Yrs.	65	122	31	2
	66	123	31	2		66	124	31¼	2
	67	125	31¼	2		67	126	31½	2
	68	129	31½	2½		68	130	31¾	2½
	69	133	31¾	2½		69	134	32	2½
	70	137	32	2½		70	138	32¼	2½
	71	141	32¼	2½		71	142	32½	2½
	72	145	32½	3		72	146	32¾	3
	73	149	32¾	3		73	150	33	3
						74	154	33¼	3½
21 Yrs.	65	123	31¼	2	22 Yrs.	65	125	31½	2
	66	125	31½	2		66	127	31¾	2
	67	127	31¾	2		67	129	32	2
	68	132	32	2½		68	134	32¼	2½
	69	137	32¼	2½		69	139	32½	2½
	70	142	32½	2½		70	144	32¾	2½
	71	147	32¾	2½		71	149	33	2½
	72	152	33	3		72	154	33¼	3
	73	157	33¼	3		73	159	33½	3
	74	162	33½	3½		74	164	33¾	3½
	75	167	33¾	3½		75	169	34	3½
						76	174	34¼	4

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE-MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTURIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

Age Group.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
56-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

(Compiled by U. S. Govt.)

Age.	Boys.		Girls		Age.	Boys		Girls.	
	Height, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Height, Inches	Weight, Pounds		Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.
Birth.....	20.6	7 6	20 5	7.16	33 months..	36⅛	30⅝	35⅝	29¼
3 months....	23½	13	....	....	34 months..	36½	31⅛	36½	30⅛
6 months...	26½	18	25⅞	16¾	35 months...	36¾	31⅞	36½	30¼
7 months....	27¼	19⅛	26½	17⅜	36 months..	37⅛	32¼	36¾	30½
8 months....	27⅝	19¾	27	18¼	37 months.	37⅜	32½	36¾	30¾
9 months....	28⅛	20⅜	27⅝	19⅛	38 months .	37½	32⅞	37.	31
10 months	28½	20⅞	27⅞	19½	39 months	37⅞	33⅛	37¼	31⅝
11 months..	29	21¼	28⅜	20⅛	40 months	38½	33½	37½	32
12 months...	29⅜	21⅞	28⅞	20¾	41 months	38⅝	33⅝	37¾	32¼
13 months..	29⅞	22⅞	29⅛	21	42 months .	38⅝	33¾	38	32½
14 months.	30¼	23	29½	21⅝	43 months	38¾	33¾	38¼	32¾
15 months.	30¾	23⅝	30⅛	21⅞	44 months	38⅞	34¼	38½	33
16 months.	31⅛	24⅛	30½	22⅝	45 months.	39	34½	38½	33¼
17 months	31¾	24½	30¾	22⅞	46 months	39	34¾	38¾	33½
18 months..	31¾	24⅝	31⅛	23⅜	47 months	39¼	35¾	38⅞	33½
19 months.	32¼	25½	31½	23¾	48 months	39½	35⅞	39	33¾
20 months..	32⅝	25¾	32	24⅛	5 years..	41 6	41 1	41.3	39 7
21 months..	32⅞	25¾	32¼	24¾	6 years .	43 8	45.2	43.4	43 3
22 months..	33¼	26⅞	32⅝	25¼	7 years..	45 7	49.1	45.5	47 5
23 months.	33⅝	27	32⅞	25⅝	8 years.	47 8	53 9	47 6	52.0
24 months..	33¾	27⅛	33⅛	26⅛	9 years.	49 7	59.2	49 4	57 1
25 months...	34	27⅞	33¾	26⅞	10 years .	51 7	65 3	51 3	62 4
26 months..	34⅛	28¼	33⅞	27¼	11 years . .	53 3	70 2	53 4	68 8
27 months...	34¾	29	33⅞	27¼	12 years	55 1	76 9	55 9	78 3
28 months..	35⅛	29⅛	34⅝	27¾	13 years	57 2	84 8	58 2	88 7
29 months..	35⅜	29¼	34¾	27¾	14 years..	59 9	94 9	59 9	98 4
30 months	35⅜	29½	34⅞	28¼	15 years..	62 3	107 1	61 1	106 1
31 months	35½	30½	35⅛	28¾	16 years..	65 0	121 0	61 6	112 0
32 months...	36	30⅝	35⅜	29					

LONGEVITY OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.

Animal.	*Years.*	*Animal.*	*Years.*	*Animal.*	*Years.*
Ass	from 25 to 50	Fowl.	10	Raven	100
Bee	4	Goose	50	Rhinoceros	20
Beaver	50	Hare.	7 to 8	Salmon	10
Beetle	1 to 4	Heron	60	Sheep	10
Birds	3 to 30	Hog.	20	Sparrow-hawk	40
Camel	50 to 60	Horse	25 to 30	Spider	1
Carp	100 to 150	Lark	16 to 18	Squirrel	7
Cat	18	Lion	60	Stag	under 50
Cow	20	Monkey	16 to 18	Swan	100
Crocodile	100	Ox	19	Tiger and Leopard	25
Crows	100	Parrot	100	Toad	20 to 30
Deer	20	Peacock	24	Tortoise	over 100
Dog	23 to 30	Pelican	40 to 50	Viper	6 or 7
Eagle	100	Pigeon	20	Wolf	20
Elephant	150 to 200	Pike.	100	Wren	2 or 3
Fox	15	Rabbit	8 or 9		

WEIGHT OF ORGANS OF HUMAN BODY.

Brain, male.	50 ozs	Kidney, male .	3 5 ozs	Pancreas	3 to 4 ozs
Brain, female.	44 "	Liver.	4 lbs	Spleen	6 "
Heart, male.	11 "	Lungs, right	21 ozs.		
Heart, female	9 "	Lungs, left	19 "		

BIRD COUNT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By E W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

EARLY in the summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a count of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. This preliminary count proved to be so satisfactory that the Survey repeated it on a larger scale in 1915 and extended it over a still greater area in 1916 and 1917. The results obtained in 1914 have been surprisingly corroborated by those of succeeding years, and the work gives promise of producing, after a series of years, results that, in view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, cannot fail to be of great value. It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird, and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres. These high figures show the important results which will follow from careful protection and encouragement of birds

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

The Metric System.

(Prepared for the U. S. Government by the Bureau of Standards. Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

THE fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

PREFIXES.	Meaning.		Units.	PREFIXES.	Meaning.		Units.
milli-	= *one-thousandth*	.001	"meter" *for length*	deka-	= *ten*	10	"liter" *for capacity.*
centi-	= *one hundredth*	.01	"gram" *for weight*	hecto-	= *one hundred*	100	
deci-	= *one-tenth*	.1	*or mass.*	kilo-	= *one thousand*	1000	
	Unit = *one*	1					

All lengths, areas, and cubic measures in the following tables are derived from the international meter, the legal equivalent being 1 meter = 39.37 inches (law of July 28, 1866). In 1893 the United States Office of Standard Weights and Measures was authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866, 1 yard = 3600-3937 meter. The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogram (Executive order approved April 5, 1893). This action fixed the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this time. All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000027 cubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above. The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name, which differ from those used in the United States. The British gallon is approximately 20 per cent larger and the British bushel 3 per cent larger than the corresponding units used in this country. The customary weights derived from the international kilogram are based on the value 1 avoirdupois pound = .453.5924277 grams. The value of the troy pound is based upon the relation just mentioned and also the equivalent 5760-7000 avoirdupois pounds equals 1 troy pound.

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS.

LENGTH.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines on the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0.1 centimeter.
1 micron = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
1 millimicron = 0.000 000 001 meter = 0.001 micron
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.
1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0.001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile = United States = 6080.20 feet
1 sea mile = 1.151 553 statute miles
1 geographical mile = 1853.249 meters.

AREA.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.
1 square millimeter = 0.000 001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot.
1 square link = 0.0484 square yard = 62.7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 100,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres.

VOLUME.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic kilometer = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter = 1000 cubic meters.
1 stere = 1 cubic meter.
1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 board foot = 144 cubic inches = 1-12 cubic foot.
1 cord = 128 cubic feet.

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches. It is used for the measurement of liquid commodities only.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches. It is used in the measurement of dry commodities only.

The above bushel is the so-called stricken or struck bushel. Many dry commodities are sold by heaped

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS—*Continued.*

CAPACITY—*Continued.*

Fundamental Units.

bushel, which is generally specified in the State laws to be the usual stricken bushel measure "duly heaped in the form of a cone as high as the article will admit" or "heaped as high as may be without special effort or design." The heaped bushel was originally intended to be 25 per cent greater than the stricken bushel.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 dekaliter—10 liters.
1 deciliter = 0.1 liter.
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter.
1 milliliter = 0.001 liter = 1.000027 cubic centimeters.
1 liquid quart = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 liquid pint = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
1 gill = 1-32 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 fluid ounce = 1-128 gallon = 1-16 liquid pint.
1 fluid dram = 1-8 fluid ounce = 1-128 liquid pint.
1 minim = 1-60 fluid dram = 1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin = 9 gallons.
1 peck = 1-4 bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
1 dry quart = 1-32 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
1 dry pint = 1-64 bushel = 1-2 dry quart = 33.600-3125 cubic inches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) = 7056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.

The barrel capacity was fixed by United States statute, approved March 4, 1915.

MASS.

Fundamental Units:

A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the International prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.453592427 kilogram.

A gram is a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 5760-7000 of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples.

1 metric ton = 1000 kilograms.
1 hectogram = 100 grams = 0.1 kilogram.
1 dekagram = 10 grams = 0.01 kilogram.
1 decigram = 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = 0.001 gram.
1 avoirdupois ounce = 1-16 avoirdupois pound.
1 avoirdupois dram = 1-256 avoirdupois pound = 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 gram = 1-700 avoirdupois pound = 10-4375 avoirdupois ounce = 1-5760 troy pound.
1 apothecaries' pound = 1 troy pound = 5760-7000 avoirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries' or troy ounce = 1-12 troy pound = 480-7000 avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
1 apothecaries' dram = 1-96 apothecaries' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
1 pennyweight = 1-20 troy ounce = 24 grains.
1 apothecaries' scruple = 1-3 apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat = 200 milligrams = 0.2 gram.
1 short hundredweight = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight = 112 avoirdupois pounds
1 short ton = 2000 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton = 2240 avoirdupois pounds.

STANDARDS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Units of measurement should be distinguished from standards for measurement, particularly in the case of length and capacity. Units of length are fixed distances, independent of any other consideration, while length standards are affected by the expansion and contraction with changes of temperature of the material of which the standard may be composed. It is therefore necessary to fix upon some temperature at which the distance between the defining lines or end surfaces of the standards shall be equal to the unit. The same is true of standards of capacity, which at some definite temperature contain a given number of units of volume. The temperature at which metric length standards are customarily made correct is 0° C, although 20° C is also used for steel tapes and some other standards intended for use at room or average outdoor temperatures. The temperature at which standards of length of the customary system are made correct is 62° F.

For measurements of high precision it is also necessary to specify the manner of support of the standards, whether at certain points only or throughout their entire length, and in the case of tapes it is also necessary to give the tension applied to the tape when in use. In the United States the capacity standards, both metric and customary, are made to hold the specified volumes at 4° C. Standards of capacity are usually made of brass so the capacity at any other temperature may be computed by the use of the coefficient of cubical expansion, usually assumed to be 0.000054 per degree centigrade. In the purchase and sale of liquids a more important consideration than the temperature of the measures is the temperature of the liquid when measured, for the reason that the large coefficient of expansion of many liquids makes the actual mass of a given volume delivered vary considerably with temperature. For this reason, the custom of buying and selling liquids by weight instead of by measure is recommended. It is further recommended that, when liquids are sold by volume, 68° F or 20° C be adopted as the standard temperature of the liquid.

While the temperature of a weight does not affect its mass, it is nevertheless important that when two weights are compared in air they both be at the same temperature as the air. If there is a difference between the temperature of the air and the weights, convection currents will be set up and the readings of the balance will be thereby affected. Also, since weights are buoyed up by the surrounding air by amounts dependent upon their volumes, it is desirable that the weights of any set be of the same material. If two weights of the same density balance in air of a certain density they will balance in vacuo or in air of a different density. Brass is the material most widely used for standard weights, although platinum is quite commonly used for weights of 1 gram or less. In the absence of any knowledge as to the actual density of weights, those made of brass are assumed to have a density of 8.4 at 0° C, while those of platinum are assumed to have a density of 21.5 at 0° C.

SPELLING AND ABBREVIATION OF UNITS.

The spelling of the names of units adopted by the National Bureau of Standards is that given in the list below. The spelling of the metric units is in accordance with that given in the law of July 28, 1866, legalizing the metric system in the United States. Following the names of each unit in the list below is given the abbreviation which the Bureau has adopted. Attention is called to the following principles: 1. The period is omitted after the abbreviations of the metric units, while it is used after those of the customary system. 2. The exponents, "2" and "3," are used to signify area and volume, respectively, in the case of the metric units instead of the longer prefixes "sq." or "cu." In conformity with this principle the abbreviation for cubic centimeter is "cm3," instead of "c. c." or "c. cm." The term "cubic centimeter" as used in chemical work is, in fact, a misnomer, since the unit actually used is the "milliliter," which has a slightly larger volume. 3. The use of the same abbreviation for both singular and plural is recommended. This practice is already established in expressing metric units and is in accordance with the spirit and chief purpose of abbreviations. 4. It is also suggested that, unless all the text is printed in capital letters, only small letters be used for abbreviations except in the case of A. for acre, where the use of the capital letter is general.

FEET, YARDS, MILES, ACRES, QTS, ETC., WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

(By S. W. Stratton, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

Feet	Meters	Meters	Feet	Cubic yards	Cubic meters	Cubic meters	Cubic yards	Miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Miles
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	0.30480	1	3.28083	1	0.76456	1	1.30794	1	1.6093	1	0.62137
2	.60960	2	6.56167	2	1.52912	2	2.61589	2	3.2187	2	1.24274
3	.91440	3	9.84250	3	2.29368	3	3.92383	3	4.8280	3	1.86411
4	1.21920	4	13.12333	4	3.05824	4	5.23177	4	6.4374	4	2.48548
5	1.52400	5	16.40417	5	3.82280	5	6.53971	5	8.0467	5	3.10685
6	1.82880	6	19.68500	6	4.58736	6	7.84766	6	9.6561	6	3.72822
7	2.13360	7	22.96583	7	5.35192	7	9.15560	7	11.2654	7	4.34959
8	2.43840	8	26.24667	8	6.11648	8	10.46354	8	12.8748	8	4.97096
9	2.74321	9	29.52750	9	6.88104	9	11.77148	9	14.4841	9	5.59233
10	3.04801	10	32.80833	10	7.64559	10	13.07943	10	16.0935	10	6.21370
1	3.35281	1	36.08917	1	8.41015	1	14.38737	1	17.7028	1	6.83507
2	3.65761	2	39.37000	2	9.17471	2	15.69531	2	19.3122	2	7.45644
3	3.96241	3	42.65083	3	9.93927	3	17.00326	3	20.9215	3	8.07781
4	4.26721	4	45.93167	4	10.70383	4	18.31120	4	22.5309	4	8.69918
5	4.57201	5	49.21250	5	11.46839	5	19.61914	5	24.1402	5	9.32055
6	4.87681	6	52.49333	6	12.23295	6	20.92708	6	25.7496	6	9.94192
7	5.18161	7	55.77417	7	12.99751	7	22.23503	7	27.3589	7	10.56329
8	5.48641	8	59.05500	8	13.76207	8	23.54297	8	28.9682	8	11.18466
9	5.79121	9	62.33583	9	14.52663	9	24.85091	9	30.5776	9	11.80603
20	6.09601	20	65.61667	20	15.29119	20	26.15886	20	32.1869	20	12.42740
1	6.40081	1	68.89750	1	16.05575	1	27.46680	1	33 7963	1	13 04877
2	6.70561	2	72.17833	2	16.82031	2	28.77474	2	35.4056	2	13.67014
3	7.01041	3	75.45917	3	17.58487	3	30.08268	3	37.0150	3	14.29151

Naut. miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Naut. miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres	Liquid quarts	Liters	Liters	Liquid quarts
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	1.8532	1	0.53959	1	0.40469	1	2.47104	1	0.9463	1	1.0567
2	3.7065	2	1.07919	2	0.80937	2	4.94209	2	1.8927	2	2.1134
3	5.5597	3	1.61878	3	1.21406	3	7.41313	3	2.8390	3	3.1701
4	7.4130	4	2.15837	4	1.61875	4	9.88418	4	3.7853	4	4.2268
5	9.2662	5	2.69796	5	2.02344	5	12.35522	5	4.7317	5	5.2836
6	11.1195	6	3.23756	6	2.42812	6	14.82626	6	5.6780	6	6.3493
7	12.9727	7	3.77715	7	2.83281	7	17.29731	7	6.6243	7	7.3970
8	14.8260	8	4.31674	8	3.23750	8	19.76835	8	7.5707	8	8.4537
9	16.6792	9	4.85634	9	3.64219	9	22.23940	9	8.5170	9	9.5104
10	18.5325	10	5.39593	10	4.04687	10	24.71044	10	9.4633	10	10.5671
1	20.3857	1	5.93552	1	4.45156	1	27.18148	1	10.4997	1	11.6238
2	22.2390	2	6.47512	2	4.85625	2	29.65253	2	11.3560	2	12.6805
3	24.0922	3	7.01471	3	5.26093	3	32.12357	3	12.3023	3	13.7372
4	25.9455	4	7.55430	4	5.66562	4	34.59462	4	13.2487	4	14.7939
5	27.7987	5	8.09390	5	6.07031	5	37.06566	5	14.1950	5	15.8507
6	29.6520	6	8.63349	6	6.47300	6	39.53670	6	15.1413	6	16.9074
7	31.5052	7	9.17308	7	6.87968	7	42.00775	7	16.0877	7	17.9641
8	33.3585	8	9.71267	8	7.28437	8	44.47879	8	17.0340	8	19.0208
9	35.2117	9	10.25227	9	7.68906	9	46.94983	9	17.9803	9	20.0775
20	37.0650	20	10.79186	20	8.09375	20	49.42088	20	18.9267	20	21.1342
1	38.9182	1	11.33145	1	8.49843	1	51.89192	1	19.8739	1	22.1909
2	40.7715	2	11.87105	2	8.90312	2	54.36297	2	20.8193	2	23.2476
3	42.6247	3	12.41064	3	9.30781	3	56.83401	3	21.7657	3	24.3043

Gallons	Liters	Liters	Gallons	Pounds	Kilos	Kilos	Pounds	Bushels	Hectoliters	Hectoliters	Bushels
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	3.7853	1	0.26418	1	0.45359	1	2.2046	1	0.35238	1	2 8378
2	7.5707	2	0.52836	2	.90718	2	4.4092	2	0.70477	2	5.6756
3	11.3560	3	0.79253	3	1.36078	3	6.6139	3	1.05715	3	8.5135
4	15.1413	4	1.05671	4	1.81437	4	8.8185	4	1.40953	4	11.3513
5	18.9267	5	1.32089	5	2.26796	5	11.0231	5	1.76192	5	14.1891
6	22.7120	6	1.58507	6	2.72155	6	13.2277	6	2.11430	6	17.0269
7	26.4973	7	1.84924	7	3.17515	7	15.4324	7	2.46668	7	19.8647
8	30.2827	8	2.11342	8	3.62874	8	17.6370	8	2.81907	8	22.7026
9	34.0680	9	2.37760	9	4.08233	9	19.8416	9	3.17145	9	25.5404
10	37.8533	10	2.64178	10	4.53592	10	22.0462	10	3.52383	10	28.3782
1	41.6387	1	2.90595	1	4.98952	1	24.2508	1	3.87622	1	31.2160
2	45.4240	2	3.17013	2	5.44311	2	26.4555	2	4.22860	2	34.0538
3	49.2093	3	3.43431	3	5.89670	3	28 6601	3	4.58098	3	36.8916
4	52.9947	4	3.69849	4	6.35029	4	30.8647	4	4.93337	4	39.7295
5	56.7800	5	3.96266	5	6.80389	5	33.0693	5	5.28575	5	42 5673
6	60.5653	6	4.22684	6	7.26748	6	35.2740	6	5.63813	6	45.4051
7	64.3506	7	4.49102	7	7.71107	7	37.4786	7	5.99052	7	48.2429
8	68.1360	8	4.75520	8	8.16466	8	39 6832	8	6.34290	8	51.0807
9	71.9213	9	5.01937	9	8.61826	9	41.8878	9	6.69528	9	53.9186
20	75.7066	20	5.28355	29	9.07185	20	44.0924	20	7.04767	20	56.7564
1	79.4920	1	5.54773	1	9.52544	1	46.2971	1	7.40005	1	59.5942
2	83.2773	2	5.81191	2	9.97903	2	48.5017	2	7.75243	2	62.4320
3	87.0626	3	6.07608	3	10.43263	3	50.7063	3	8.10482	3	65.2698

TABLES OF INTER-RELATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT.

UNITS OF LENGTH.

1 in. = 0.126263 links = 0.083333 ft. = 0.027777 yds. = 0.005050 rds. = 0.001262 chains = 0.000015 miles = 2.540 cms. = 0.025400 meters.

1 link = 7.92 ins. = 0.66 ft. = 0.22 yds. = 0.04 rds. = 0.01 chains = 0.000125 miles = 20.116 cms. = 0.201168 meters.

1 ft. = 12 ins. = 1.515152 links = 0.333333 yds. = 0.060606 rds. = 0.0151515 chains = 0.000189 miles = 30.480 cms. = 0.304800 meters.

1 yd. = 36 ins. = 4.54545 links = 3 ft. = 0.181818 rds. = 0.0454545 chains = 0.000568 miles = 91.440 cms. = 0.914401 meters.

1 rd. = 198 ins. = 25 links = 16.5 ft. = 5.5 yds. = 0.25 chains = 0.003125 miles = 502.9210 cms. = 5.029210 meters

1 chain = 792 ins. = 100 links = 66 ft. = 22 yds. = 4 rds. = 0.0125 miles. = 2011.684 cms. = 20.11684 meters.

1 mile = 63360 ins. = 8000 links = 5280 ft. = 1760 yds. = 320 rds. = 80 chains = 160934.72 cms. = 1609.3472 meters.

1 cm. = 0.39 ins. = 0.049709 links = 0.03280833 ft. = 0.010936 yds. = 0.001988 rds. = 0.00049709 chains = 0.0000062 miles = 0.01 meters.

1 meter = 39.37 ins. = 4.970960 links = 3.280833 ft. = 1.093611 yds. = 0.198838 rds. = 0.04970960 chains = 0.0006213 miles = 100 cms.

UNITS OF AREA.

1 sq. in. = 0.0159423 sq. links = 0.00694444 sq. yds. = 0.000925507 sq. rds. = 0.000001 sq. chains = 0.000000159 acres = 0.0000000002491 sq. miles = 6.4516 cms. = 0.000645 sq. meters = 0.000000064 hectares.

1 sq. link = 62.7264 sq. ins. = 0.4356 sq. ft. = 0.0484 sq. yds. = 0.0016 sq. rds. = 0.0001 sq. chains = 0.00001 acres = 0.0000000156 sq. miles = 404.6873 sq. cms. = 0.040468 sq. meters = 0.000004046 hectares.

1 sq. ft. = 144 sq. ins. = 2.295684 sq. links = 0.1111111 sq. yds. = 0.00367309 sq. rds. = 0.000229 sq. chains = 0.000022956 acres = 0.0000000358701 sq. miles = 929.0341 sq. cms. = 0.092903 sq. meters = 0.000009290 hectares.

1 sq. yd. = 1296 sq. ins. = 20.6612 sq. links = 9 sq. ft. = 0.03305785 sq. rds. = 0.00206612 sq. chains = 0.000206612 acres = 0.000000322831 sq. miles = 8361.307 sq. cms. = 0.836130 sq. meters = 0.000083613 hectares.

1 sq. rd. = 39204 sq. ins. = 625 sq. links = 272.25 sq. ft. = 30.25 sq. yds. = 0.0625 sq. chains = 0.00625 acres = 0.0000097656 sq. miles = 252929.5 sq. cms. = 25.29295 sq. meters = 0.002529295 hectares.

1 sq. chain = 627264 sq. ins. = 10000 sq. links = 4356 sq. ft. = 484 sq. yds. = 16 sq. rds. = 0.1 acres = 0.00015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 404.6873 sq. meters = 0.0404687 hectares.

1 acre = 6272640 sq. ins. = 100000 sq. links = 43560 sq. ft. = 4840 sq. yds. = 160 sq. rds. = 10 sq. chains = 0.0015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 4046.873 sq. meters = 0.404687 hectares.

1 sq. mile = 4014489600 sq. ins. = 64000000 sq. links = 27878400 sq. ft. = 3097600 sq. yds. = 102400 sq. rds. = 6400 sq. chains = 640 acres = 2589998470 sq. cms. = 2589998 sq. meters = 258.9998 hectares.

1 sq. cm. = 0.1549997 sq. ins. = 0.00247104 sq. links = 0.00107638 sq. ft. = 0.00011959 sq. yds. = 0.000003953 sq. rds. = 0.000000247 sq. chains = 0.00000002471 acres = 0.00000000003861 sq. miles = 0.0001 sq. meters = 0.00000001 hectares.

1 sq. meter = 1549.9969 sq. ins. = 24.7104 sq. links = 10.763087 sq. ft. = 1.195985 sq. yds. = 0.0395367 sq. rds. = 0.002471 sq. chains = 0.000247104 acres = 0.0000003861006 sq. miles = 1000 sq. cms. = 0.0001 hectares.

1 hectare = 15499969 sq. ins. = 247104 sq. links = 1076387 sq. ft. = 11959.85 sq. yds. = 395367 sq. rds. = 24.7104 sq. chains = 2.47104 acres = 0.003861006 sq. miles = 10000000 sq. cms. = 10000 sq. meters.

UNITS OF VOLUME.

1 cu. in = 0.000578704 cu. ft. = 0.00002143347 cu. yds. = 16.387162 cms. = 0.01638716 cu. dms. = 0.00001638716 cu. meters.

1 cu. ft. = 1728 cu. ins. = 0.0370370 cu. yds. = 28317.016 cu. cms. = 28.317016 cu. dms. = 0.028317016 cu. meters.

1 cu. yd. = 46656 cu. ins. = 27 cu. ft. = 764559.4 cu. cms. = 764.5594 cu. dms. = 0.7645594 cu. meters.

1 cu. cm. = 0.06102338 cu. ins. = 0.00003531445 cu. ft. = 0.00000130794 cu. yds. = 0.001 cu. dms. = 0.000001 cu. meters.

1 cu. dm. = 61.02338 cu. ins. = 0.03531445 cu. ft. = 0.001307943 cu. yds. = 1000 cu. cms. = 0.001 cu. meters.

1 cu. meter = 61023.38 cu. ins. = 35.31445 cu. ft. = 1.3079428 cu. yds. = 1000000 cu. cms. = 1000 cu. dms.

UNITS OF CAPACITY—LIQUID MEASURE.

1 minim = 0.01666 fl. dr. = 0.00208 fl. oz. = 0.000520 gills = 0.000130 liq. pts. = 0.00006510 liq. qts. = 0.000016 gals. = 0.06161 ml. = 0.000061 liters = 0.003759 cu. ins.

1 fl. dr. = 60 minims = 0.125 fl. ozs. = 0.03125 gills = 0.007812 liq. pts. = 0.003906 liq. qts. = 0.000976 gals. = 3.69661 mls. = 0.003696 liters = 0.225586 cu. ins.

1 fl. oz. = 480 minims = 8 fl. drs. = 0.25 gills = 0.0625 liq. pts. = 0.03125 liq. qts. = 0.007812 gals. = 29.5729 mls. = 0.029572 liters = 1.80469 cu. ins.

1 gill = 1920 minims = 32 fl. drs. = 4 fl. ozs. = 0.25 liq. pts. = 0.125 liq. qts. = 0.03125 gals. = 118.292 mls. = 0.118292 liters = 7.21875 cu. ins.

1 liq. pt. = 7680 minims = 128 fl. drs. = 16 fl. ozs. = 4 gills = 0.5 liq. qts. = 0.125 gals. = 473.167 mls. = 0.473167 liters = 28.875 cu. ins.

1 liq. qt. = 15360 minims = 256 fl. drs. = 32 fl. ozs. = 8 gills = 2 liq. pts. = 0.25 gals. = 946333 mls. = 0.946333 liters = 57.75 cu. ins.

1 gal. = 61440 minims = 1024 fl. drs. = 128 fl. ozs. = 32 gills = 8 liq. pts. = 4 liq. qts. = 3785.332 mls. = 3.785332 liters = 231 cu. ins.

1 ml. = 16.231 minims = 0.27051 fl. drs. = 0.0338147 fl. ozs. = 0.008453 gills = 0.002113 liq. pts. = 0.0010567 liq. qts. = 0.000264 gals. = 0.001 liters = 0.061025 cu. ins.

1 liter = 16231.1 minims = 270.518 fl. drs. = 33.8147 fl. ozs. = 8.45368 gills. = 2.11342 liq. pts. = 1.05671 liq. qts. = 0.264178 gals. = 1000 mls. = 61.0250 cu. ins.

1 cu. in. = 265.974 minims = 4.43290 fl. drs. = 0.554113 fl. ozs. = 0.138528 gills = 0.0346320 liq. pts. = 0.0173160 liq. qts. = 0.004329 gals. = 16.3867 mls. = 0.0163867 liters.

UNITS OF CAPACITY DRY MEASURE.

1 dry pt. = 0.5 dry qts. = 0.0625 pks. = 0.015625 bu. = 0.550599 liters = 0.055060 dkl. = 33.6003125 cu. ins.

1 dry qt. = 2 dry pts. = 0.125 pks. = 0.03125 bu. = 1.101198 liters = 0.110120 dkl. = 67.200625 cu. ins.

1 pk. = 16 dry pts. = 8 dry qts. = 0.25 bu. = 8.80958 liters = 0.880958 dkl. = 537.605 cu. ins.

1 bu. = 64 dry pts. = 32 dry qts. = 4 pks. = 35.2383 liters = 3.52383 dkl. = 2150.42 cu. ins.

1 liter = 1.81620 dry pts. = 0.908102 dry qts. = 0.113513 pks. = 0.028378 bu. = 0.1 dkl. = 61.0250 cu. ins.

1 dkl. = 18.1620 dry pts. = 9.08102 dry qts. = 1.13513 pks. = 0.28378 bu. = 10 liters = 610.250 cu. ins.

1 cu. in. = 0.0297616 dry pts. = 0.0148808 dry qts. = 0.00186010 pks. = 0.000465025 bu. = 0.0163867 liters = 0.00163867 dkl.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS.

1 gr. = 0.05 apoth. scruples = 0.041666 dwt. = 0.03657143 Av. dr. = 0.016666 apoth. dr. = 0.002285 Av. oz. = 0.002083 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.000173 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.000142 Av. lbs. = 64.798 mgs. = 0.064798 grams = 0.000064 kgs.

1 apoth. scruple = 20 grs. = 0.833333 dwt. = 0.7314286 av. drs. = 0.333333 apoth. drs. = 0.045714 av. ozs. = 0.041666 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.003472 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.002857 av. lbs. = 1295.9784 mgs. = 1.295978 grams = 0.001295 kgs.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS—*Continued.*

1 dwt. = 24 grs. = 1.2 apoth. scruples = 0.8777143 av. drs. = 0.4 apoth. drs. = 0.054857 av. ozs. = 0.05 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004166 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.003428 av. lbs. = 1555.1740 mgs. = 1.555174 grams = 0.001555 kgs.

1 av. dr. = 27.34375 grs. = 1.367187 apoth. scruples = 1.139323 dwt. = 0.455729 apoth. drs. = 0.0625 av. ozs. = 0.050966 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004747 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.003906 av. lbs. = 1771.8454 mgs. = 1.771845 grams = 0.001771 kgs.

1 apoth. dr. = 60 grs. = 3 apoth. scruples = 2.5 dwt. = 2.194286 av. drs. = 0.137142 av. ozs. = 0.125 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.010416 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.008571 av. lbs. = 3887.9351 mgs. = 3.887935 grams = 0.003887 kgs.

1 av. oz. = 437.5 grs. = 21.875 apoth. scruples = 18.22917 dwt. = 16 av. drs. = 7.29166 apoth. drs. = 0.911458 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.075954 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.0625 av. lbs. = 28349.527 mgs. = 28.349527 grams = 0.028349 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy oz. = 480 grs. = 24 apoth scruples = 20 dwt. = 17.55428 av. drs. = 8 apoth. drs. = 1.097142 apoth ozs. = 0.083333 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.068571 av. lbs. = 31103.481 mgs. = 31.103481 grams = 0.031-103 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy lb. = 576 grs. = 288 apoth. scruples = 240 dwt. = 210.6514 av. drs. = 96 apoth. drs. = 13.165714 av. ozs. = 12 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.8228571 av. lbs. = 373241.77 mgs. = 373.24177 grams = 0.373-241 kgs.

1 av. lb. = 7000 grs. = 350 apoth. scruples = 291.6667 dwt. = 256 av. drs. = 116.6667 apoth drs. = 16 av. ozs. = 14.583333 apoth. or troy ozs. = 1.215277 apoth. or troy lbs. = 453592.427 mgs. = 453.59242 grams = 0.453592 kgs.

1 mg. = 0.015432 grs. = 0.0007716 apoth. scruples = 0.00064301 dwt. = 0.0005643833 av. drs. = 0.000257 apoth. drs. = 0.000035 av. ozs. = 0.000032 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.000.002 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.000002 av. lbs. = 0.001 grams = 0.000001 kgs.

1 gram = 15.432356 grs. = 0.771618 apoth. scruples = 0.64301485 dwt. = 0.5643833 av. drs. = 0.257205 apoth. drs. = 0.035273 av. ozs. = 0.0321507 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.002679 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.002204 av. lbs. = 1000 mgs. = 0.001 kgs.

1 kg. = 15432.356 grs. = 771.6178 apoth. scruples = = 643.01485 dwt. = 564.38332 av. drs. = 257.20594 apoth. drs. = 35.27396 av. ozs. = 32.150742 apoth. or troy ozs. = 2.679228 apoth. or troy lbs. = 2.204622 av. lbs. = 1000000 mgs. = 1000 grams.

UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES.

1 av. oz. = 0.0625 av. lbs. = 0.000625 short cwt. = 0.00003125 short tons = 0.00002790179 long tons = 0.02834953 kgs. = 0.00002834953 metric tons.

1 av. lb. = 16 av. ozs. = 0.01 short cwt. = 0.0005 short tons = 0.0004464286 long tons = 0.4535924277 kgs. = 0.00045359243 metric tons.

1 short cwt. = 100 av. ozs. = 100 av. lbs. = 0.05 short tons = 0.04464286 long tons = 45.359243 kgs. = 0.045359243 metric tons.

1 short ton = 32000 av. ozs. = 2000 av. lbs. = 20 short cwt. = 0.8928571 long tons = 907.18486 kgs. = 0.90718486 metric tons.

1 long ton = 35840 av. ozs. = 2240 av. lbs. = 22.4 short cwt. = 1.12 short tons = 1016.04704 kgs. = 1.01604704 metric tons.

1 kg. = 35.273957 av. ozs. = 2.20462234 av. lbs. = 0.022046223 short cwt. = 0.0011023112 short tons = 0.0009842064 long tons = 0.001 metric tons.

1 metric ton = 35273.957 av. ozs. = 2204.62234 av. lbs. = 22.046223 short cwt. = 1.1023112 short tons = 0.98420640 long tons = 1000 kgs.

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS, 1 TO 9.

Inches.	Millimeters.	Yards.	Meters.	Rods.	Meters.	Square Inches.	Sq. Centimeters.	Square Feet.	Square Meters
0.039 37	= 1	1	= 0.914 402	0.198 838	= 1	0.155 00	= 1	1	= 0.092 90
0.078 74	= 2	2	= 1.828 804	0.397 677	= 2	0.310 00	= 2	2	= 0.185 81
0.118 11	= 3	3	= 2.743 205	0.596 515	= 3	0.465 00	= 3	3	= 0.278 71
0.157 48	= 4	4	= 3.657 607	0 795 354	= 4	0.620 00	= 4	4	= 0.371 61
0.196 85	= 5	5	= 4.572 009	0.994 192	= 5	0.775 00	= 5	5	= 0.464 52
0.236 22	= 6	6	= 5.486 411	1.193 030	= 6	0.930 00	= 6	6	= 0.557 42
0.275 59	= 7	7	= 6.400 813	1.391 869	= 7	1.085 00	= 7	7	= 0.650 32
0.314 96	= 8	8	= 7.315 215	1.590 707	= 8	1.240 00	= 8	8	= 0.743 23
0.354 33	= 9	9	= 8.229 616	1.789 545	= 9	1.395 00	= 9	9	= 0.836 13
1	= 25.4001	1.093 611	= 1	1	= 5.029 21	1	= 6.452	10.764	= 1
2	= 50.8001	2.187 222	= 2	2	= 10.058 42	2	= 12.903	21.528	= 2
3	= 76.2002	3.280 833	= 3	3	= 15.087 63	3	= 19.355	32.292	= 3
4	= 101.6002	4.374 444	= 4	4	= 20.116 84	4	= 25.807	43.055	= 4
5	= 127.0003	5.468 056	= 5	5	= 25.146 05	5	= 32.258	53.819	= 5
6	= 152.4003	6.561 667	= 6	6	= 30.175 26	6	= 38.710	64.583	= 6
7	= 177.8004	7.655 278	= 7	7	= 35.204 47	7	= 45.161	75.347	= 7
8	= 203.2004	8.748 889	= 8	8	= 40.233 68	8	= 51.613	86.111	= 8
9	= 228.6005	9.842 500	= 9	9	= 45.262 89	9	= 58.065	96.875	= 9

Square Yards.	Square Meters.	Square Miles.	Sq. Kilometers.	Cubic Inches.	Cu. Centimeters.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Meters.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Meters.
1	= 0.8361	0.3861	= 1	0.061 02	= 1	1	= 0.028 317	1	= 0.7646
2	= 1.6723	0.7722	= 2	0.122 05	= 2	2	= 0.056 634	2	= 1.5291
3	= 2.5084	1.1583	= 3	0.183 07	= 3	3	= 0.084 951	3	= 2.2937
4	= 3.3445	1.5444	= 4	0.244 09	= 4	4	= 0.113 268	4	= 3.0582
5	= 4.1807	1.9305	= 5	0.305 12	= 5	5	= 0.141 585	5	= 3.8228
6	= 5.0168	2.3166	= 6	0.366 14	= 6	6	= 0.169 902	6	= 4.5874
7	= 5.8529	2.7027	= 7	0.427 16	= 7	7	= 0.198 219	7	= 5.3519
8	= 6.6890	3.0888	= 8	0.488 19	= 8	8	= 0.226 536	8	= 6.1165
9	= 7.5252	3.4749	= 9	0.549 21	= 9	9	= 0.254 853	9	= 6.8810
1.1960	= 1	1	= 2.5900	1	= 16.3872	35.314	= 1	1.3079	= 1
2.3920	= 2	2	= 5.1800	2	= 32.7743	70.629	= 2	2.6159	= 2
3.5880	= 3	3	= 7.7700	3	= 49.1615	105.943	= 3	3.9238	= 3
4.7839	= 4	4	= 10.3600	4	= 65.5486	141.258	= 4	5.2318	= 4
5.9799	= 5	5	= 12.9500	5	= 81.9358	176.572	= 5	6.5397	= 5
7.1759	= 6	6	= 15.5400	6	= 98.3230	211.887	= 6	7.8477	= 6
8.3719	= 7	7	= 18.1300	7	= 114.7101	247.201	= 7	9.1556	= 7
9.5679	= 8	8	= 20.7200	8	= 131.0973	282.516	= 8	10.4635	= 8
10.7639	= 9	9	= 23.3100	9	= 147.4845	317.830	= 9	11.7715	= 9

Cubic Inches.	Liters.	Cubic Feet.	Liters.	U.S.Fluid Drams.	Milliliters.	U.S.Fluid Ounces.	Milliliters.	U.S. Dry Quarts.	Liters.
1 =	0.016 386 7	1 =	28.316	0.270 52 =	1	0.033 815 =	1	0.9081 =	1
2 =	0.032 773 4	2 =	56.633	0.541 04 =	2	0.067 629 =	2	1.8162 =	2
3 =	0.049 160 2	3 =	84.949	0.811 55 =	3	0.101 444 =	3	2.7243 =	3
4 =	0.065 546 9	4 =	113.265	1.082 07 =	4	0.135 259 =	4	3.6324 =	4
5 =	0.081 933 6	5 =	141.581	1.352 59 =	5	0.169 074 =	5	4.5405 =	5
6 =	0.098 320 3	6 =	169.898	1.623 11 =	6	0.202 888 =	6	5.4486 =	6
7 =	0.114 707 0	7 =	198.214	1.893 63 =	7	0.236 703 =	7	6.3567 =	7
8 =	0.131 093 8	8 =	226.530	2.164 14 =	8	0.270 518 =	8	7.2648 =	8
9 =	0.147 480 5	9 =	254.846	2.434 66 =	9	0.304 333 =	9	8.1729 =	9
61.025 =	1	0.035 315 =	1	1 =	3.6966	1 =	29.573	1 =	1.1012
122.050 =	2	0.070 631 =	2	2 =	7.3932	2 =	59.146	2 =	2.2024
183.075 =	3	0.105 946 =	3	3 =	11.0898	3 =	88.719	3 =	3.3036
244.100 =	4	0.141 262 =	4	4 =	14.7865	4 =	118.292	4 =	4.4048
305.125 =	5	0.176 577 =	5	5 =	18.4831	5 =	147.865	5 =	5.5060
366.150 =	6	0.211 892 =	6	6 =	22.1797	6 =	177.437	6 =	6.6072
427.175 =	7	0.247 208 =	7	7 =	25.8763	7 =	207.010	7 =	7.7084
488.200 =	8	0.282 523 =	8	8 =	29.5729	8 =	236.583	8 =	8.8096
549.225 =	9	0.317 839 =	9	9 =	33.2695	9 =	266.156	9 =	9.9108

U. S. Pecks.	Liters.	Grains.	Grams.	Apoth. Drams.	Grams.	Troy Ounces.	Grams.	Avoirdupois Ozs.	Grams.
0.113 51 =	1	1 =	0.064 799	0.257 21 =	1	0.032 151 =	1	0.035 274 =	1
0.227 03 =	2	2 =	0.129 598	0.514 41 =	2	0.064 301 =	2	0.070 548 =	2
0.340 54 =	3	3 =	0.194 397	0.771 62 =	3	0.096 452 =	3	0.105 822 =	3
0.454 05 =	4	4 =	0.259 196	1.028 82 =	4	0.128 603 =	4	0.141 096 =	4
0.567 56 =	5	5 =	0.323 995	1.286 03 =	5	0.160 754 =	5	0.176 370 =	5
0.681 08 =	6	6 =	0.388 794	1.543 24 =	6	0.192 904 =	6	0.211 644 =	6
0.794 59 =	7	7 =	0.453 592	1.800 44 =	7	0.225 055 =	7	0.246 918 =	7
0.908 10 =	8	8 =	0.518 391	2.057 65 =	8	0.257 206 =	8	0.282 192 =	8
1.021 61 =	9	9 =	0.583 190	2.314 85 =	9	0.289 357 =	9	0.317 466 =	9
1 =	8.810	15.4324 =	1	1 =	3.8879	1 =	31.103	1 =	28.350
2 =	17.619	30.8647 =	2	2 =	7.7759	2 =	62.207	2 =	56.699
3 =	26.429	46.2971 =	3	3 =	11.6638	3 =	93.310	3 =	85.049
4 =	35.238	61.7294 =	4	4 =	15.5517	4 =	124.414	4 =	113.398
5 =	44.048	77.1618 =	5	5 =	19.4397	5 =	155.517	5 =	141.748
6 =	52.857	92.5941 =	6	6 =	23.3276	6 =	186.621	6 =	170.097
7 =	61.667	108.0265 =	7	7 =	27.2155	7 =	217.724	7 =	198.447
8 =	70.477	123.4589 =	8	8 =	31.1035	8 =	248.828	8 =	226.796
9 =	79.286	138.8912 =	9	9 =	34.9914	9 =	279.931	9 =	255.146

LENGTH—HUNDREDTHS OF AN INCH TO MILLIMETERS.

From 1 to 99 Hundredths.

Hundredths of an in.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	2 254	0.508	0.762	1.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14 478	14.732	14.986
60	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17 526
70	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

LENGTH—MILLIMETERS TO DECIMALS OF AN INCH.

From 1 to 99 Units.

Millimeters.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0.0393	0.0787	0.1181	0.1574	0.1968	0.2362	0.2755	0.3149	0.3543
10	0.3937	.4330	.4724	.5118	.5511	.5905	.6299	.6692	.7086	.7480
20	.7874	.8267	.8661	.9055	.9448	.9842	1.0236	1.0692	1.1023	1.1417
30	1.1811	1.2204	1.2598	1.2992	1.3385	1.3779	1.4173	1.4566	1.4960	1.5354
40	1.5748	1.6141	1.6535	1.6929	1.7322	1.7716	1.8110	1.8503	1.8897	1.9291
50	1.9685	2.0078	2.0472	2.0866	2.1259	2.1653	2.2047	2.2440	2.2834	2.3228
60	2.3622	2.4015	2.4409	2.4803	2.5196	2.5590	2 5984	2.6377	2.6771	2.7165
70	2.7559	2.7952	2.8346	2.8740	2.9133	2.9527	2.9921	3.0314	3.0708	3.1102
80	3.1496	3.1889	3.2283	3.2677	3.3070	3.3464	3.3858	3.4251	3.4645	3.5039
90	3.5433	3.5826	3.6220	3.6614	3.7007	3.7401	3.7795	3.8188	3.8582	3.8976

Though the figures in the above table do not extend beyond 99 units they serve as a full and sufficient basis for calculations extending to any degree beyond. The same statement is applicable to any of the metric tables printed in this Almanac

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE U. S.

Troy Pounds.	Avoirdupois Lbs.	Kilograms.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tons.
1	0.822 857	0 373 24	0.000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0.746 48	0.000 822 86	0.000 734 69	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1.119 73	0.001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1.492 97	0.001 645 71	0.001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1.866 21	0.002 057 14	0.001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2.239 45	0.002 468 57	0.002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00	2.612 69	0.002 880 00	0.002 571 43	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86	2.985 93	0.003 291 43	0.002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3.359 18	0.003 702 86	0.003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0.453 59	0.0005	0.000 446 43	0.000 453 09
2.430 56	2	0.907 18	0.0010	0.000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3.645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0.001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1.814 37	0.0020	0.001 785 71	0.001 814 37
6.076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0.002 232 14	0.002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0.0030	0 002 678 57	0.002 721 55
8.506 94	7	3.175 15	0.0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9.722 22	8	3.628 74	0.0040	0 003 571 43	0.003 628 74
10.937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0.004 017 86	0.004 082 33
2.679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0.001
5.358 46	4.409 24	2	0.002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8.037 69	6 613 87	3	0.003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.003
10.716 91	8.818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13.396 14	11.023 11	5	0.005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16.075 37	13.227 73	6	0.006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18.754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21.433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24.113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.009
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.892 87	0.907 18
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
12 152.78	10 000	4535.92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
14 583.33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
17 013.89	14 000	6350.29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
19 444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
21 875.00	18 000	8164.66	9	8.030 71	8.164 66
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.048 14
10 888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.064 19
13 611.11	11 200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055.56	15 680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777.78	17 920	8128.38	8.69	8	8.128 38
24 500.00	20 160	9144.42	10.08	9	9.144 42
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.102 31	0.984 21	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2.952 62	3
10 716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
13 937.50	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
16 075.37	13 227.73	6000	6.613 87	5.905 24	6
18 754.60	15 432.36	7000	7.716 18	6.889 44	7
21 433.83	17 636.98	8000	8.818 49	7.873 65	8
24 113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

The metric system was made permissable in the United Kingdom in 1897. The Royal Commission which reported on the subject in 1904 stated that the system was first introduced in France in 1793, and it took 47 years before the final establishment. In the Netherlands the date of first introduction was 1816, and at the end of 80 years the system was not generally adopted. The circumstances in Germany were more favorable, and the introduction of the measure in 1868 was followed by adoption in 1872, shortly after the many changes incident to the birth of the Empire. When the British Isles changed from the Winchester to imperial measures in 1824 it took until 1838 to carry out the change.

TEST LIST OF WORDS TO DEFINE.

(By Prof. Lewis M. Terman of Stanford Univ.)

orange	mellow	insure	coinage	philanthropy	retroactive
bonfire	pork	stave	mosaic	irony	achromatic
roar	impolite	regard	bewail	lotus	ambergris
gown	plumbing	nerve	disproportionate	drabble	casuistry
tap	outward	crunch	dilapidated	harpy	paleology
scorch	lecture	juggler	charter	embody	perfunctory
puddle	dungeon	majesty	conscientious	infuse	precipitancy
envelop	southern	brunette	avarice	flaunt	theosophy
straw	noticeable	snip	artless	declivity	piscatorial
rule	muzzle	apish	priceless	fen	sudorific
haste	quake	sportive	swaddle	ochre	parterre
afloat	civil	hysterics	tolerate	exaltation	homunculus
eyelash	treasury	Mars	gelatinous	incrustation	cameo
copper	reception	repose	depredation	laity	shagreen
health	ramble	shrewd	promontory	selectman	limpet
curse	skill	forfeit	frustrate	sapient	comptot
guitar	misuse	peculiarity	milksop		

Ability to give seventy-five definitions from the above list indicates the possession of a working vocabulary of 13,500 words according to the professor.

MILITARY SHARPSHOOTERS' AVERAGE CHART.

(Compiled by the du Pont Company.)

THE figures in the "out of" columns represent the percentage of 100, or perfect score, achieved by the marksman who makes the misses indicated in the "missing" column.

MISSING.	Out of 15	Out of 20	Out of 25	Out of 30	Out of 40	Out of 45	Out of 50	Out of 60	Out of 75	Out of 80	Out of 90	Out of 100	Out of 105	Out of 120	Out of 125	Out of 135	Out of 140	Out of 150	Out of 160	Out of 175	Out of 180
1	93.33	95.00	96.00	96.67	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.33	98.67	98.75	98.89	99.00	99.05	99.17	99.20	99.26	99.29	99.33	99.38	99.43	99.44
2	86.67	90.00	92.00	93.33	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.67	97.33	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.10	98.34	98.40	98.52	98.58	98.67	98.75	98.86	98.89
3	80.00	85.00	88.00	90.00	92.50	93.34	94.00	95.00	96.00	96.25	96.67	97.00	97.15	97.50	97.60	97.78	97.86	98.00	98.13	98.28	98.33
4	73.33	80.00	84.00	86.67	90.00	91.12	92.00	93.33	94.67	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.20	96.67	96.80	97.04	97.15	97.33	97.50	97.71	97.78
5	66.67	75.00	80.00	83.33	87.50	88.89	90.00	91.67	93.33	93.75	94.44	95.00	95.24	95.84	96.00	96.30	96.43	96.67	96.88	97.14	97.22
6	60.00	70.00	76.00	80.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	90.00	92.00	92.50	93.33	94.00	94.29	95.00	95.20	95.56	95.72	96.00	96.25	96.57	96.67
7	53.33	65.00	72.00	76.67	82.50	84.45	86.00	88.33	90.67	91.25	92.22	93.00	93.34	94.17	94.40	94.82	95.00	95.33	95.63	96.00	96.11
8	46.67	60.00	68.00	73.33	80.00	82.23	84.00	86.67	89.33	90.00	91.11	92.00	92.39	93.34	93.60	94.08	94.29	94.67	95.00	95.43	95.56
9	40.00	55.00	64.00	70.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	85.00	88.00	88.75	90.00	91.00	91.43	92.50	92.80	93.34	93.58	94.00	94.28	94.86	95.00
10	33.33	50.00	60.00	66.67	75.00	77.78	80.00	83.33	86.67	87.50	88.89	90.00	90.48	91.67	92.00	92.70	92.86	93.33	93.75	94.28	94.44
11	26.67	45.00	56.00	63.33	72.50	75.56	78.00	81.67	85.33	86.25	87.78	89.00	89.53	90.84	91.20	91.86	92.15	92.67	93.13	93.71	93.89
12	20.00	40.00	52.00	60.00	70.00	73.34	76.00	80.00	84.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	88.58	90.00	90.40	91.12	91.43	92.00	92.50	93.14	93.33
13	13.33	35.00	48.00	56.67	67.50	71.12	74.00	78.33	82.67	83.75	85.56	87.00	87.62	89.17	89.60	90.38	90.72	91.33	91.88	92.57	92.78
14	6.67	30.00	44.00	53.33	65.00	68.89	72.00	76.67	81.33	82.50	84.44	86.00	86.67	88.34	88.80	89.63	90.00	90.67	91.25	92.00	92.22
15	0.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	75.00	80.00	81.25	83.33	85.00	85.72	87.50	88.00	88.89	89.29	90.00	90.63	91.43	91.67
16	.....	20.00	36.00	46.67	60.00	64.45	68.00	73.33	78.67	80.00	82.22	84.00	84.77	86.67	87.20	88.15	88.58	89.33	90.00	90.86	91.11
17	.....	15.00	32.00	43.33	57.50	62.23	66.00	71.67	77.33	78.75	81.11	83.00	83.81	85.84	86.40	87.41	87.86	88.67	89.38	90.28	90.56
18	.....	10.00	28.00	40.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	70.00	76.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	82.86	85.00	85.60	86.67	87.15	88.00	88.75	89.71	90.00
19	.....	5.00	24.00	36.67	52.50	57.78	62.00	68.33	74.67	76.25	78.89	81.00	81.91	84.17	84.80	85.93	86.43	87.33	88.13	89.14	89.44
20	.....	0.00	20.00	33.33	50.00	55.56	60.00	66.67	73.33	75.00	77.78	80.00	80.96	83.34	84.00	85.19	85.72	86.67	87.50	88.57	88.89
21	.....	.....	16.00	30.00	47.50	53.34	58.00	65.00	72.00	73.75	76.67	79.00	80.00	82.50	83.20	84.45	85.00	86.00	86.88	88.00	88.33
22	.....	.....	12.00	26.67	45.00	51.12	56.00	63.33	70.67	72.50	75.56	78.00	79.05	81.67	82.40	83.71	84.29	85.33	86.25	87.43	87.78
23	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	42.50	48.89	54.00	61.67	69.33	71.25	74.44	77.00	78.10	80.84	81.60	82.97	83.58	84.67	85.63	86.86	87.22
24	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	60.00	68.00	70.00	73.33	76.00	77.15	80.00	80.80	82.23	82.86	84.00	85.00	86.28	86.67
25	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	37.50	44.45	50.00	58.33	66.67	68.75	72.22	75.00	76.20	79.17	80.00	81.49	82.15	83.33	84.38	85.71	86.11
26	.....	.....	.....	13.33	35.00	42.23	48.00	56.67	65.33	67.50	71.11	74.00	75.24	78.34	79.20	80.74	81.43	82.67	83.75	85.14	85.56
27	.....	.....	.....	10.00	32.50	40.00	46.00	55.00	64.00	66.25	70.00	73.00	74.29	77.50	78.40	80.00	80.72	82.00	83.13	84.57	85.00
28	.....	.....	.....	6.67	30.00	37.78	44.00	53.33	62.67	65.00	68.89	72.00	73.34	76.67	77.60	79.26	80.00	81.33	82.50	84.00	84.44
29	.....	.....	.....	3.33	27.50	35.56	42.00	51.67	61.33	63.75	67.78	71.00	72.39	75.84	76.80	78.52	79.29	80.67	81.88	83.43	83.89
30	.....	.....	.....	0.00	25.00	33.34	40.00	50.00	60.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	71.43	75.00	76.00	77.78	78.58	80.00	81.25	82.86	83.33
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	31.12	38.00	48.33	58.67	61.25	65.56	69.00	70.48	74.17	75.20	77.04	77.86	79.33	80.63	82.28	82.78
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	28.89	36.00	46.67	57.33	60.00	64.44	68.00	69.53	73.34	74.40	76.30	77.15	78.67	80.00	81.71	82.22
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	26.67	34.00	45.00	56.00	58.75	63.33	67.00	68.58	72.50	73.60	75.56	76.43	78.00	79.38	81.14	81.67
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	24.45	32.00	43.33	54.67	57.50	62.22	66.00	67.62	71.67	72.80	74.82	75.72	77.33	78.75	80.57	81.11
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	22.23	30.00	41.67	53.33	56.25	61.11	65.00	66.67	70.84	72.00	74.08	75.00	76.67	78.13	80.00	80.56
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	20.00	28.00	40.00	52.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	65.72	70.00	71.20	73.34	74.29	76.00	77.50	79.43	80.00
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	17.78	26.00	38.33	50.67	53.75	58.89	63.00	64.77	69.17	70.40	72.70	73.58	75.33	76.88	78.86	79.44
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	15.56	24.00	36.67	49.33	52.50	57.78	62.00	63.81	68.34	69.60	71.86	72.86	74.67	76.25	78.28	78.89
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	13.34	22.00	35.00	48.00	51.25	56.67	61.00	62.86	67.50	68.80	71.12	72.15	74.00	75.63	77.71	78.33
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	11.12	20.00	33.33	46.67	50.00	55.56	60.00	61.91	66.67	68.00	70.38	71.43	73.33	75.00	77.14	77.78
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	18.00	31.67	45.33	48.75	54.44	59.00	60.96	65.84	67.20	69.63	70.72	72.67	74.38	76.57	77.22
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.67	16.00	30.00	44.00	47.50	53.33	58.00	60.00	65.00	66.40	68.89	70.00	72.00	73.75	76.00	76.67
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45	14.00	28.33	42.67	46.25	52.22	57.00	59.05	64.17	65.60	68.15	69.29	71.33	73.13	75.43	76.11
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23	12.00	26.67	41.33	45.00	51.11	56.00	58.10	63.34	64.80	67.41	68.58	70.67	72.50	74.86	75.56
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	43.75	50.00	55.00	57.15	62.50	64.00	66.67	68.86	70.00	71.88	74.28	75.00
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	38.67	42.50	48.89	54.00	56.20	61.67	63.20	65.93	67.15	69.33	71.25	73.71	74.44
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	21.67	37.33	41.25	47.78	53.00	55.24	60.84	62.40	65.19	66.43	68.67	70.63	73.14	73.89
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	36.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	54.29	60.00	61.60	64.45	65.72	68.00	70.00	72.57	73.33
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	18.33	34.67	38.75	45.56	51.00	53.34	59.17	60.80	63.71	65.00	67.33	69.38	72.00	72.78
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	33.33	37.50	44.44	50.00	52.39	58.34	60.00	62.97	64.29	66.67	68.75	71.43	72.22

COLOR CHART, TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS, AND DANDIES.

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"B" means blend, or combination of related colors. "C" means combination of contrasted colors.

	Dark Brown	Brown	Tan.	Cream	Gray.	Lavender.	Purple.	Helio or Red Purple	Wine or Maroon.	Red.	Pink.	Orange.	Yellow.	Olive.	Green.	Light Green.	Myrtle Green.	Navy.	Blue.	Light Blue.
Light blue..	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Bad B	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	
Blue.....	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B		Good B
Navy.....	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B
Myrtle green.....	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Good B
Light green.	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Green.....	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B
Olive.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Bad C	Good C	Good C
Yellow.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Orange.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Bad C		Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Pink.....	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good B	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B		Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C
Red.....	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C
Wine or maroon....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C
Helio or Red purple....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B
Purple.....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B
Lavender...	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Bad B	Bad C	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Gray.....	Bad B	Bad B	Bad B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Cream.....	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C
Tan.....	Good B	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C
Brown.....	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Dark brown		Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C

NOTE—White in conjunction with a color intensifies that color. Black has the opposite effect. When three colors are used to obtain a contrast, a more pleasing effect will result if two of these colors are blends and the third is a contrast than if three contrasting colors are combined. Any three blends, however, may be used together. In these harmonies the best effect is obtained if one color predominates, the second color is less prominent and the third color is subordinate to the other two.

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Addison	993	Depew	689	Lyons	404	Rochester	518
Albion	540	Deposit	1,010	Macedon	469	Rome	445
Alfred	1,659	De Ruyter	1,284	Madison Barracks	266	Rotterdam	252
Amsterdam	277	Dryden	1,072	Mahopac	641	Roxbury	1,497
Arkville	1,344	Dunkirk	648	Malone	756	Sacandaga Park	813
Attica	998	Earlville	1,122	Manlius	416	Sacket Harbor	265
Auburn	768	Ellenville	341	Marcellus	672	Salamanca	1,400
Aurora	418	Elmira	865	Marcy	587	Salem	490
Avon	585	Fairoaks	639	Mechanicstown	479	Saranac	1,488
Bainbridge	998	Fallsburg	1,225	Medina	543	Saratoga	276
Ballston	294	Fayetteville	543	Mexico	393	Savannah	409
Batavia	897	Florida	406	Middletown	564	Schenectady	246
Bath	1,105	Fonda	299	Millbrook	566	Sclo	1,459
Bedford	291	Fort Hunter	295	Millerton	702	Scipio	1,204
Berlin	804	Fort Niagara	263	Mohawk	397	Seneca Falls	463
Bethel	505	Fort Plain	311	Moravia	725	Shandaken	1,068
Binghamton	868	Franklin	1,508	Mountaindale	1,018	Sharon	1,348
Bloomingburg	754	Fredonia	765	Nanuet	286	Sidney	985
Boonville	1,135	Fulton	355	Newark	430	Skaneateles	873
Boston Corners	738	Genesee	1,525	New Berlin	1,088	Smyrna	1,131
Boyd Corn's Res'voir	593	Geneseo	600	New Lebanon	698	Sodom	1,443
Brewsters	445	Geneva	453	New Lisbon	1,234	Sodus	679
Brookfield	1,315	Ghent	393	New Milford	454	Southfield	493
Buffalo	624	Glens Falls	343	New Paltz	267	Spring Valley	452
Cairo	346	Gloversville	874	Niagara Falls	571	Stamford	1,767
Callicoon	782	Goshen	433	Niles	1,623	Sterling	580
Cambridge	471	Graycourt	434	Nineveh	1,027	Suffern	300
Camillus	469	Groton	990	North Creek	1,002	Summitville	548
Canaan	869	Guilford	1,510	Northville	764	Sylvan Beach	275
Canajoharie	307	Haynes Corners	1,920	Norwich	987	Syracuse	418
Canandaigua	735	Halcottville	1,399	Nunda	1,336	Tanner	755
Canastota	433	Hales Eddy	981	Ogdensburg	348	Tannersville	1,862
Canisteo	1,134	Hamburg	634	Olean	1,437	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	375	Hamilton	920	Oneida	440	Tioga	805
Cape Vincent	253	Hammond	345	Oneida Castle	424	Tonawanda	576
Carmel	519	Hancock	927	Oneonta	1,083	Trenton	841
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Herkimer	398	Oriskany	423	Tuscarora	769
Cayuga	421	Highland Mills	482	Orleans	721	Unadilla	1,015
Cazenovia	1,404	Hillsdale	671	Oswego	252	Union Springs	419
Chatham	461	Homer	1,136	Otisville	872	Utica	587
Chester	461	Hoosick Falls	425	Owego	822	Vails Gate	285
Chili	564	Hornellsville	1,161	Oxford	542	Vandalia	1,414
Chittenango	416	Horsehead	914	Palatine Bridge	304	Van Ettinville	1,013
Chittenango Falls	1,053	Houghton	1,212	Paleuville	470	Vernon	394
Clifton Springs	567	Hunter	1,603	Palmyra	444	Voorheesville	326
Clinton	583	Hurleyville	1,317	Parksville	1,686	Warsaw	1,326
Clyde	393	Ilion	400	Paul Smiths	1,729	Warwick	504
Cobleskill	898	Ithaca	389	Penn Yan	7[illegible]	Waterloo	463
Cochecton	749	Jamestown	1,317	Peru	655	Watertown	448
Columbia	1,104	Johnstown	659	Phoenicia	801	Watkins	447
Cooperstown	1,250	Kaaterskill	2,145	Pine Island	408	Weedsport	426
Copake	537	Keene	529	Portage	1,314	Wells	1,012
Corfu	860	Kinderhook	318	Port Byron	403	Westfield	706
Corinth	63	Lebanon	1,341	Port Crane	1,036	White Plains	201
Corning	945	Leroy	868	Port Gibson	43[illegible]	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,122	Liberty	1,580	Port Jervis	442	Winterton	598
Cuba	1,541	Little Britain	441	Port Leyden	900	Worcester	1,306
Cuyler	1,226	Little Falls	384	Potsdam	397	Wurtsboro	72[illegible]
Dannemora	1,356	Livingston Manor	1,432	Pulaski	395	Wyoming	965
Dansville	1,025	Lockport	61[illegible]	Purdys	629	York	563
Delhi	1,363	Lowville	870	Ramapo	312	Yorktown	439

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C.—Catskills; A.—Adirondacks.)

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Acra Point (C.)	3,085	Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	Hayden (C.)	2,930
Allen (A.)	4,343	Blue (A.)	3,762	Dial (A.)	4,023	Hayden (A.)	2,740
Andrew (A.)	3,216		2,925	Dix (A.)	4,842	Haystack (A.)	4,918
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	Blue Ridge (A.)	2,673	Doubletop (C.)	3,875	Height of Land (A.)	3,050
Baldface (A.)	3,903	Bluff (A.)	2,956	Eagle Eyrie (A.)	2,656	Helsinger Noch (C.)	2,677
Bald	2,693	Boreas (A.)	3,815	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	High Knob (C.)	2,654
Bald Peak	3,007	Buckhorn (A.)	2,860	East Kill (C.)	3,190	High Peak (C.)	3,660
Balm of Gilead	2,450	Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Hoffman	2,727
Balsam (C.)	3,601	Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Holcomb (A.)	2,326
Barlow Hill (C.)	2,651	Camels Hump (A.)	3,548	Erebus (A.)	2,533	Horseshoe (A.)	2,848
Bartlett (A.)	3,715	Cascade (A.)	4,092	Esther (A.)	4,270	Humphrey (A.)	2,925
Basin (A.)	4,825	Cedar (A.)	2,532	Evergreen (C.)	3,624	Hunter (C.)	4,025
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Giant (A.)	4,622	Hurricane (A.)	3,687
Beaver (A.)	2,906	Cherry Ridge (A.)	2,578	Giants of the Valley (A.)	4,530	Indian Head (C.)	3,585
Bee Line	3,300	Chimney (A.)	2,705	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Indian Pass (C.)	2,694
Bell Air	3,394	Clements (A.)	2,540	Goodnow (A.)	2,693	Indian Pass (A.)	2,937
Berlin	2,804	Colden (A.)	4,713	Gordan Hill (C.)	2,629	Jo (A.)	2,870
Big Crow (A.)	2,820	Colonel Chair (C.)	3,165	Gore (A.)	3,595	Kimball (C.)	3,960
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Colvin (A.)	4,074	Gothic (A.)	4,744	Knoblock (A.)	3,184
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Cornell (C.)	3,681	Graham	3,866	Leonard Hill (C.)	2,649
Big Westkill	3,896	County Line (A.)	3,105	Gray (A.)	4,802	Lewey Lake	3,903
Black Dome (C.)	3,990	Crane (A.)	3,245	Halcott Gap (C.)	2,725	Lexington (C.)	2,930
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	Halcott (C.)	3,504	Limekiln (A.)	2,925
Black (A.)	2,725	Delong (C.)	2,540			Little Crow (A.)	2,697

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446	Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375	Saddleback (A.)	4,530	Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
MacIntyre (A.)	5,112	Petersburg Pass	2,075	Saddle (A.)	4,536	Stony (C.)	3,844
McComb (A.)	4,425	Pilot Knob	2,180	Sand Pond (A.)	3,040	Stoppel (C.)	3,435
McMartin	5,000	Pine Island (C.)	3,086	Santanoni (A.)	4,644	Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Macomb (A.)	4,371	Pisgah (C.)	2,885	Sawteeth (A.)	4,138	Table (C.)	3,865
Marcy (A.)	5,344	Pitchoff (A.)	3,450	Schoharie (C.)	3,650	Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Mink (C.)	3,807	Plaaterskill (C.)	3,135	Schoon (A.)	3,200	Taylor	4,500
Moose (A.)	2,766	Plateau (C.)	3,855	Sentinel (A.)	3,858	Thomas Cole (C.)	3,935
Niagara (A.)	3,000	Porter (A.)	4,070	Seward, (A.)	4,384	Trypod (A.)	3,340
Nipletop (A.)	4,620	Prospect Center	2,591	Seymour (A.)	3,928	Twin (C.)	3,647
Newmark (A.)	3,552	Puffer (A.)	3,480	Sister Knob (C.)	3,002	Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
North (C.)	3,440	Ragged (A.)	4,163	Skylight (A.)	4,920	Vlaye or Fly (C.)	3,531
North River (A.)	3,890	Redfield (A.)	4,606	Sleeping Beauty (A.)	3,249	Wallface (A.)	3,893
Onteora (C.)	2,820	Red Rock (A.)	2,49[illegible]	Slide (A.)	2,890	Wellington (A.)	3,458
Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,086	Rooster Comb (A.)	2,795	Slide (C.)	4,205	West Jewett (C.)	3,025
Outlook (C.)	3,150	Round Hill (C.)	2,629	South MacIntyre (A.)	4,937	Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Overlook (C.)	3,150	Round (A.)	3,145	South Pond (A.)	3,332	Windham High (C.)	3,506
Panther Kill (C.)	2,828	Round Top (C.)	3,470	Speculator (A.)	3,041	Wolf Janis (A.)	4,225
Peakamoose (C.)	3,875	Rush (C.)	3,626	Spotted (A.)	3,480	Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

NEW YORK STATE LAKES, SPRINGS, AND WATERFALLS.

Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Ackerman	1,681	Clear Pond	1,629	Kuskaqua	1,746	Perch	1,775
Ampersand	2,079	Cod	1,524	Lewey	1,738	Pine	1,592
Avalanche	2,663	Colden	2,764	Lila	1,836	Pine Mt	1,644
Babcock	1,290	Colvin	1,991	Lincoln	1,050	Placid	1,864
Balfour	1,786	Como	1,306	Little Bad Luck	1,651	Pleasant	1,706
Bartlett	1,200	Corner	1,610	Little Tupper	1,529	Puffer	2,083
Beach	1,914	Cranberry	1,690	Lonelake	1,614	Rainbow	1,733
Bear	1,547	Crane	1,091	Long Pond (Ren.)	1,[illegible]9	Rice	1,547
Beaver Meadow	2,19	Crooked	2,022	Long Pond (Adir.)	1,960	Rich	1,564
Beaver	1,574	Croton	253	Loon (Adir.)	866	Rogers	1,284
Bennett's	1,985	Cristal	1,663	Loon (Frank.)	1,774	Round	1,880
Big Bad Luck	1,690	Dryden	1,153	Lost	1,761	Salmon	1,756
Bigsby	1,562	Dank	1,546	Lower Ausable	1,961	Sandford	1,722
Bissell	2,090	Elk	2,053	Lower Saranac	1,527	Sand	3,040
Blue Mountain	1,822	Featherstone	1,322	Mahopac	660	Saranac	1,557
Bog	1,755	Fern	1,178	Manaville	1,298	Scott (Adir.)	3,168
Boreas	1,973	First	2,289	Mason	1,793	Schroon	807
Botheration	2,015	Fish	2,149	Mill Creek	1,457	Seneca	445
Brant	801	Fleming	1,004	Mink	1,670	Siamese	2,128
Buck	2,029	Frank	1,694	Mohonk	1,245	Silver	1,983
Bullhead	1,872	George	323	Moose Lake	2,239	Smith	1,726
Cascade	2,039	Gilman	1,688	Moose Pond	2,086	South	2,322
Cassadaga	1,309	Goodnow	1,651	Morse	4,312	Stony	1,536
Catskill	2,140	Greasy	2,037	Mud Lake	1,747	Summit	7,745
Cayuga	378	Gull	2,019	Mud Pond	1,596	Taylor	1,371
Cayuta	1,272	Harrington	1,779	Nate	2,010	Tear of the Clouds	4,327
Cedar	2,530	Harris	1,552	Newcomb	1,734	Thirteenth Lake	1,614
Chain Lakes	1,598	Henderson	1,889	Niagara (height falls)	164	Thirteenth Pond	1,953
Chain Ponds	1,736	Hewitt	1,692	Nichols	1,400	Thumb	1,677
Champlain	96	Hitching	1,733	Oneida	370	Trout Brook	1,040
Chappel	1,602	Honey	1,644	Onondaga	362	Trout Pond	1,809
Charley Lake	1,692	Horseshoe	1,763	Oscawana	545	Tupper	1,582
Charley Pond	1,777	Hour	2,096	Otisco	784	Twin	2,089
Chautauqua	1,212	Huntley	1,575	Otter Lake	1,565	Upper Ausable	1,993
Cheney	1,720	Indian	1,705	Otter Pond	1,630	Upper Preston	2,170
China	770	Jabe	1,265	Oven	2,025	White	1,428
Clear Lake	2,006	Jackson	1,607	Owasco	706	Whortleberry Pond	1,700

ALTITUDES IN ASIA.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,278
Kinchinjinga	28,156
Makalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Nanga-Parbat	26,629
Nandadevi	25,700
Chumalhari	23,944
Trisul	23,400
Dunagiri	23,200
Kedarnath	22,900
Panch Chuli	22,700
Api	22,700
Nanda Kot	22,600
Badarinath	22,400
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	17,000

There are several hundred peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over in altitude. The Himalayan range is in places 500 miles wide, as against a width of 50 to 75 miles in the Alps.

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Tibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Tibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh-i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Klutchev, Kamtchatka	15,750
Bielukha ("White"), Siberia	14,800
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,690
Mount. Morrison, Formosa	13,595

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000	Fujiyama, Japan	12,390	Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Pomarape, Chile	20,500	Erebus, South Pacific	12,365	Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550	Semeru, Java	12,000	Coseguina, Nicaragua	5,830
Arequipa, Peru	19,200	Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300	Aso-San, Japan	5,600
Demavena, Persia	18,000	Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200	La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,843	Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900	Hecla, Iceland	5,110
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124	Terror, South Pacific	10,884	Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Ararat, Persia	17,000	Etna, Italy	10,755	Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675	Ontake, Japan	10,500	Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4,050
Santa Maria, Guatemala	12,500	Tateyama, Japan	10,000	Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500			Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Anniston	673	Fort Payne	879	Alpine	1,551	Laurel	1,576
Birmingham	508	Gadsden	524	Bald Rock	1,601	Oakey	1,960
Boaz	1,059	Huntsville	617	Branden	1,607	Oak	1,790
Carlisle	1,056	Montgomery	162	Calraba	1,551	Pulpit Rock	2,018
Cedar Bluff	593	Rock City	1,724	Chandler	1,560	Scraper	1,744
Davisville	753	Selma	126	Chimney	1,778	Turkey Heaven	1,618
Delta	1,065	Talladega	554	Coldwater	1,749	Weisner	1,928
Fort Mitchell	307	Tuscaloosa	177	Horn	1,919		

ALASKA.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alverstone	14,493	St. Elias	18,024	Hubbard	14,950	Root	12,940
Blackburn	16,140	Fairweather	15,400	Jarvis	12,230	Sanford	16,210
Cook	13,758	Foraker	17,000	McKinley	20,300	Vancouver	15,680
Crillon	12,730	Hayes	13,940	Natazhat	13,436	Wrangell	14,000
Drum	12,000	Hess	12,030	Regal	13,400		

ARIZONA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Demotte Park	9,000	Cariso	9,280	San Francisco	12,794	Dear	5,981
Flagstaff	6,886	Colorado Plateau	8,000	Signal	9,330	Hapakavate	6,840
Fort Defiance	6,862	Escudilla	10,691	Sunset Gap	5,755	Iron	6,032
Fort Thomas	2,685	Graham	10,516	Thomas	11,496	Lau	5,870
Gila City	168	Greens	10,115	Washington Pass	8,825	Mineral	6,670
Phoenix	1,082	Humphrey	12,562	*Lakes, Ponds, Falls, Springs.*	*Feet.*	Oak	6,359
Prescott	5,320	Kaibab Plateau	8,000	Antelope Springs	8,065	Paral	6,896
Tucson	2,387	Mazatzal	8,065	Blue	7,796	Peach Orchard	6,272
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Ord	10,266	Cave	6,031	Rock	6,849
Baker Butte	8,182	Pastora	9,420	Coyote	6,874	Silver	6,169
Bill Williams	9,264	Railroad Pass	4,391			Summit	7,867

ARKANSAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Arkadelphia	191	Hot Springs	700	Fourche	2,800	Poteau	2,550
Arkansas City	247	Pine Bluff	228	Huckleberry	2,000	Raspberry Knob	2,100
Clarksville	363	St. Louis Landing	168	Iron Fork	2,250	Rich	2,650
Dallas	1,100	Texarkana	303	Magazine	2,800	Round	2,450
Fayetteville	1,342	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Ouachita Pinnacle	2,000	Shutin	2,200
Fort Smith	446	Black Fork	2,650	Petit Jean	2,600	White Oak	2,250
Garland	233	Buck Knob	2,350				

CALIFORNIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Berkeley	185	Antelope	10,200	Hoffman (Sier. N.)	10,921	Sonora	11,423
Bodie	8,248	Arnot	10,036	Job's Sister	10,820	Stanislaus	11,202
Fleming	8,745	Breccia Pass	10,150	Kaweah	14,000	Stevens	10,011
Fordice Dam	6,500	Brewer	13,886	Lassen	10,437	Stevens Peak	10,100
Fort Bidwell	4,740	Buena Vista	9,777	Leavitt	11,575	Sunday	11,089
Fort Jones	2,732	Carsen Canyon	6,596	Lost Canyon	11,068	Sweetwater	11,778
Fort Tejan	3,245	Castle Peak	12,500	Lyell	13,042	Tower	11,704
Hermit Valley	7,039	Clark Peak	11,295	McBride	13,441	Warren	12,270
Los Angeles	338	Conners	12,553	Meadow	11,734	Washington	10,802
Miss'n Ind. Res'va'n	3,833	Corcoran	14,093	Merced	11,413	Wancoba	11,267
Mt. Lowe Observ'y.	3,500	Dana	12,992	Mono Pass	10,765	White Cliff	10,800
Nevada City	3,520	Dick's Peak	10,015	Olancha	12,250	Whitney	14,898
Pasadena	827	Disaster	10,022	Pinte	10,489	Wood's	10,552
Riverside	997	Dunderberg Peak	12,320	Pyramid	10,020	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
San Bernardino	1,073	Echo	11,231	Raymond	10,075	Alkali	4,600
San Fernando Pass.	1,034	El Capitan	7,630	Red Slate	13,400	Emmergrants	8,708
San Gabrielle	406	Elephant	10,418	Relief	10,788	Grass	8,564
San Jacinto	1,562	Fish Valley	10,543	Round Top	10,430	Harden	7,575
Strong Canyon	6,318	Fisherman	14,448	San Bernardo	11,600	Kennedy	7,520
Tehachapi Pass	3,832	Freel	10,900	San Jacinto	10,987	Little Klamath	4,175
Truckee	5,820	Glass	11,127	Shasta	14,380	Mono	6,730
Tuolumne Grove	5,794	Granite Dome	10,300	Snastina	12,433	Tahoe	6,225
Yosemite Valley	4,050	Grizzly	11,723	Silver	10,934	Warm Springs	7,385
		Highland	10,955	Snow	10,933		

COLORADO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alpine Tunnel	11,608	Mesa Verde	8,500	Buckskin	14,296	Frustum	13,893
Aspen	7,935	Ouray	7,706	Byers	12,778	Galena	13,290
Augusta	12,615	Pueblo	4,690	Comby	13,466	Garfield	12,136
Canyon City	5,329	Reno	5,221	Capitol	13,997	Gibson	13,729
Colorado City	4,046	Silverton	9,285	Carbon	12,000	Gilpin	13,682
Comanche	11,929	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Castle	14,259	Glacier	14,243
Crane Park	10,184	Alice	13,310	Conejas	13,183	Glacier Peak	12,654
Dayton	9,441	Antelope Pass	8,050	Crested Butte	12,172	Grand Mesa	10,000
Denver	5,183	Antero	14,245	Crestone	14,233	Gray's	14,341
Elk Park	8,868	Arapahoe	13,520	Culebra	14,069	Grizzly	13,956
Fort Collins	4,984	Argentine Pass	13,286	Cunningham Pass	12,090	Gunnison	12,688
Fort Crawford	6,168	Arkansas	13,807	Dallas Divide	8,974	Guyot	13,565
Fort Morgan	4,319	Axtell	12,012	Daly	13,193	Hague	13,832
Fremont Butte	4,288	Bald	13,974	Dunn	13,502	Hallett	12,725
Garland Fort	7,996	Baldy	14,176	Elbert	14,421	Hancock Pass	12,263
Georgetown	8,594	Blaine	14,249	Engineer	13,190	Handies	14,008
Griffith	11,273	Blanca	14,390	Flattop	12,300	Harvard	14,375
Leadville	10,197	Boulder Pass	11,670	Fremont Pass	11,313	Hesperus	13,135
Manitou	6,426	Breckenridge Pass	11,503	French Pass	12,044	Holy Cross	14,006

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Homestake Pass	13,227
Hoosier Pass	11,627
Horseshoe	13,012
Hunchback	13,755
Hunt	14,055
Hurricane	13,565
Ida	12,725
James	13,283
Jones	13,851
Kendall	13,180
Kit Carson	14,100
Laplata	14,342
Lillie	14,433
Lincoln	14,297
Long's Canyon	8,402
Long's	14,271
Lookout	13,674
McClelland	13,423
McHenry's	13,200
Manitou	8,464
Maroon	14,003
Marshall Pass	10,841
Massive	14,424
Meig's	13,394
Mesquite Pass	13,308
Mosquito Pass	13,188
Otis	12,418
Ouzel	12,600
Park View	12,433
Parry	13,133
Pearl	13,484
Pidgeon	13,928
Pike's Peak	14,108
Pilot Knob	13,750
Pintado	13,176
Pole Creek	13,400
Potosi	13,763
Powell	13,398
Princeton	14,196
Ptarmigan	13,746
Pyramid	13,885
Quandary	14,266
Raton Pass	7,893
Red Cloud	14,092
Rio Grande Pyr'd	13,773
Rolling	13,694
Rosalie	14,340
Rowter	13,750
San Francisco Pass	8,560
San Luis	14,100
Shavano	14,239
Sherman	14,048
Silesta Butte	13,699
Silverheels	13,855
Simpson	14,055
Sneels	14,158
South Park	10,000
Specimen	12,482
Star	13,562
Stewart	14,032
Tanina	12,417
Taylor	13,150
Tetons	14,198
Thunder Butte	9,779
Torrey	14,336
Uncompahgre	14,289
Vermillion	13 870
Wasatch	13,551
West Spanish	13,623
Wetterhorn	14,069
Whale	13,104
White Rock	13,532
Wilson	14,280
Wood	13,640
Yale	14,187
Yellow Jacket Pass	7,493
Yellow	13,618
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet*
Brennan	10,325
Chicago	11,500
Farnham	11,248
Hot	9,009
Moraine	10,268
Mayo	10,174
San Cristobal	9,000
San Miguel	9,720
Trout	9,700
Twin	9,013
Twin Sisters	13,438
Wilder	10,195

The peaks on the Continental Divide, in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., are — Specimen Mountain, Mt. Ida; Flattop, Hallett, Otis, Taylor, McHewry's, Alice, Tanina, and Ouzel. The peaks just west of the Divide are — Shipler, Nakai, Andrews, Craig, and Adams. The peaks just east of the Divide are—Terra Tomah, Julian, Stones, Thatchtop, Storm, Chief's Head, Pagoda, Longs Peak, Lady Washington, Meeker, Mahana, Copeland, Estes Cone, Battle, Lookout, Orton, and Meadow.

Peaks of the Mummy Range northeast of the Continental Divide from Fall River, north.

Peaks.	*Feet.*
Chapin	12,458
Chiquita	13,052
Ypsilon	13,607
Fairchild	13,502
Mummy	13,413
Hagues	13,562
Dunraven	12,548
Dickinson	11,874
Tileson	11,244
Big Horn	11,473
McGregor	10,482

Peaks in the Grand Lake Basin.

Peaks.	*Feet.*
Snowdrift	12,280
Nakai	12,221
Patterson	11,323
Bryant	11,000
Cairns	10,800
Nisa	10,791
Enentah	10,737
Wescott	10,400
Shadow	10,100

CONNECTICUT.

Places.	*Feet.*
Abington	509
Andover	340
Avon	199
Beacon Falls	136
Boardman Bridge	226
Branchville	442
Bristol	335
Brookfield	285
Chaplinville	741
Colebrook	1,000
Colchester	370
Cornwall Bridge	437
Danbury	371
Danielsonville	326
Georgetown	310
Hartford	38
Kent	395
Litchfield	509
Mansfield	323
Middletown	37
New Canaan	338
New Haven (E. Rock)	350
Norfolk	1,240
Pomfret	380
Putnam	288
Redding	410
Storr's	640
Torrington	593
Washington	478
Waterbury	300
Winsted	724
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Above All	1,456
Bald Hill	1,300
Ball	1,760
Bear	2,355
Bradford	1,927
Bromica	1,380
Canaan	1,680
Cream	1,503
Dutton	1,620
Ellsworth	1,580
Gridley	2,200
Ivy	1,640
Lion's Head	1,760
Mohawk	1,570
Pisgah	1,460
Pine	1,560
Pond	1,425
Riga	2,000
Titus	1,500
Tom	1,325
Lakes, Etc	*Feet.*
Ball Pond	778
Bantam	896
Long Meadow	895
Nichols	757
Spectacle	1,125
Twin	734

DELAWARE.

Places.	*Feet.*
Carrcroft	221
Center	263
Cheswold	42
Clayton	45
Concord	154
Delmar	54
Dover	40
Dupont	282
Felton	63
Georgetown	54
Harrington	61
Harvey	191
Middletown	65
Milford	16
Newark	112
Odessa	52
Porter	83
Smyrna	40
Wilmington	132
Wyoming	41

FLORIDA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Fort Mason	66
Fort Meade	130
Fort Ogden	37
Fort White	63
Gainesville	185
Jasper	155
Key West	22
Kissimmee	63
Lake City Junction	51
Lakeland	206
Ocala	98
Paradise	192
Pensacola	30
Suwanee	152
Tallahassee	183

GEORGIA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Athens	705
Atlanta	1,033
Augusta	143
Brunswick	14
Columbus	260
Decatur	1,019
Gainesville	1,227
Macon	334
Marietta	1,138
Rome	611
Savannah	32
Thomasville	250
Valdosta	220
Waco	1,325
Waycross	138
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Adam Knob	3,588
Bear Den	4,072
Bell Knob	3,457
Big Bald	4,018
Blood	4,466
Burnt	3,251
Cowpen	4,165
Dome	4,042
Enota	4,798
Fodder Bald	4,821
Frozen Knob	3,489
Grassy	3,615
Licklog	3,432
Little Bald	4,055
Mona	5,039
Potato Patch	3,600
Rock	3,505
Sitting Bull	5,046
Tallulah	3,172
Tray	4,389
Yonah	3,025
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Dry	1,032

IDAHO.

Places.	*Feet.*
Boisé	2,880
Fort Sherman	2,106
Galena	7,294
Mormon Salt Works	6,589
Paris	6,018
Pleasant Valley	6,499
Pocatello	4,471
Mountains.	*Feet*
Black Pine	9,386
Bloomington	9,354
Cache	10,451
Caribou	9,854
Castle Rock	9,610
East Malade	9,332
Garfield	9,704
Hyndman	12,078
Lone Cone	9,246
Meade	10,541
North Soda	9,413
Oxford	9,386
Paris	9,522
Pisgah (or Caribou)	9,695
Preuss	9,979
Sawtelle	10,013
Sedgwick	9,207
Sherman	9,572
Snow	9,269
Soda	9,683
Sohon Pass	5,100
West Malade	9,220
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Coeur d'Alene	2,150
Haley Hot Springs	5,419
Henry	6,443
Punch Bowl	6,011
Upper Hot Springs	6,286

ILLINOIS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alton	436	Decatur	678	Kankakee	638	Rockford	724
Batavia	719	DeKalb	886	Mattoon	726	Rock Island	570
Belleville	527	Delavan	602	Moline	574	Shelbyville	601
Bloomington	855	East St. Louis	418	Mound City	323	Springfield	592
Blue Island	603	Elgin	716	North Chicago	590	Streator	625
Cairo	379	Elkhart	595	North Evanston	608	Urbana	725
Champaign	740	Evanston	603	Oak Park	630	Wadham	1,023
Chicago	631	Fort Sheridan	693	Pekin	480	Warren	1,010
Chillicothe	515	Galena	606	Peoria	459	Waukegan	596
Clifton	668	Galesburg	756	Peru	462	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Danville	605	Joliet	540	Quincy	491	River Falls	885

INDIANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Angola	1,060	Greensburg	941	Muncie	950	Collett Hill	1,032
Ashland	1,090	Hammond	591	New Castle	997	Jackson Hill	1,069
Crete	1,181	Indianapolis	739	Peru	649	Snow Hill	1,174
Decatur	803	Jeffersonville	454	Richmond	971	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Elkhart	757	Kokomo	821	Shelbyville	768	Sparta	894
Evansville	400	Lafayette	583	Terre Haute	485	Sulphur Springs	1,053
Fort Wayne	788	Laporte	810	Tipton	872	Turkey	860
Goshen	796	Logansport	724	Valparaiso	814	Twin	807
Greencastle	827	Marion	812	Vincennes	431		

IOWA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Burlington	542	Fort Dodge	1,032	Osealoosa	833	Cedar Falls	854
Calumet	1,430	Fort Madison	536	Sioux City	1,103	Cedar Rapids	733
Council Bluffs	1,033	Iowa City	671	Waneta	1,562	Clear	1,241
Davenport	590	Keokuk	505	Waterloo	841	East Okovojl	1,397
Des Moines	799	Mason City	1,132	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Rock Rapids	1,349
Dubuque	619	Museatine	544	Sargents Bluff	1,091	Spirits	1,414
Fort Atkinson	1,022	Nebraska City	1,020	Tara	1,126	Staub	1,440

KANSAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Abilene	1,154	Galena	870	Parsons	898	Conway	1,358
Astor	3,753	Hutchinson	1,533	Salina	1,224	Cottonwood Falls	1,191
Burlingame	1,049	Iola	971	Scott	2,971	Diamond	1,341
Chanute	940	Kansas City	760	Wichita	1,302	Eureka	1,023
Concordia	1,361	Lawrence	828	Winfield	1,123	Gueda	1,146
Crosby	4,440	Lawrenceburg	1,325	Winona	3,322	Kansas Falls	1,090
Emporia	1,134	Leavenworth	786	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lost	1,476
Enterprise	1,144	Newton	1,456	Blue Hill, Ellis Co.	2,120	Neosho Rapids	1,092
Eureka	1,093	Osage	1,084	Cedar Bluffs	2,546	Sharon	3,440
Fort Riley	1,064	Osawatomie	853	Hog Back	2,060	Solomon Rapids	1,393
Fort Scott	863	Ottawa	891	Round Mound	2,340		

KENTUCKY.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Bowling Green	468	Lexington	948	Paris	826	Cumberland Falls	1,256
Danville	955	Louisville	484	Richmond	926	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Fort Jefferson	322	Newport	515	Summit	1,263	Brushy	1,535
Frankfort	560	Owensboro	444	Versailles	919	Frazier Knob	1,540
Gethsemane	458	Paducah	341	Waynesburg	1,215	Sutton Knob	1,515

LOUISIANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alexandria	77	Crowley	20	Lee Bayou	47	New Orleans	15
Baton Rouge	35	Donaldsonville	33	Monroe	82	Opelousas	59
Bee Bayou	88	Lafayette	48	Mount Airy	19	Plaquemine	31
Choctaw Bayou	23	Lake Charles	22	New Iberia	22	Shreveport	180

MAINE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Auburn	183	Lewiston	199	Abraham	3,388	Churchill	914
Augusta	47	Mechanic Falls	295	Bigelow	3,600	Cobbosseecontee	930
Bangor	28	Oldtown	95	East Royce	3,125	Long	1,112
Biddeford	72	Oxford	328	Katahdin	5,200	Moosehead	1,023
Brewer	41	Poland Springs	324	Pleasant	2,021	Mooselookmeguntic	1,486
Brunswick	63	Rumford Falls	578	Webb Rowe	1,372	Pomgoewahaman	914
Bucksport	12	Saco	36	Wiggin	1,275	Rangeley	1,511
Buxton	275	Sanford	626	York	1,190	Richardson	1,456
Cornish	296	Vanceboro	401	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Rippogonus	878
Farmington	367	Waterville	112	Allegua h	950	Umbagog	1,256
Gardiner	22	Westbrook Junction	99	Atteau	1,094	Wood	1,094
Houlton	450	Yarmouth	93	Chamberlain	926		

MARYLAND.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Altamont	2,620	Frostburg	1,920	Oaklaud	380	Western Port	1,000
Antietam Creek	460	Gaithersburg	516	Patapsco	360	Westminster	700
Carrollton	550	Hagerstown	567	Pen Mar	1,200	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Clarysville	1,637	Hampstead	880	Rockville	429	Cranberry Summit	2,452
Cockeysville	278	Lonaeoning	1,560	Sabillasville	1,120	Dan's Peak	2,882
Cumberland	855	Lutherville	326	Sharpsburg	442	Federal Hill	2,106
Deer Park	2,441	Mechanicstown	520	Smithsburg	750	Little Allegheny	2,262
Edgemont	910	Mount Hope	440	Sunnyside	2,440	Piney	2,410
Emory Grove	652	Mt. St. Mary's Col.	72	Swanton	2,282	St. John Rock	2,930
Fairview	2,680	Newmarket	550	Sykesville	410	Sampson Rock	2,942
Frederick	336	New Windsor	440	Taneytown	493	Wolf Rock	2,796

MASSACHUSETTS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adams	798	Lawrence	65	Wellesley	140	Greylock	3,535
Amherst	258	Lowell	85	Westfield	147	Hazen	2,272
Andover	85	Natick	170	Wilcox	2,155	Perry	2,089
Athol	530	New Bedford	88	Winchendon	933	Potter	2,400
Attleboro	129	Newburyport	44	Williamstown	602	Race	2,395
Ayer	237	Newton Centre	165	Worcester	477	Remington	2,146
Boston	13	North Adams	704	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	South	2,200
Brookfield	606	Northampton	145	Adams	2,140	Spruce Hill	2,588
Bunker Hill Monument (ground)	83	Pepperell	205	Ashley	2,400	Tower	2,186
Concord	139	Pittsfield	1,013	Bald	2,624	Undine	2,195
Dorchester	73	Roxbury	20	Becket	2,200	Wachusett	2,108
Fall River	200	Somerville	26	Bryant	2,145	Wilcox	2,159
Fitchburg	433	Springfield	204	Darby	2,020	Williams	3,040
Framingham	185	Stockbridge Bowl	900	East	2,660	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gardner	1,034	Swampscott	42	Everett	2,624	Onota	1,100
Holyoke	79	Taunton	40	French	2,239	Otis Reservoir	1,422
		Turner's Falls	180	Frissell	2,420	Signal	1,680

MICHIGAN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adrian	810	Grand Island	990	Pontiac	935	Huron	1,532
Ann Arbor	878	Grand Rapids	642	Port Huron	596	Ive's Hill	1,632
Battle Creek	827	Houghton	606	Saginaw	589	McKay	1,627
Bay City	592	Ishpeming	1,402	Sault Ste. Marie	617	Parapine	2,023
Bessemer	1,486	Jackson	939	Summit	1,750	*Lakes, Etc*	*Feet.*
Cadillac	1,293	Kalamazoo	769	Tecumseh	809	Beaver	1,250
Cheboygan	598	Lansing	847	Wolverine	773	Crystal Falls	1,344
Detroit	602	Marquette	628	Ypsilanti	713	Gozebic	1,327
Dowagiac	758	Menominee	598	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Little	1,331
Fort Gratiot	590	Mount Clemens	603	Balsam	1,503	Otsego	1,280
Grand Haven	692	Niles	709	Haughton	1,511	Three	1,604

MINNESOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Albert Lea	1,230	Rochester	991	Clubfoot	1,756	Owl	1,731
Avoca	1,956	St. Cloud	1,027	Cross	1,810	Poplar	1,804
Clearwater	960	St. Paul	911	Read	3,050	Portage	1,817
Coteau des Prairies	1,960	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Iron	1,796	Rat	1,802
Faribault	1,003	Brule	2,044	Itaska	1,462	Rice	1,737
Fond du Lac	607	Giants Range	2,200	Little Lake	1,824	Round	1,791
Fort Ridgley	782	Mesabi Range	2,400	Little Pine	1,737	Rove	1,649
Fort Ripley	1,169	Misquah Hills	2,400	Little Trout	1,855	Sioux Falls	1,637
Fort Snelling	722	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Mayhew	1,796	Smoke	1,754
La Prairie	1,28	Abita	1,933	Mesabi	1,681	Spotted Rock	1,853
Mendota	722	Benton	1,754	Minn. Falls	1,041	Square	1,787
Minneapolis	828	Burntwood	1,782	Minnewashta	945	Sunrise	1,742
New Ulm	837	Camp	1,758	Meranda	1,733	Tamarack	1,715
Nicolette	980	Caribou	1,821	Misquah	1,855	Temperance River	1,760
Red Wing	685	Clearwater	1,661	Mount	1,652	Wing	1,816

MISSISSIPPI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Brookhaven	486	Enterprise	248	Holly Springs	592	Scooba	193
Columbus	191	Fayette	292	Jackson	291	Tupelo	270
Corinth	450	Greenwood	143	Laurel	241	Vicksburg	192
De Soto	210	Hattiesburg	146	Meridian	345	West Point	241

MISSOURI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Carthage	1,007	Independence	951	Missouri City	716	Springfield	1,350
Chillicothe	773	Jefferson City	555	Ozark	1,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Columbia	783	Joplin	979	Republic	1,316	Dean	859
Exeter	1,560	Kansas City	782	St. Joseph	874	Lone	896
Fayette	650	Liberty	853	St. Louis	455	Mineral Springs	1,475
Hannibal	473	Marshall	804	Sedalia	892	Willow Springs	1,254

MONTANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Assiniboine	2,595	Missoula	3,197	Emigrant	10,969	Columbia Falls	3.101
Benton	2,869	Needles	10,933	Gallatin	10,697	Como	4,167
Billings	3,117	Pyramid	10,720	Gordon Pass	7,400	Great Falls	3.331
Boulder	4,919	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Haskell Pass	4,149	Holland	3,950
Butte	5,484	Blackmore	10,196	Haystack	10,990	Kootenai Falls	1,987
Custer	2,727	Boulder Pass	5,662	Lewis & Clark Pass	6,323	Moss Agate	5,106
Fort Assiniboine	2,650	Conical	10,737	Lone	11,194	Rainy	4,000
Fort Custer	2,899	Cowen	11,190	Madison Pass	6,911	Tahwah	6,700
Fort Harrison	4,004	Crazy	11,178	Sphinx	10,844	Thermal	4,027
Helena	4,157	Delano	10,200	Twin Peaks	10,245	Waterton	4,245
Holland	10,400	Douglas	11,300	Ward	10,267	Wilder	5,741
Maginnis Fort	4,310	Electric	11,155	Wedge	10,508	Wildhorse	2,850

NEBRASKA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cody	3,095	Marsland	4,156	Funnel Rock	4,502	Signal Butte	4,583
Fort Kearney	2,119	Venango	3,588	Gape Rock	5,006	White River Summit	4,848
Fort Robinson	3,758	Weir	3,459	Hogback	5,084	Wildcat	5,038
Fort Sidney	5,086	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Niobrara Summit	5,323	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Harrison	4,849	Bald	4,420	Round Top	4,419	Bruce	1,200
Kearney	2,146	Bighorn	4,718	Scott's Bluff	4,662	Hay	3,824
Lincoln	1,154	Dome Rock	4,560	Sheep	4,507	Wood	2,857

NEVADA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Birchin	10,345	Davies	11,756	McKinney Pass	5,592	White Pine	11,277
Chalk Well	7,604	Desatoya	9,921	Mickey Pass	5,806	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Fort Churchill	4,319	Desert Creek	9,020	Mineral Pass	6,969	Antelope	7,201
Golconda	4,389	Diamond	10,634	Monument	10,085	Carson Hot Springs	4,592
Humboldt	4,241	Egan Pass	7,546	Oreana	9,380	Cold	6,137
Paradise Valley	4,500	Emigrant Pass	7,876	Pilot Knob	10,758	Crystal	5,782
Reno	4,499	French	10,779	Pinon Pass	6,533	Custer	5,843
San Juan	10,982	Geneva Pass	11,077	Poston	11,977	Hot	4,075
Silver City	4,940	Genoa	9,173	Roberts	10,132	Keyser	5,400
Truckee	5,100	Gibson Crest	11,000	Rose	10,800	Miller	6,220
Mountains.	*Feet*	Globe	11,237	Shell Creek Range	11,200	Mud Springs	4,900
Big Creek Pass	8,922	Gosinte	10,491	Shoshone	9,760	Pinto	5,683
Bonneville	11,200	Grafton	10,964	Silliman	11,623	Spring Valley	7,768
Bonpland	11,321	Grant	11,247	Slide	9,720	Summit	6,327
Bunker Hill	11,405	Hahn	11,298	Snow Valley	9,274	Tahoe	6,225
Callahan	10,208	Hot Springs	7,692	Spruce	11,041	Twin Lakes	7,843
Charleston	10,874	Indian Pass	9,057	Telescope	10,938	Washoe	5,046
Curtis	9,000	Inyo	11,337	Toyahe Dome	11,779	Winnemucca	3,875
Dalton	9,232	Ives Pass	6,672	Wheeler	13,058		

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bethlehem	1,187	Black	3,587	Lafayette	5,269	Shelburne Moriah	3,750
Cheshire	1,140	" Sand'h Dome	4,071	Liberty	4,472	South Bald Face	3,585
Colebrook	1,016	Boott Spur	5,520	Lincoln	5,098	" Carter	4,645
Crawford	1,892	Cannon	4,107	Little Monroe	5,204	" Twin	4,922
Fabyans	1,573	Carter Dome	4,860	Madison	5,380	Star King	3,915
Franconia	990	Cherry	3,600	Mad River	4,397	Tecumseh	4,003
Halfway House	3,940	Clay	5,554	Middle Carter	4,775	Terrace	3,670
Hanover	603	Clinton	4,275	Middle Moriah	3,775	Tom	4,040
Keene	470	Dartmouth	3,768	Mitten	3,080	Tri Pyramid	4,189
Lebanon	510	Deception	3,700	Monadnock	3,186	Vose Spur	4,235
Littleton	817	Eagle Head	4,216	Monroe	5,390	Washington	6,293
North Conway	521	Eastman	3,559	Moosilauke	4,810	" Lion's Head	5,016
Peterboro	724	Field	4,355	Moriah	4,065	" Nelson's Crag	5,615
Plymouth	473	Flume	4,340	Nancy	3,810	Waumbek	4,020
Sandwich Notch,		Franklin	5,028	Nelson Crag	5,000	Webster	3,876
Campton	1,754	Garfield	4,519	Newell Pk	5,313	White Face	4,057
Shelburne	701	Green	3,547	North Bald Face	3,605	Wild Cat	4,415
Sunapee	956	Guyot	4,509	" Carter	4,565	Willey	4,260
Swanzey	212	Hale	4,102	" Twin	4,783	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
White River Junction	369	Hancock	4,430	Osceola	4,352	Chesham	1,143
Woodstock	749	Hight	4,710	Passaconaway	4,116	Echo	1,926
Zealand Notch,		Huntington	3,730	Pemigewasset	4,420	Mountain	1,502
Bethlehem	3,385	Imp	3,735	Pleasant Dome	4,775	Pierce's Mill Pond	1,218
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Ingalls	3,570	Pliny	3,625	Profile	1,745
Adams	5,805	Isolation	3,970	Profile	4,114	Roosevel	1,435
" J. Q.	5,384	Jackson	4,012	Round	3,890	Sawyer	1,790
Anderson	3,725	Jefferson	5,725	Sable	3,540	Silver	1,321
Bald Face, N.	3,608	Kancauragus	3,700	Sam Adams	5,585	Starr	1,390
" Mountain	3,572	Kearsarge	3,260	Sandwich Dome	3,969	Stone	1,295
Bemis	3,709	Kinsman	4,200	Scar Ridge	3,816	Zealand	2,460

NEW JERSEY.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Afton	130	East Orange	173	Pompton	214	Culver Gap	1,319
Allamuchy	637	Essex	129	Port Jervis	441	Delaware Wat. Gap	1,456
Allen	897	Flemington	195	Princeton	209	Fern	1,003
Allendale	272	Ford	1,146	Ramsey	347	Green Pond	1,300
Andover	640	Fort Lee	314	Ridgefield	140	Hamburg	1,469
Arcola	50	Franklin Furnace	535	Ringoes	252	High Knob	1,799
Arlington	62	Frenchtown	132	Ringwood	339	High (Passaic Co.)	879
Asbury	436	Freehold	164	Rockaway	557	Hook	456
Baptistown	514	German Valley	545	Saddle River	269	Jenny Jump	1,130
Basking Ridge	375	Glen Gardner	413	Scotch Plains	154	Mohepinoke	1,140
Beacon Hill	373	Hackettstown	566	Snake Hill	203	Olive	1,150
Bedminster	177	Hibernia	551	Somerville	67	Pimple	1,088
Belvidere	264	Highlands, Navesink	200	Sparta	633	Pochuck	1,176
Belle Mead	100	Hohokus	192	Stanhope	873	Schooley	1,208
Beemerville	755	Hopatcong	912	Stockholm	966	Winbeam	1,023
Blairstown	348	Lakewood	55	Succasunna	707	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Boonton	413	Little Falls	190	Summit	1,015	Budd	993
Brick Church	184	Madison	248	Trenton	56	Cedar	1,113
Caldwell	411	Manunka Chunk	334	Two Bridges	956	Decker	806
Califon	484	Middletown	535	Unionton	376	Dixons	560
Camden	21	Milburn	162	Upper Macopin	1,067	Drake	581
Camp Gaw	381	Montclair	241	" Montclair	342	Dunker	1,010
Cedar Grove	270	Morristown	69	Verona	356	Green	1,045
Chapel Hill	68	Mount Hope	829	Washington	506	Greenwood	618
Charlotteburg	719	Navesink, Highlands	200	Westfield	128	Hanks	1,030
Chatham	234	Newfoundland	772	Whippany	205	High Knob	1,574
Chester	845	Newton	600	Whitehouse	176	Hopatcong	976
Clayton	123	Orange	187	Wortendyke	268	Hopewell	1,160
Clifton	124	Park Ridge	150	Wyckoff	343	Marcia	1,570
Clinton	347	Parsippany	331	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Land	1,500
Deckertown	441	Paterson	193	Allamuchy	1,229	Mashipacong	1,124
Delaware	288	Peapack	242	Bald Pate	1,192	Mud	1,244
Denville	523	Pennington	210	Blue	1,527	Round	1,359
Dingman	356	Phillipsburg	221	Catswamp	1,061	Sand	1,244
Dover	570	Pitman Grove	135	Cobb	1,169	Wawayanda	1,150
Egg Harbor	60	Plainfield	103	Copcras	1,243		

NEW MEXICO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Alameda	4,996	Abiquin	11,240	Osha	10,223	Bacon	7,189
Albuquerque	4,950	Agua Fria	10,965	Pelado	11,260	Beranda	7,494
Canon City	5,321	Baldy	12,623	Ponil Pass	9,848	Coyote	7,202
Cerro Blanco	14,269	Capitan Pass	7,398	San Antonio	10,833	Elk	7,415
Cimarron	6,385	Capitan Peak	10,023	Sandia	10,609	Galinis	7,673
Conrad (Fort)	4,576	Cone	12,690	Santa Clara	11,507	Gallo	7,587
Continental Divide	7,243	Costilla Pass	10,188	Santa Fé Baldy	12,661	Hedionda	7,149
Cummings (Fort)	4,778	Costilla	12,634	Taos Pass	9,282	Hot Springs	5,065
Defiance (Fort)	7,042	Ellzabeth	12,491	Taos	13,145	Kiowa	7,226
Deming	4,331	Lake	12,380	Taylor	11,389	Las Vegas Hot S.	6,726
Fort Bayard	6,040	Las Truncas	13,150	Thomas	11,275	Luera	7,585
Fort Craig	4,448	Magdalena	10,798	Thompson	10,546	Monica	7,602
Fort Union	6,750	Manzano	10,086	Thunder	9,122	Oak	7,204
Fort Wingate	6,649	Miembres	10,061	Truchas	13,275	Silver Springs	7,638
Marcy (Fort)	6,846	Nacimiento	10,045	United States	10,734	Thompson	7,607
Mescalero Agency	6,475	New York	10,594	Ute	10,151	Winter	7,182

NORTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Asheville	1,986	Weldon	105	Cold Spring	5,915	Mitchell	6,711
Biltmore	1,996	Wilmington	29	Craggy Pinnacle	5,945	Pickens Nose	4,822
Charlotte	747	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Deer	6,233	Pisgah	5,713
Durham	406	Alexander	6,447	Gibbs	6,591	Potato Top	6,393
Elizabeth City	8	Amos Plott's Balsam	6,278	Grandfather	5,964	Richland Balsam	6,370
Fayetteville	101	Balsam Cone	6,671	Grassy Ridge Bald	6,226	Rich Bald	5,368
Goldsboro	111	Big Craggy	6,068	Halry Bear	6,681	Roan High Bluff	6,287
Greensboro	837	Black Brother	6,619	Hallback	6,403	Rockstand Knob	6,002
Henderson	505	Bowlen Pyramid	6,348	Hardy	6,102	Rocky Face	6,031
Raleigh	363	Brother Plott	6,246	Jones Knob	6,209	Rocky Trail Peak	6,488
Salem	878	Buckley	6,599	Junaleska	6,223	Spruce Ridge Top	6,076
Sallsbury	765	Cattail Peak	6,611	Lickstone	5,707	Water Rock Knob	6,399
Skyuka	3,200	Chimney Peak	6,234	Lone Balsam	5,898	Yeates Knob	5,975

NORTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Beach	2,756	Minot	1,557	Antelope	2,411	Beaver Lake	1,970
Belfield	2,579	Sentinel Butte	2,709	Bear Butte	2,200	Cold Spring	1,984
Bismarck	1,672	Wahpeton	965	Butte St. Paul	2,300	Crystal	1,792
Fargo	903	Williston	1,854	Fryburg	2,768	Pleasant	1,603
Grand Forks	836			Sentinel Butte	2,709	Sully	2,575

OHIO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Akron	1,004	Dayton	745	Mentor	652	Washington	670
Alliance	1,081	Defiance	695	Mount Vernon	991	Welkton	731
Ashland	1,076	Delaware	927	Newark	872	Wellsville	687
Ashtabula	703	Elyria	755	Niles	912	Wilmington	1,033
Athens	656	Findlay	786	Palestine	880	Wooster	901
Bangorville	1,380	Fostoria	779	Portsmouth	525	Xenia	925
Bellaire	701	Fremont	630	Ravenna	1,138	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellefontaine	1,216	Gallipolis	561	Sandusky	632	Church	1,016
Bucyrus	1,006	Hamilton	600	Scioto	981	Claridon	1,366
Canal Dover	880	Hiram	1,260	Springfield	988	Little	1,248
Canton	1,031	Lancaster	841	Tiffin	756	Long's	1,103
Chillicothe	638	Lima	879	Toledo	590	Monroe	1,045
Cincinnati	722	Loraln	609	Urbana	1,031	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Circleville	707	Mansfield	1,158	Van Wert	782	Brush	1,129
Cleveland	686	Marietta	628	Wapakoneta	870	Geauga	1,039
Columbus	759	Marion	979	Warren	904	Monroe Falls	1,024
Conneaut	650	Massillon	952	Warrensville	1,214	Yellow Springs	1,017

OKLAHOMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alston	1,857	Enid	1,269	Marlo	1,288	Wayne	1,100
Hamlin	488	Fort Gibson	536	Minco	1,294	Whitehead	2,095
Chickaska	1,091	Gage	2,165	Ninnekah	1,077	Woodward	1,888
Clairmore	611	Goodwin	2,528	Oklahoma City	1,197	Ynkon	.....
Duncan	1,126	Guthrie	939	Purcell	1,092	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Earlboro	1,025	Hardom	2,124	Shattuck	2,231	Rush	1,288
Elreno	1,357	Hartshorne	704	Shawnee	1,041	Willow	1,109

OREGON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Baker	3,441	Cathedral Rock	8,175	Red Cone	7,577	Albert	4,209
Drew Valley	4,951	Cedarville	8,301	Scott	7,123	Big	4,553
Fort Klamath	4,200	Crater	7,425	Scott Peak	9,122	Corral	4,569
Fort Lane	1,207	Diamond	8,807	Siskiyou	7,662	Cottage	5,718
Lake View	5,060	Dutton Cliff	8,223	Sterling	7,377	Crater	6,177
Medford	1,397	Glacier	8,227	Sugarloaf	8,415	Curry	4,273
Pleasant Valley	3,751	Granite	8,990	Timber Crater	7,642	Harney	4,150
Roseburg	482	Hood	11,225	Timber	7,519	Mule	4,729
Siskiyou	4,135	Jefferson	10,523	Union	7,881	Multnomah Falls	44
Umatilla	247	Middle Sister	10,038	Vidal Cliff	8,228	North Twin	5,117
Warner Camp	5,730	Pauline	7,387	Yamax Butte	7,277	Silver	4,307
Watchman	8,125	Pitt	9,760	Yamsay	8,248	Stampede	4,196

PENNSYLVANIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alleghany Tunnel	2,126	Greensburg	1,091	Oil City	1,006	Titusville	1,184
Allegrippus	1,936	Harrisburg	318	Paoli	541	Towanda	754
Allentown	259	Haverford	389	Penn Yan	713	Tunkhannock	613
Altoona	1,192	Hazelton	837	Phillipsburg	854	Tyrone	911
Bedford	1,060	Hollidaysburg	953	Phoenixville	131	Uniontown	990
Berlin	2,176	Honesdale	986	Pittsburgh	759	Villa Nova	430
Berwick	505	Howard Hill	2,336	Pittston	768	Washington	485
Bethlehem	228	Huntington	650	Pocono Summit	1,859	Water Gap	296
Braddock	828	Johnstown	1,170	Pond Eddy	571	Waynesburg	728
Bradford	1,429	Kennett Square	260	Port Carbon	636	West Chester	420
Bryn Mawr	413	Lackawanna	635	Pottstown	147	Wheatland	834
Butler	1,012	Lackawaxen	649	Pottsville	611	White Haven	1,145
Carbondale	1,080	Lafayette	2,075	Reading	265	Wilkes-Barre	545
Carlisle	473	Lancaster	371	Renova	668	Williamsport	531
Chambersburg	620	Lansdale	359	Sandpatch Tunnel	2,284	Wyoming	557
Chestnut Hill	416	Lehigh	1,883	Sayre	776	York	381
Clearfield	1,107	Lewisburg	466	Schuylkill Haven	526	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Coatesville	379	Little Conemaugh	1,563	Scranton	744	Ararat	2,024
Columbia	257	Lockport	1,055	Sewickley	880	Bad	2,226
Corry	1,434	McKeesport	753	Sharon	855	Big Shiney	2,320
Crawford	2,097	Manunka Chunk	345	Shenandoah	1,268	Boar's Head	2,100
Cresco	1,202	Mauch Chunk	546	Shenango	987	Clarion Summit	2,020
Cresson	2,022	Meadville	1,078	Shickshinny	519	East	2,300
Devon	466	Media	210	Shippensburg	654	Miller	2,227
Doylestown	338	Mifflinburg	565	Shonola	649	Moosic	2,120
Easton	364	Milford	1,933	Shoo Fly Tunnel	1,622	North Knob	2,684
Erie	703	Montrose	1,658	Somerset	2,129	Pocahontas	2,660
Franklin	988	Mount Pocono	1,656	Starrucca	1,471	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gallitzin	2,165	Nanticoke	540	Susquehanna	531	Harney	1,226
Glen Onoko	593	Nay Aug	1,183	Tamaqua	787	Sandy	1,158
Greencastle	585	Newcastle	814	Tioga	1,055	Sulphur Springs	1,184

RHODE ISLAND.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*
Coventry	305	Quidnick	214	Bennett	662	Jerimoth	799
Cranston	78	Slocumville	136	Biscuit	603	Pine (Glocester)	760
Greene	427	Smithfield	263	Bowen	610	Pray (Glocester)	693
Kingston	250	Stillwater	186	Buck	728	Raccoon (W.Gr'nwich)	601
Nipmuc	275	Woonsocket	187	Chopmist	730	Rounds (Foster)	625
Olneyville	45	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	Durfee	805	Tourtellotte	684
Pascoag	392	Absalina	635	Howard	687	Weaver	601
Pawtucket	79	Bald (W. Greenwich)	630	Hygeia	700	Weeks	600

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Aiken	527	Florence	135	Newberry	502	Port Royal	3,436
Anderson	764	Furman University	1,074	Orangeburg	264	Spartanburg	693
Columbia	190	Greenville	966	Pickens	1,162	Sumter	169

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aberdeen	1,300	Mitchell	1,312	Crownhill	6,153	Warren	6,900
Blackhawk	3,494	Pluma	4,674	Custer	6,812		
Chamberlain	1,363	Pierre	1,441	Elk	6,423	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Custer	5,303	Portland	6,430	Harney	7,216	Hot	3,462
Deadwood	4,545	Silver City	4,592	Piedmont Butte	4,173	Lone Tree	1,882
Dumont	6,195	Vermillion	1,150	Richmond Hill	6,060	Sioux Falls	1,400
Lead City	5,089	Watertown	1,735	Terry	6,165	Whitewood	1,694

TENNESSEE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Athens	976	Nashville	435	Hangover	5,600	Saffard	6,535
Bristol	1,678	Sewanee	1,864	Henry	6,373	Silver Bald	5,594
Charlotte	650	Tennessee City	822	Hump	5,622	Snaky	5,795
Chattanooga	690	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Laurel	5,922	Thermometer	6,157
Chickamauga	691	Big Stone	5,614	Leconte	6,612	Three Brothers	5,907
Clarksville	394	Chimzy Knob	5,588	Love	6,443	Thunder Knob	5,682
Fairmount	1,950	Clingman Dome	6,619	Luftee Knob	6,232	Thunder Head	5,520
Henderson	429	Collins	6,188	Master Knob	6,013	Tricorner Knob	6,188
Hillsboro	1,055	Cross Knob	5,931	Mingus	5,694	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Jackson	425	Curtiss	6,568	Oconee	6,135	Beersheba	1,838
Jonesboro	1,734	Forney Ridge Park	5,037	Peck Peak	6,232	Blue	904
Knoxville	933	Great Bald	4,922	Raven Knob	6,230	Esteil	937
Mountain City	2,481	Guyot	6,636	Roan	6,313	Sulphur	913

TEXAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Abileue	1,718	Marathon	4,040	West Point	305	Clenga	5,227
Amarillo	3,615	Marion	652	Wichita Falls	943	Eagle	7,516
Austin	510	Painted Cave	4,003	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Major	5,822
Blodgett	5,805	Pecos City	2,581	Aguza	5,981	North Franklin	7,140
Cameron	402	Proctor	1,209	Baldy	8,382	Quitman	5,902
Carrollton	486	Rio Grande	3,461	Black	7,550	Sawtooth	7,748
Corsicana	427	Ryan	4,743	Blue	7,330	Timber	6,442
Dallas	422	San Angelo	1,847	Capote	6,185	Vilga	6,467
Denison	736	Talpa	1,948	Casket	6,180	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
El Paso	3,767	Texarkana	295	Cathedral	6,860	Arthur	3,371
Fort Worth	719	Texline	4,694	Chinati	7,730	McMillan's	3,309
Guadalupe	7,844	Wendell	4,221	Chispa	5,215	South	3,574

UTAH.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alta	9,265	Summit Valley	7,200	Hilgard	11,460	Tingley	10,260
Aspen	8,927	Three Lakes	5,380	Hillers	10,650	Tockewanna	13,458
Bowl Valley	7,600	Timpanogas	11,957	Hodges	13,500	Tomasaki	12,271
Cameron Fort	6,058	Tit Mesa	7,650	Horn Head	10,920	Tooele	10,396
Cisco	4,385	Utah Valley	5,200	Ibepah	12,101	Tokuhnikivatz	12,004
Cove Creek Fort	6,000	Wasatch	5,815	Johnson Pass	6,237	Tushar	12,146
Croyden	5,245	Waterpocket Fold	7,500	Lamotte	12,892	Twin	11,563
Deseret	4,541	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lewiston	10,623	Waas	12,319
Echo Park	5,080	Abajo	11,445	Leidy	12,250	Wasatch	11,147
Emma Park	7,570	Adams Head	10,360	Little Creek	10,010	Wasatch Plateau	11,000
Escalante Desert	5,000	Anderson	10,710	Logan	10,004	Wilson	13,300
Fort Duchesne	4,941	Aquarius Plateau	10,500	Lone	11,295	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Frisco	7,318	Baldy	11,730	Marsh	12,410	Antelope	5,390
Gooseberry Valley	8,600	Wasatch Plateau	10,250	Maroine	11,600	Bean	9,230
Grass Valley	7,500	Bartels	10,050	Marysville	10,359	Bear	5,911
Hell's Kitchen	7,641	Bear Valley	10,500	Midget Crest	11,414	Buckhorn	5,770
Logan	4,507	Beaver	12,085	Monroe	11,240	Cedar	5,100
Moraine Valley	10,000	Belknap	12,200	Musinia	10,940	Desert Springs	5,610
Ogden	4,310	Blue	11,071	Navajo	10,416	Ellen	5,940
Panguitch	7,000	Briems Head	11,260	Nebo	11,887	Fish Lake	8,790
Hayfields	7,500	Bruins Point	10,150	North Logan	10,004	Fish Spring	6,269
Pine Valley	6,000	Burro	12,834	Observatory	9,589	Great Salt Lake	4,218
Pleasant Valley	8,200	Clayton	11,889	Ogden	9,592	Hague	5,450
Potato Valley	7,000	Dalton	10,480	Peale	13,089	Hot Springs	4,238
Provo	4,532	Delano	12,240	Pennell	11,320	Indian	5,284
Rabbit Valley	7,500	Deseret	11,047	Pilot	10,720	Iron	5,420
Round Lake Valley	6,000	Desert	8,175	Pine Valley	10,250	Johnson	5,470
Salt Lake Desert	5,000	Dutton	10,800	Point Carbon	11,443	Kanab	5,310
San Pete Valley	6,200	Ellen	11,485	Provo	11,000	Mountain	5,741
San Rafael	4,200	Emmons	13,624	Sevier Pass	4,768	Odoriferous	6,610
Schofield	7,635	Fish Lake	11,578	Spanish Fort	9,970	Panguytch	8,130
Sevier Desert	5,400	Flaming Gorge	5,820	Stevenson	10,840	Salt Lake	4,345
Skull Valley	4,356	Frances	10,430	Table Cliff	10,070	San Francisco	6,527
Skumpah	6,142	Gilbert	13,687	Tantalus Point	10,670	Three Lakes	5,380
South Tent	11,240	Gunnison Butte	5,250	Terrell Ridge	11,380	Utah Lake	4,505
Spanish Valley	5,300	Hansel Pass	5,138	Terrell	11,600	White	7,950
Strawberry Valley	8,000	Harry	11,300	Thousand Lake	11,240	White Rock	5,542

VERMONT.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellows Falls	305	Randolph	698	Camel's Hump	4,088	Pico	3,967
Bennington	682	Roxbury	1,016	Eolus	3,148	Potato Hill	3,980
Brattleboro	228	Rutland	562	Equinox	3,816	Saltash	3,278
Burlington	109	St. Albans	390	Glastonbury	3,764	Shrewsbury	3,737
Colchester	326	St. Johnsbury	572	Green	3,436	Smith's	3,226
Enosburg Falls	436	Vergennes	176	Hogsback	3,648	Spruce	3,060
Guilford	410	Westminster	264	Haystack	3,462	Sterling	3,700
Halifax	1,600	Windsor	331	Jay	4,018	Stratton	3,859
Ludlow	1,080	Woodstock	680	Killington	4,241	Styles	3,404
Montpelier	488	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lincoln	4,078	Tabor	3,584
Northfield	739	Ascutney	3,320	Little Killington	3,951	Woodlawn	3,072
Norwich	400	Bald	3,124	Little Pico	3,134	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Poultney	430	Bear	3,320	Ludlow	3,372	Grout	2,225
Pownal	550	Blue Ridge	3,293	Mansfield	4,364	Little Winhall	2,390
Purchase-Tinmouth	2,544	Bromley	3,260	Mendon	3,837	Wallingford	2,157

VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Apple Orchard	4,246	Luray	819	Winchester	717	Pleasant	4,098
Bethel	548	Lynchburg	796	Woodstock	820	Point Lookout	4,523
Bristol	1,676	Martinsville	963	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Priest	4,080
Charlottesville	485	Paddy	4,477	Bald Knob	4,245	Rocky Knob	4,010
Clifton Forge	1,052	Powhatan	320	Buck	4,630	Roger's	5,719
Culpeper	512	Radford	1,773	Butt	4,135	Stony Mass	4,031
Danville	413	Rappahannock	275	Clinch	4,223	The Priest	4,080
Fairfax	382	Redrock	4,456	Corner Rock	4,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Front Royal	546	Roanoke	907	Elliott Knob	4,473	Barren Springs	1,908
Gordonsville	499	Salem	1,006	Flat Top	4,001	Big Springs	1,250
Harrisonburg	1,338	Sharon Springs	2,760	High Knob	4,188	Eggleston Springs	1,644
Hawksbill	4,066	Shenandoah	937	Hutchin's Rock	4,724	Foster Falls	1,960
Hot Springs	2,195	Staunton	1,387	Morris Knob	4,510	Glade Springs	2,074
Leesburg	321	Tazewell	2,513	Peak	4,230	Hot Springs	2,195
Lexington	946	Weyer's Cave	1,152	Peaks of Otter	4,001	Sharon	2,760

WASHINGTON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cascade Tunnel	3,350	Adams	12,470	Constance	7,777	Table	6,243
Chelan City	1,238	Alks	7,623	Ellinor	6,500	Tacoma Pass	3,430
Chealum	1,916	Angeles	6,000	Fitz Henry	8,088	Tchopalik	7,200
Davenport	2,420	Baker	10,827	Green River Pass	4,894	Yakima Pass	3,625
East Spokane	2,030	Bonaparte	6,000	Meadow Pass	3,248	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Ellensburg	1,513	Brothers	6,920	Miller	6,460	Calsisbell	2,110
Ephrata	1,268	Cadet	6,859	Olympus	8,150	Goat Lake	3,154
Fort Spokane	1,400	Cady Pass	6,147	Rainier	14,526	Kachess	2,236
Pomeroy	1,897	Calispell	6,905	Saint Helen's	10,000	Kitchelas	2,458
Snoqualmie	6,386	Carlton	6,080	Skalahum	7,400	Loon	2,440
Spokane	1,010	Cascade Pass	5,423	Skomegan	8,400	Medical	2,435
Waitsburg	1,270	Cascade Summit	4,030	Stampede Pass	3,980	Ratcheen	2,214
Winona	1,489	Chewelah	5,748	Stinger	6,299	Sister	2,449
Yakima	1,069	Cispus Pass	3,950	Stuart	9,470	Waits	1,816

WEST VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet*
Bluefield	2,557	Martinsburg	459	Bayard	4,150	Gregg Knob	4,310
Blue Sulphur Springs	598	Morgantown	963	Bear Wallow	4,030	Haines' Knob	4,130
Charleston	603	Moundsville	640	Beech Wallow	4,161	High Knob	4,710
Clarksburg	1,034	Parkersburg	616	Bickle Wallow	4,020	Hutton Knob	4,260
Fairmont	888	Piedmont	928	Big Spruce	4,652	Job Knob	4,359
Grafton	997	Princeton	2,469	Buck Knob	4,356	Little Spruce	4,360
Greenbrier	1,530	Roanoke	1,053	Cold Knob	4,318	Mike Knob	4,276
Harper's Ferry	277	Wheeling	645	Cunningham Knob	4,481	Sharp Knob	4,545
Huntington	567	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Gibson Knob	4,360	Spruce Knob	4,860
Kanawha Falls	669	Bald Knob	4,242	Grassy Knob	4,391	Yocum Knob	4,330

WISCONSIN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Appleton	709	Fond du Lac	780	Park Falls	1,497	Blue Mounds	1,396
Ashland	674	Gagen	1,645	Plum Lake	1,678	Garland Spur	1,438
Baraboo	861	Green Bay	591	Portage	813	Gibraltar Rock	1,240
Bessemer	1,492	Hixon	1,630	Prairie du Chien	659	Little Black	1,411
Cable	1,428	Hurley	1,502	Racine	627	Mount Horeb	1,226
Casnovia	1,520	Irma	1,509	Ripon	942	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Chelsea	1,528	Janesville	802	St. Croix Falls	921	Nebagen	1,137
Chippewa Falls	925	Kenosha	611	Sheboygan	589	Park Falls	1,497
Commonwealth	1,315	La Crosse	674	Spooner	1,093	Pelican	1,612
Curtis	1,375	Madison	867	Star Lake	1,683	Plum	1,678
Deer Brook	1,536	Manitowoc	592	Summit Lake	1,729	Rice	1,144
Dodgeville	1,249	Marinette	611	Superior	641	Shell	1,240
Dorchester	1,424	Menominee	807	Taylor's Falls	890	Solon Springs	1,236
Drummond	1,305	Milwaukee	742	Waukesha	825	Star	1,683
Eau Claire	840	Osceola	810	Wausau	1,219	Three	1,664
Elcho	1,639	Oshkosh	765	Worcester	1,608	Turtle	1,255

WYOMING.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cheyenne	6,054	Cedar	10,026	Joseph	10,300	Union	11,593
Cody	5,018	Chauvenet	13,000	Langford	10,779	Virginia	10,444
Encamp'nt Mead's	8,171	Cheyenne Pass	8,791	Leidy	11,177	Volcanic Cone	10,583
Fort Bridger	6,753	Chimney Rock	11,853	McDougall Pass	9,300	Washakie Needle	12,000
Fort Laramie	4,263	Chittenden	10,190	Medicine Butte	8,769	Washburne	10,346
Fort Russell	6,165	Coffin	11,376	Medicine	12,231	West Atlantic	12,634
Fort Sanders	7,175	Coulter	10,500	Mill	10,506	Whiskey	9,273
Fort Steele	6,510	Dead Indian	12,253	Moran	12,800	Wind River	13,499
Geyser Basin	7,400	Delliam	11,524	Needle	12,130	Windy	10,275
Hooker	12,900	Doane	10,718	Norris	10,019	Wyoming	11,490
Laramie	7,152	Elk	11,511	Pollux	11,081	Yount	11,700
Medicine Bow	6,566	Evans Pass	8,424	Quadrant	10,127	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Needles	9,700	Fawn Pass	9,000	Saddle	10,678	Beaver	7,415
Piedmont	7,077	Fremont	13,790	Sailor	10,046	Beaulah	7,530
Piney Fort	7,580	Front	12,259	Schurtz	10,900	Dome	8,822
Sheridan	3,738	Genie	12,546	Sheridan	10,385	Gibbon	7,838
Shoshone Geyser		Grand Encamp'nt	11,003	Silver Tip	10,400	Heart	7,475
Basin	7,837	Grand Teton	13,671	Smoothface	10,500	Hering	7,530
Sidney Fort	4,106	Gray	10,200	South Pass	7,397	Lewis	7,720
Tie Siding	7,894	Grosventre	11,570	Stevenson	10,420	Madison	8,300
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Hancock	10,235	Sunlight	11,977	Mammoth Hot S.	6,387
Abiathar	10,700	Hoback	10,818	Table	10,800	Mary	8,336
Atkins	10,700	Holmes	10,528	Taghu Pass	7,063	Mud Geyser	7,725
Atlantic	12,794	Humphreys	11,000	Temple	13,249	Riddle	8,000
Bald	10,760	Index	11,740	Teton Pass	8,464	Rock Springs	6,265
Bannock	10,300	Indian	10,929	Thompson Pass	8,686	Shoshone	7,749
Baronette	10,459	Inyan Kara	6,870	Thorofare Buttes	11,417	Sulphur Springs	7,008
Black Butte	8,170	Ishawooa Pass	9,870	Thunderer	10,300	Walbach Springs	6,927
Cathedral	10,600	Jones Pass	9,400	Turret	11,142	Yellow Stone	7,741

CANADIAN PEAKS.

IN THE ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Goodwin	11,600	Lefroy	11,400	Dawson	10,8[illegible]	Bonney	10 625
Victoria	11,500	Balfour	10,875	Sir Donald	10,643	Stephen	10,425

Greenland's only high Peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba, or "Star Mountain")	18,564	Ixtaccihuatl ("White Woman")	16,960	Nauhcampatepetl (Cofre de Perote)	13,400	Tancitaro	12.650
Popocatepetl ("Smoky Mt.")	17,540	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nevado de Colima	14,100	GUATEMALA.	
		Malinche	14,630	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tajamulco	13.800
						Tacana	13,300

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aconcagua	23,290	Illimani	21,181	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,000
Tupungato	23,000	Veladeres	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17,740
Seehama	22,349	Chuquibamba	21,000	Cotopaxi	1[illegible],500	Maipo	17,421
Cerro del Mercedio	22,000	Parinacota	20,950	Chimborazo	20,498	Ruiz	17,400
Huascaran	21,812	Antofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Sangay	17,124
Llullayaco	21,500	Nevado de Famantina	20,700	Arequipa	18,373	Santa Isabel	16,760
Chimborazo	21,424	Juncal	20,500	Herveo	18,350	Concha	15,400
Incanguassi	21,400	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	Tolima	18,320	Colima	15,400
Nevado de Sorata	21,286			El Potra	18,045		

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES.

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537
Cimi del Gelas	10,433

The lowest carriage-road pass is from Albenga to Garesslio (Col di San Bernardo), at an altitude of 3,301 feet. The highest pass is from Val Tinea to Valdieri (Col di Fremo Morta), a bridle path.

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Clamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Roche Melon	11,621
Mont Tabor	10,436

The lowest pass, a footpath, is from Bardonneche to Briancon, at an altitude of 5,873 feet. The highest pass that is a footpath is from Crissola to Abries, 9,827 feet high. The Mont Canis Pass, where there is a railroad and also a carriage road, is from Susa to Lanslebourg, 6,772 feet up.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Allefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973
Pic d' Olan	11,739

The highest footpath across, 9,154 feet up, is by the Col de Galibier, from Briancon to St. Michel. The only carriage road, 6,791 feet high, is from Monestier to Bourg d' Oisans, by the Col de Lautaret.

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassce	12,137

There is a carriage road (7,192 feet up), through the Pass of Little St. Bernard, from Bourg St. Maurice to Aosta. The highest bridle-path pass (9,500 feet up) is through the Col de Lauzon, from Cogne to Val Savaranche.

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dent Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164
Rothhorn (Moming)	13,855
Grandes Jorasses	13,799
Strahlhorn	13,750
Dent d' Herens	13,714
Breithorn	13,685
Aiguille Verte	13,527
Gobelhorn	13,363
Aguille de Bionnassay	13,324
Weissmies	13,225
Fletschhorn	13,176
Grand Cornier	13,022

There is a bridle path through Great St. Bernard Pass (8,120 feet up), from Orsieres to Aosta; also one through the Augstbord Pass (9,515 feet up), from Gruben to St. Niklaus. There is a carriage road as well as a railroad through the Simplon Pass (6,595 feet up), from Brieg to Domo d' Ossola. In this, as in other ranges of the Alps, most of the high passes are glaciers.

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Aletschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bietschhorn	12,969
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041
Doldenhorn	11,965
Galenstock	11,956
Sustenhorn	11,519

There is a bridle-path through the Surenen Pass (7,562 feet up), from Engelberg to Altdorf, and one through the Susten Pass (7,440 feet up), from Meyringen to Wasen.

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Claridenstock	10,709
Piz Tumbif	10,663
Hausstock	10,355

There is a carriage road through the Oberalp Pass (6,732 feet up), from Dissentis to Andermatt, and a bridle path through the Panixer Pass (7,907 feet up), from Ilanz to Elm.

LEPONTINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Leone	11,696
Piz Valrhein	11,148
Blinnenhorn	10,932
Monte Basodine	10,748
Tambohorn	10,748
Ofenhorn	10,728
Wasenhorn	10,628

The highest footpath (8,165 feet up), is through the Lochliberg Pass, from Reichenau to Splugen. There is a carriage road through the Furka Pass (7,992 feet up), from Obergestelen to Hospenthal. There is a carriage road and a railroad through the St. Gothard Pass (6,936 feet up), from Hospenthal to Airolo.

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Piz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

The highest bridle-path is through the Septimer Pass (7,582 feet up), from Casaccia to Molins. The highest footpath is through the Sertig Pass (9,062 feet up), from Scanfs to Bergun. The highest carriage road is through the Bernina Pass (7,658 feet up), from Pontresina to Poschlabo.

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Laris	10,889

There is a carriage road through the Tonale Pass (6,483 feet up), from Edolo to Val di Sole. There is a footpath (7,500 feet up), from Sondrio to Val Seriana, through the Paso del Salto.

VINDELICIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Zugspitz	9,716
Lavatscherspitz	9,081

There is a carriage road through the Arlberg Pass (5,902 feet up), from Bludenz to Landeck.

NORTHERN NORIC ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Dachstein	9,845
Thorstein	9,677
Uebergossenealp	9,643
Watzmann	8,988

A carriage road runs through the Thurn Pass (4,371 feet up), from Kitzbuhel to Mittersill.

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

There is a carriage road through the Reschen Scheideck Pass (4,596 feet up), from Landeck to Meran.

STYRIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Hafnereck	10,044
Hoch Goling	9,383
Markkahrspitz	9,245
Faschauner Nock	9,130

There is a carriage road through the Turrach Pass (5,825 feet up), from Feldkirchen to Tansweg.

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10 798
Monte Tofana	10.724

There is a carriage road through the Passo di Tresassi (7,073 feet up), from Andraz to Cortina.

SOUTHEASTERN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Kellerwand	9,500
Terglou	9,371
Monte Paraiba	9,097
Job di Montaslo	9,000

There is a carriage road through the Cartischer Joch Pass (5,363 feet up), from Sillian to Tilliach.

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Posset s	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478
Pic d' Estats	10,305
Pic d' Oo	10,220
Pic de Maupas	10,200
Pic de Montcalm	10,103

THE CAUCASUS RANGE (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
El Bruz	18,470
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,052
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,546
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Tetnuld	15,918
Ushba	15,409
Adalkhokh	15,274
Alagoz	13.500

ALTITUDES IN AFRICA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori	20,150
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1—Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger. E. Africa	19,710
	17,570
Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150
Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277
Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000
Pico de Teide, Teneriffe (Canary Islands)	12,200

AUSTRALASIA.

Mountain and Country.	*Feet.*
Charles Louis, New Guinea	18,000
Cook, New Zealand	12,350

ALTITUDES IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Scawfell Pike	3,166
Scawfell	3,100
Helvellyn	3,055
Skiddaw	3,022
Fairfield	2,950
Great Gable	2,925
Bowfell	2,914
Rydal Head	2,910
Pillar	2,893
Saddleback	2,787
Grasmoor	2,756
Red Pike	2,750
High Street	2,700
Grisedale Pike	2,680
Coniston Old Man	2,577
Hill Bell	2,500
Harrison Stickle / Pike o' Stickle (Langdale Pikes)	2,400 / 2,300

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Carrock Fell	2,110
High Pike, Caldbeck Fells	2,101
Causey Pike	2,030
Black Combe	1,919
Lord's Seat	1,728
Honister Crag	1,700
Wansfell	1,590
Whinfell Beacon, near Kendall	1,500
Cat Bell	1,448
Latrigg	1,160
Dent Hill	1,110
Benson Knot, near Kendal	1,098
Loughrigg Fell	1,108
Penrith Beacon	1,020
Mell Fell	1,000
Kendall Fell	6 8
Scilly Bank, near Whitehaven	500

Mountains (Passes).	*Feet.*
Sty Head	1,250
Haws, between Buttermere Dale and Newlands	1,160
Kirkstone	1,200
Haws, between Buttermere and Borrowdale	1,100
Dunmail Raise	720
Highest English mountain, Scawfell Pike, Cumberland	3,166
Highest Welsh mountain, Snowdon, Carnarvonshire	3,571
Highest Irish mountain, Gurrane Tual, Kerry	3,404
Highest Scottish mountain, Ben Nevis, Inverness	4,406

Lakes.

NAME.	Length, Miles.	Breadth, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Height Above Sea, Feet.	NAME.	Length, Miles.	Breadth, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Height Above Sea, Feet.
Windermere	10	1	240	116	Ennerdale Water	2¼	½	80	.....
Ullswater	9	1	210	380	Esthwaite Water	2	⅛	80	198
Coniston Water	6	½	160	105	Buttermere	1¼	½	.....	247
Bassenthwaite Water	4	1	68	210	Grasmere	1¼	⅛	180	180
Derwentwater	3	1½	72	222	Lowes Water	1	½	.....	.....
Crummock Water	3	¾	132	240	Brother's Water	¾	½	.....	.....
Wast Water	3	½	270	160	Rydalmere	½	⅛	.....	156
Hawes Water	3	½	.....	443	Red Tarn, Helvellyn	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Thirlemere	2¾	½	108	473	Sprinkling Tarn, Borrowdale	.....	.....	.....	1,900

Waterfalls.

Name and Situation.	*Height, Feet.*
Scale Force, southwest side of Crummock Lake	156
Barrow Cascade, east side of Derwentwater	124
Lodore Cascade, east side of Derwentwater	100
Colwith Force, Little Langdale	90
Airey Force, west side of Ullswater	80
Dungeon Gill Force, southeast side of Langdale Pikes	80
Stock Gill Force, Ambleside	70
Birker Force, south side of Eskdale	60
Stanley Gill Force, south side of Eskdale	60
Sour Milk Force, south side of Buttermere	60
Upper Fall, Rydal, Rydal Park	50
Skelwith Force, on stream flowing from Elter Water	20

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100	Vettis, Norway	950
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Victoria, Africa	400
Kaieteur, British Guiana	800	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Voringfos, Norway	600
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Missouri, Montana	90	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yguassu, Brazil	210
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Murchison, Africa	120	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180		

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The height in feet above sea level of the waterfalls in Yosemite Valley is as follows—Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernal, 5,044; Illilouette, 5,816; Bridalvell, 4,787; Ribbon, 7,008; Widows Tears, 6,466.

THE VOLCANOES OF HAWAII.

The entire group of Hawaiian Islands, 20 in number, extending in a chain for hundreds of miles, is of volcanic origin, though some of the islets and reefs are but the wave-battered remnants of volcanoes whose fires died out long ago. The island of Hawaii has been formed by the coalescence of many recently formed volcanoes. The walls of the crater of the active volcano of Kilauea, on this island, are broken down on one side, giving access to its "lake of fire." This volcano has not always been gentle in its ways, but it is now so well behaved that the visitor can stand safely on the edge of its fiery pit and, if the volcano is active, watch the molten rock boiling and spouting 100 to 300 feet below. Sometimes many fountains throw up jets of glowing sulphurous lava and light up with ghastly glare the frowning crags that rim the crater. Then, suddenly and with deafening detonations, the jets rush together and convert the lake into a burning, seething, roaring mass, making a scene to which few others in the world are comparable. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, and a neighboring volcanic cone, Mauna Kea, both nearly 14,000 feet above the sea, are among the highest island mountains in the world. On the other islands of the Hawaiian group there are volcanic mountains scarcely less interesting. The crater of Haleakala, in the summit of East Maui, 10,000 feet above sea level, is one of the largest extinct craters in the world and is as well preserved as if its fires had been extinguished but a few years, instead of perhaps several hundred years ago.

The active volcanoes of Hawaii give a wonderful demonstration of the processes by which all these island mountains have been built up from the great depths of the ocean. Since the days of Capt. Cook, geologists and others who are interested in the problems of volcanoes have visited the Hawaiian Islands and written about them. Near the base of these mountains of igneous rock lie fields of sugar cane, which are just now of special interest. They are supplied with water from mountain streams and from wells and drainage tunnels that tap underground supplies.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

(From American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.)

TABLE I.—*Poisons for which an emetic is always given first.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment (Besides Emetic).
UNKNOWN.....	.....	Stimulants; soothing liquids.
ALCOHOL: In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.	Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.	Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.
ARSENIC: Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.	Severe pain in stomach, purging, severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.	Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½-ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.
LEAD: Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.	Throat dry, metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.	½ ounce Epsom salts in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.
OPIUM: Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.	Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.	May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.
PHOSPHORUS: In matches, phosphorus paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.	Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.	Epsom salts, ½ ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.
PTOMAINE: Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk, or ice cream.	Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.	Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.
STRYCHNINE—NUX VOMICA: Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals and in some vermin killers.	Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.	Powdered charcoal, if possible in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions.

TABLE II.—*Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
MERCURY: Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.	Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips, and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shriveled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.	First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.
NITRATE OF SILVER: Lunar caustic.	Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first white then turns black.	Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stimulants.

TABLE III.—*Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Strong corrosive acids: 1. ACETIC. 2. HYDROCHLORIC (spirits of salt). 3. NITRIC (aqua fortis). 4. SULPHURIC (vitriol).	Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Wherever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from swelling of throat, great prostration and shock.	An alkali to neutralize acid. Best, Magnesia or chalk in water, given frequently and freely. Lime, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or even wood ashes may all be used for alkali, or ammonia, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better, as they are less irritating. Afterwards, soothing liquids, milk milk and egg, olive oil. Stimulants are practically always required. If acid has entered air passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia.

TABLE III.—*Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.—Continued.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel).	Much like corrosive acids just named, but not so much burning of lips, etc.	Magnesia, chalk, and water or limewater to neutralize acid. Then 1 ounce of castor oil and stimulants freely.
CARBOLIC ACID (phenol): (Very commonly used in attempts at suicide).	It is also a powerful corrosive poison which causes great pain and vomiting. Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, black.	Rinse mouth with pure alcohol. If grown person, should swallow 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. Follow this in 5 minutes with 2 tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; 3 or 4 raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants always, and keep warm.
Strong caustic alkalies: 1. AMMONIA: Strong ammonia, ammonia liniment, camphor liniment. 2. LIME: Quicklime. 3. POTASH: Caustic potash. 4. SODA: Caustic soda.	Much like corrosive acids. Immediate severe burning, pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purging. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.	An acid to neutralize alkali. Vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids, stimulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchief.

CAUTION: In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtained except oil, and give it at once.

CHIEF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

(By W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Gardens, Bronx Park.)

The dates are those when the collections were founded.

Africa—
Algiers, Jardin d'essai (Hamma), 1904.
Alexandria, Nouzha Garden, 1907
Giza, Cairo, 1891
Zagazig, 1911.
Bloemfontein.
Bulawayo, North Park, 1911.
Durban, Mitchell Park.
Johannesburg, Eckstein Park.
Matopo, S. Rhodesia, Rhodes Park, 1903.
Pretoria, Nat'l. Zoological Gardens, 1898.
Khartoum, 1901.
Merowe, Dongola, 1901.
Singa, 1907. Branch of Giza.

America, North—
Toronto, High Park.
Toronto, Riverdale Park, about 1900.
Vancouver Stanley Park.

United States—
Anaconda, Mon., Washoe Park.
Atlanta, Ga., Grant Park.
Auburndale, Mass., Norumbega Park, 1898.
Baltimore, Md., Druid Hill Park
Boston, Mass., Franklin Park, 1912.
Brooklyn, Prospect Park.
Buffalo, N. Y., The Park, 1895.
Butte, Mon., The Gardens.
Cedar Rapids, Ia., City Park, 1908
Cincinnati, 1875.
Chicago, Lincoln Park.
Cleveland, Wade Park, 1893.
Columbus, Ohio, Olantangy Park.
Davenport, Ia., Fizerary P'k., 1910.
Denver, Col., City Park.
Des Moines, Ia., Grandview Park.
Detroit, Mich., Belle Isle Park.
Kansas City, Mo., Swoper Pk., 1908
Lafayette, Ind., 1911.
Lexington, Mass., Lexington Park, 1903.
Los Angeles, Cal., Eastlake Park
Memphis, Tenn., Overton Pk., 1908
Milwaukee, Wis., Wash. Pk., 1905.
Minneapolis, Longfellow Gardens.
Muncie, Ind., 1911.
New York, Central Park.
New York, Zoological Park (Bronx Park), 1898.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 1908.
Omaha, Neb., Riverview Park.
Philadelphia, Fairmount Pk., 1859.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Highland Park.
Portland, Ore., City Park, 1899.
Providence, Roger Williams Park.
Pueblo, Col., City Park.
Reading, Pa., 1911.
Rochester, N. Y., Seneca Park.
St Joseph, Mo., Krug Park.
St. Louis, Mo., Forest Park.
St. Paul, Minn., Como Park.
Salt Lake City, Liberty Park.
San Francisco, Golden Gate Park.
Seattle, Woodland Park.
Spokane, Manito Park.
Springfield, Mass., Forest Park.
Tacoma, Point Defiance Park.
Toledo, Otway Park, 1900.
Troy, N. Y., Zoological Park.
Washington, Nat'l Zoological Park.
Wichita, Kan., Riverside Park.

West Indies—
Barbados, Government Park.

America, South—
Buenos Ayres, 1874.
La Plata, in Museum Garden.
Mendoza, about 1908.
Para, Museu Goeldi.
Rio de Janeiro.
Sao Paulo, near Santos.
Conception, small menagerie in Quinta.
Santiago, Quinta Normal.
Lima.
Montevideo, Villa Dolores.

Asia—
Rangoon, Victoria Memorial, 1906.
Canton, 1911.
Peking, 1906.
Saigon, Cochin-China.
Baroda, State Garden.
Bombay, Victoria Gardens, 1870.
Calcutta, 1875.
Jaipur, 1875, kept up by Maharaja
Lahore.
Madras, 1858.
Mysore, 1892, kept up by Maharaja
Pershawur, 1909.
Secunderabad, Hyderabad.
Trivandrum, Travancore, 1859.
Kyoto, Okazaki Park, 1903.
Osaka, in Museum Grounds.
Tokyo, Uyeno Park, 1881, Imperial.

Australasia—
Adelaide, 1879.
Brisbane, Yaronga Park, 1912.
Hobart, Tasmania, Beaumaris.
Melbourne, 1857.
Perth, 1898.
Rockhampton, Queensland (Australian fauna).
Sydney, 1879.
Wellington, New Zealand, 1908.

Europe—
Cracow, Park Krakowski.
Schönbrunn, Vienna, 1752, Imperial Menagerie.
Antwerp, 1843.
Birmingham, bot. and menag., 1910.
London, Regent's Park, 1828.
Manchester, Belle Vue, 1836.
Woburn, Beds., Duke of Bedford's.
Dublin, Phoenix Park, 1830.
Edinburgh, 1913.
Cardiff, Victoria Park, about 1903.
Bulgaria, Sofia.
Copenhagen, 1859.
Lyons, Parc de la Tete d'or, 1857.
Marseilles, 1855.
Paris, Jardin des Plantes, 1793.
Toulouse, in Jardin des Plantes.
Berlin, 1844.
Cologne, 1860.
Dresden, 1861.
Dusseldorf, 1874.
Frankfort-on-Main, 1858.
Hamburg, 1863.
Hamburg, Stellingen, 1902.
Hanover, 1863.
Karlsruhe, 1864.
Königsberg, 1896.
Leipsic, 1876.
Mulhausen, I. E., 1868.
Munich, 1910, society.
Munster, I. W., 1868.
Nuremberg, 1912.
Stuttgart, Doggenburg, about 1907.
Athens.
Amsterdam, 1838.
Hague, 1863.
Rotterdam, 1857.
Budapest, reopened 1912.
Rome, 1911.
Lisbon, Parque des Laranjeiras, 1883.
Bucharest.
Ascania Nova.
Helsingfors, Finland, 1888.
Moscow, 1864.
Petrograd.
Warsaw, Poland, 1911.
Barcelona, 1892.
Madrid, 1774.
Basel, 1874.

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.
1807	1873	Agassiz, L. J. R.	Scientist.	1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman.
1763	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant.	1737	1793	Hancock, John	Signer.
1810	1891	Barnum, P. T.	Showman.	1838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry W.	Preacher.	1832	1881	Hayes, I. I.	Explorer.
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher.	1736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman.
1800	1872	Bennett, James G.	Newspaper.	1812	1886	Hoe, R. M.	Inventor.
1841	1918	Bennett, J. G., 2d	Newspaper.	1819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor.
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman.	1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Agnostic.
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Hunter.	1747	1792	Jones, Paul	Naval.
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist.	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	Soldier.
1756	1836	Burr, Aaron	Statesman.	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher.
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	Newspaper.	1734	1806	Morris, Robert	Financier.
1808	1873	Chase, Salmon P.	Jurist.	1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	Inventor.
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	Philanthropist
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer.	1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder.
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman.	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist.
1796	1856	Clayton, John M.	Statesman.	1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	Soldier.
1845	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout.	1733	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman.
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	Lawyer.	1754	1832	Red Jacket (Indian)	Chief.
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Philanthropist	1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Patriot.
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Hunter.	1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	Soldier.
1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	Soldier.	1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	Soldier.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	Newspaper.	1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman.
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	Confederate.	1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval.	1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Adventurer.
1838	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral.	1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffrage.
1817	1895	Douglass, Fred. (colored)	Freedman.	1812	1883	Stephens, Alex.	Statesman.
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionist.	1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant.
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Bridge builder	1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist.
1604	1690	Eliot, John	Missionary.	1859	1918	Sullivan, John L.	Pugilist.
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor.	1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher.
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman.	1768	1813	Tecumseh (Indian)	Chief.
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral.	1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman.
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Cable	1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Soldier.
1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	Explorer.	1823	1878	Tweed, William M.	Politician.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways.
1805	1879	Garrison, W. Lloyd	Abolitionist.	1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman.
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant.	1765	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor.
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Railways.	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibitionist.
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist.	1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Mormon.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Newspaper.				

AUTHORS OF NOTE.

AMERICAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	Fiction.	1779	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet.
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos. B.	Fiction.	1826	1894	Larcom, Lucy	Poet.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	Poet.	1833	1888	Locke, David R.	Humor.
1780	1851	Audubon, J. J.	Naturalist.	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	Poet.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	History.	1813	1891	Lossing, Benjamin J.	History.
1755	1812	Barlow, Joel	Poet.	1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet.
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Br.	Fiction.	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet.
1794	1878	Bryant, William C.	Poet.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G.	Humor.
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	Poet.	1779	1863	Moore, Clement C.	Poet.
1802	1880	Child, Lydia M.	Miscellaneous.	1814	1877	Motley, J. L.	History.
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L.	Humor.	1850	1896	Nye, Edgar W.	Humor.
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction.	1737	1809	Paine, Thomas	Politics.
1845	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction.	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	History.
1812	1894	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor	History.	1791	1852	Payne, John H.	Poet.
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm.	Editorial.	1779	1860	Paulding, J. K.	Biography.
1787	1879	Dana, R. H.	Poet.	1785	1866	Pierpont, Rev. John	Hymns.
1815	1882	Dana, R. H. jr.	Biography.	1811	1849	Poe, Edgar Allen	Poet.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	Poet.	1790	1859	Prescott, William H.	History.
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Religion.	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buch	Poet.
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edw.	Fiction.	1762	1824	Rowson, Susan	Fiction.
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph W.	Essay.	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet.
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet.	1789	1867	Sedgwick, Cath. M.	Fiction.
1817	1881	Fields, Jas. T.	Biography.	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.	Poet.
1842	1901	Fiske, John	History.	1806	1870	Simms, W. Gilmore	Fiction.
1706	1790	Franklin, Benjamin	Biography.	1833	1908	Stedman, Edw. Clar.	Poet.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Politics.	1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet.
1793	1863	Goodrich, Samuel G.	Geography.	1812	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction.
1822	1909	Hale, Edw. Ev.	Essay.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Travel.
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Green	Poet.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet.
1848	1908	Harris, Joel C.	Humor.	1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.	Philosopher.
1839	1902	Hart, Bret	Fiction.	1791	1871	Ticknor, George	History.
1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Fiction.	1827	1905	Wallace, Lew.	Fiction.
1830	1886	Hayne, Paul	Poet.	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus	Humor.
1819	1881	Holland, J. G.	Poet.	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essay.
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	Poet.	1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Dictionary.
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos.	Songs.	1753	1794	Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd).	Poet.
1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet.	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt.	Poet.
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction.	1807	1892	Whittier, John G.	Poet.
1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction.	1807	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P.	Essay.

ENGLISH.

Born.	Died	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died	Name.	Subject.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet.	1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics.
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy.	1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet.
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction.	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet.
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays.	1480	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics.
1615	1691	Baxter, Richard	Religion.	1200	1259	Paris (Matthew of)	History.
1586	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama.	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Biography.
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political.	1688	1744	Pope, Alex	Poet.
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law.	1592	1644	Quarles, Francis	Poet.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	Biography.	1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter	History.
1820	1849	Brontë, Anne	Fiction.	1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction.
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet.	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction.
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion.	1763	1855	Rogers, Samuel	Poet.
1730	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays.	1828	1882	Rosetti, D. Gab	Poet.
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet.	1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art.
1612	1680	Butler, Samuel	Poet.	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction.
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet.	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet.	1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics.
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	History.	1771	1845	Smith, Sidney	Essays.
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet.	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction.
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T	Poet.	1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet.
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama.	1552	1599	Spenser, Edm	Poet.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet.	1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science.
1800	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution.	1671	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays.
1661	1731	De Foe, Daniel	Fiction.	1713	1768	Sterne, Lawrence	Fiction.
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essays.	1850	1895	Stevenson, Robert L	Fiction.
1812	1872	Dickens, Charles	Fiction.	1796	1874	Strickland, Agnes	History.
1805	1881	D'Israeli, Benjamin	Fiction.	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction.
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet.	1837	1909	Swinburne, Alg. C	Poet.
1819	1880	Eliot, George	Fiction.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jere	Religion.
1707	1757	Fielding, Henry	Fiction.	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet.
1688	1732	Gay, John	Fables.	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M	Fiction.
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	History.	1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet.
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	Poet.	1740	1778	Toplady, A. M	Hymns.
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet.	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction.
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet.	1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion.
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet.	1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientific.
1711	1776	Hume, David	History.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling.
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns.
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama.	1720	1793	White, Gilbert	Nat. History.
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet.	1095	1142	William (of Malmesbury)	History.
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays.	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet.
1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion.	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama.
1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy.	1324	1384	Wycliffe, John	Religion.
1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B	Essays.	1684	1765	Young, Edw	Poet.

FRENCH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1079	1142	Abelard, Pierre	Philosophy.	1850	1893	Maupassant, Guy	Fiction.
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore	Fiction.	1803	1870	Merimee, Prosper	Fiction.
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, P	Drama.	1622	1673	Molier, Jean B	Drama.
1780	1857	Beranger, Pierre	Poet.	1533	1592	Montaigne, Mich	Essays.
1707	1778	Buffon, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Essays.
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, Fr	Philosophy.	1495	1553	Rabelais, Fr	Stories.
1445	1509	Comines, Phil	History.	1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama.
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy.	1823	1892	Renan, Ernest	Religion.
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama.	1661	1741	Rollin, Chas	History.
1792	1867	Cousin, Victor	Metaphysics.	1712	1778	Rousseau, J. J	Essays.
1769	1832	Cuvier, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1737	1814	Saint Pierre, J. H	Fiction.
1840	1897	Daudet, Alph	Fiction.	1804	1876	Sand, Geo	Fiction.
1596	1650	Descartes, Rene	Philosophy.	1626	1696	Sevigne, Mme. de	Letters.
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia.	1766	1817	Stael, Mme. de	Fiction.
1803	1870	Dumas, Alex	Fiction.	1804	1857	Sue, Eugene	Fiction.
1651	1715	Fenelon, Fran	Fiction.	1828	1893	Taine, H. Adol	History.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Oct	Fiction.	1797	1877	Thiers, Louis	History.
1621	1695	Fontaine, Jean	Fables.	1805	1859	Tocqueville, A. C. de	History.
1337	1410	Froissart, Jean	History.	1828	1905	Verne, Jules	Fiction.
1787	1874	Guizot, Fran	History.	1757	1820	Volney, Const	Agnosticism.
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Fiction.	1694	1778	Voltaire, Fr	Essays.
1661	1741	Le Sage, A. R	Fiction.	1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction.

GERMAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1812	1882	Auerbach, Berth	Fiction.	1814	1873	Muhlbach, Louise	Fiction.
1762	1814	Fichte, J. G	Philosophy.	1823	1900	Muller, Max	Philosophy.
1816	1896	Freytag, Gustav	Fiction.	1720	1797	Munchausen, Baron	Fiction.
1749	1832	Goethe, J. W	Poet.	1789	1850	Neander, J. A	History.
1785	1863	Grimm, J. L	Philosophy.	1776	1831	Niebuhr, B. G	History.
1786	1859	Grimm, W. K	Philosophy.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leop. von	History.
1770	1831	Hegel, Geo. W	Philosophy.	1763	1825	Richter, J. P. F	Humor.
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet.	1779	1859	Ritter, Carl	Geography.
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. von	Travel.	1494	1578	Sachs, Hans	Poet.
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy.	1819	1893	Schaff, Philip	History.
1646	1716	Leibnitz, G. W	Philosophy.	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Poet.
1803	1873	Liebig, Baron von	Chemistry.	1767	1845	Schlegel, Wilhelm	Critic.
1483	1546	Luther	Religion.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeology.
1817	1903	Mommsen, Th	History.	1788	1860	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy.

DANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1805	1875	Andersen, Hans Chr....	Tales.	1809	1876	Muller, F. P.....	Poet. Dram.
1587	1637	Arreboe, Anders.....	Poet.	1480	1554	Pedersen, Chr.....	Relig.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludwig.....	History.	1791	1862	Petersen, Niels.....	History.
.....	1244	Harpestrings, Henry....	Medicine.	1756	1821	Pram, Chr. H.....	Tales, Poet.
1789	1862	Ingemann, B. S.....	Fict. Poet.	.....	1607	Rauch, Hierony.....	Drama.
1634	1703	Kingo, Thos.....	Poet.	1751	1833	Treschow, Niels.....	Philosophy.
1783	1857	Molbech, Chr.....	Hist. Crit.				

ITALIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1749	1803	Alfieri, Vittorio.....	Poet, Drama.	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nic.....	History.
1474	1533	Ariosto, Ludov.....	Poet.	1304	1374	Petrarch, Franc.....	Poet.
1313	1375	Boccaccio.....	Tales.	1773	1842	Sismondi, J. C.....	History.
1265	1321	Dante, Aligh.....	Poet.	1544	1595	Tosso, Torq.....	Poet.
1564	1642	Galileo, Galilei.....	Scientist.				

SPANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1332	1407	Ayala, Pedr. L. de.....	Poet.	1534	1597	Herrera, Ferd.....	Poet.
1193	1268	Berceo, Gonz.....	Poet.	1300	1360	Hita, J. R. de.....	Poet.
1600	1681	Calderon, Pedro.....	Drama.	1760	1828	Moratin, L. F.....	Drama.
1524	1579	Camoens, Luiz (P't'gese)	Poet.	1585	1648	Tellez, Gabriel.....	Drama.
1474	1566	Casas, Las.....	History.	1503	1536	Vega, Garcil.....	Poet.
1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel.....	Fiction.	1562	1635	Vega, Lpoe de.....	Drama.
1040	1099	Cid, El.....	Poet.	1485	1557	Vicente, Gil (Portugese).	Drama.
1551	1634	Espinel, Vic.....	Poet.	1750	1798	Yriarte, Juan.....	Proverbs.

SWEDISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1627	1695	Arrhenius, Clas.....	History.	1793	1828	Erik, Joh. S.....	Poet.
1832	1910	Bjornstjerne, Bjorn.....	Fict, Drama.	1828	1906	Ibsen, Hendrik (Norweg.)	Drama
1740	1795	Bellman, Karl M.....	Poet.	1803	1876	Mellin, Gust. H.....	Fiction.
1796	1868	Beskow, Bernh. von....	Drama, Poet.	1799	1837	Nicander, Karl A.....	Poet.
1801	1865	Bremer, Fred'ka.....	Fiction.	1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emman'l..	Philosophy.
1791	1844	Dahlgren, Karl J.....	Poet.	1782	1846	Tegner, Esaias.....	Poet.
1708	1763	Dalin, Olaf.....	History.	1754	1808	Thorild, Thos.....	Hist., Poet.

AUTHORS GREEK (CLASSICAL).

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
389	*314*	Aeschines.....	Orat.	...	30	Dionysius.....	Hist.	*429*	*347*	Plato.....	Philos.
615	*456*	Aeschylus.....	Dram.	...	118	Epictetus.....	Stoic.	49	120	Plutarch.....	
...	*672*	Aesop.....	Tales	*342*	*270*	Epicurus.....	Philos.	*207*	*122*	Polyblus.....	Hist.
...	*569*	Anacreon.....	Poet.	*480*	*406*	Euripides.....	Dram.	*496*	*405*	Sophocles.....	Dram.
187	*212*	Archimedes.....	Physi.	...	*443*	Herodotus.....	Hist.	*54*	10	Strabo.....	Geog.
...	*427*	Aristophanes....	Dram.	...	*850*	Hesiod.....	Poet.	*382*	*287*	Theophrastus....	Philos.
384	*322*	Aristotle.....	Philos.	*962*	*927*	Homer.....	Poet.	*470*	*404*	Thucydides.....	Hist
...	194	Athenaeus.....	Antiq.	*436*	*338*	Isocrates.....	Orat.	*448*	*359*	Xenophon.....	Hist.
382	*322*	Demosthenes....	Orat.	*342*	*292*	Menander.....	Dram.				
50	13	Diodorus.....	Hist.	*522*	*439*	Pindar.....	Poet.				

AUTHORS, LATIN (Classical).

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
...	390	Ammianus, M...	Hist	*59*	*17*	Livy.....	Hist.	*86*	*34*	Sallust.....	Hist.
110	174	Apuleius.....	Satir.	38	65	Lucan.....	Poet.	*5*	65	Seneca.....	Moral
100	169	Aulus Gellius....	Satir.	*149*	*103*	Lucilius	Satir.	25	100	Silius, Italicus...	Poet.
470	515	Bolthius.....	Philos.	*96*	*52*	Lucretius.....	Philos.	61	96	Stalius	Poet.
100	*44*	Caesar, Julius....	S-Hist.	...	415	Macrobius.....	Gram.	72	140	Suetonius.....	Biog.
232	*147*	Cato, the Elder..	Orat.	40	104	Martial.....	Poet.	55	117	Tacitus.....	Hist.
82	*40*	Catullus.....	Poet.	*43*	18	Ovid.....	Poet.	*193*	*139*	Terence.....	Dram.
107	*43*	Cicero.....	Orat.	34	62	Persius.....	Satir.	...	*18*	Tibullus.....	Poet.
365	408	Claudian.....	Poet.	*254*	*184*	Plautus.....	Dram.	*70*	*19*	Virgil.....	Poet.
239	*169*	Ennius.....	Satir.	23	79	Pliny.....	Natur.	...	*27*	Vitruvius.....	Arch.
40	120	Juvenal.....	Satir.	61	115	Pliny the Youn'r.	Essays.				
65	*8*	Horace.....	Poet.	42	118	Quintilian.....	Critic.				

B. C. years are in Italics.

THE APOLLO BELVEDERE STATUE.

(Prepared by the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington.)

ORIGINAL marble, in the Vatican, height, 7 ft. 1 in. The original of this statue was discovered at Cape d'Anzo (Antium) in 1503. Bought by Julius II., when still a cardinal, it was placed by him, when Pope, in the Belvedere of the Vatican. The name of its sculptor is unknown. Its date is placed at B. C. 279. Canova and Visconti think it is a copy from an ancient bronze by Calamus. The left hand and wrist and the fingers of the right hand were restored by G. A. da Montorsoli, pupil of Michael Angelo. Undoubtedly many copies of the original were made; and a bronze copy discovered in 1792 at Paramythia, and now at St. Petersburg, and in the judgment of some has changed entirely the meaning of the action of the figure. Apollo is here represented as holding a bow and discharging an arrow at the serpent Python, sent by Juno to destroy his mother, Latona. In the bronze statuette referred to there is no tree-trunk (necessary to support a figure in marble), but the left hand holds a shield bearing the head of Medusa, supposed to turn all gazers into stone, and which Homer, in the Iliad, xv. 318, says Jupiter lent to Apollo.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	1828	1901	Hart, Jas. M.	1778	1860	Peale, Remb.
1811	1893	Beard, Jas. H.	1824	1879	Hunt, Wm. M.	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert	1816	1906	Huntington, Dan	1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1833	1905	Boughton, Geo. H.	1801	1846	Inman, Henry	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1827	1892	Bradford, Wm.	1825	1894	Inness, Geo.	1848	1907	Saint-Gaudens, Aug.
1814	1889	Brown, Geo. L.	1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman	1817	1881	Staigg, Rich. M.
1808	1889	Chapman, J. G.	1818	1872	Kensett, J. F.	1819	1895	Story, Wm. W.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1756	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1777	1807	Malbone, Ed. G.	1783	1872	Sully, Thos.
1737	1815	Copley, John	1813	1884	Matteson, T.	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1814	1857	Crawford, Thos.	1824	1887	May, Edn. H.	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1812	1868	Elliott, Chas. L.	1828	1891	M Entee, J.	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.
1846	1917	Ezekiel, Sir Moses	1815	1883	Mills, Clark	1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1808	1884	Freeman, Jas. E.	1829	1901	Moran, Edw.	1738	1820	West, Benj.
1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.	1811	1885	Page, Wm.	1835	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1825	1857	Glass, Jas. W.	1741	1826	Peale, Chas. W.	1825	1855	Woodville, R. C.
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio						

ENGLISH.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Edw.	1679	1764	Hogarth, Wm.	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Josh.
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Edwin	1734	1802	Romney, Geo.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Chas.	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1811	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. U.
1825	1899	Foster, Birket	1829	1896	Millais, J. E.	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1727	1788	Gainesborough, T.	1839	1894	Pettie, John	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1791	1866	Gibson, John	1756	1823	Raeburn, Henry	1785	1841	Wilkie, David

FRENCH.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.	1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul	1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.
1795	1875	Barge, A. L.	1807	1876	Diaz, N. Virgil	1814	1875	Millet, J. F.
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1833	1882	Dore, Gustave	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1825	1905	Bouguereau, A. U.	1811	1889	Dupre, Jules	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1840	1917	Rodin, Aug.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1821	1904	Gerome, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1810	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.	1789	1863	Vernet, Carlo
1789	1856	David, P. J.	1848	1884	Lepage, J. B.	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1600	1682	Lorraine, Claude	1684	1721	Watteau, Ant.

ITALIAN.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name.
1400	1474	Amadeo, G. A.	1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1488	1537	Lombardi, Alf.
1487	1531	Andrea del Sarto	1494	1534	Correggio, A. A.	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1475	1517	Bartolommeo, Fra.	1616	1686	Dolci, Carlo	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1481	1559	Benvenuto, Tisio G.	1581	1641	Domenichino	1400	1481	Robbia, Luca della
1475	1564	Buonarotti (Michael Angelo).	1449	1494	Domenico (Ghir)	1615	1673	Salvator Rosa
			1400	1486	Fiesole, Minoda	1512	1594	Tintoretto
1697	1768	Canale, Ant.	1477	1511	Giorgione	1477	1576	Titian
1757	1822	Canova, Ant.	1276	1336	Giotto (di Bordone)	1528	1588	Veronese, Paul
1560	1609	Carraci, Annibale	1240	1302	Giovanni (Cimabue)	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da

FLEMISH AND DUTCH.

B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.
1836	....	Alma-Tadema, L.	1632	1696	Meer, Jan ver	1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob
1605	1691	Cuyp, Albert	1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van	1610	1694	Teniers, David
1613	1680	Dow, Gerard	1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1599	1641	Vandyck, Anton
1584	1666	Hals, Franz	1608	1699	Rembrandt, Paul	1633	1707	Van de Velde, Wm.
1460	1531	Matsys, Quintin	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter P.	1366	1440	Van Eyck, Hubert & Jan

GERMAN.

B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter von	1805	1874	Kaulbach, Wilm. von	1777	1857	Rauch, C. D.
1805	1882	Drake, Friederich	1648	1722	Kneller, Godfrey	1804	1861	Rietschel, Ernst
1471	1528	Durer, Albert	1617	1689	Lely, Peter	1828	1899	Schreyer, Adolphe
1853	1918	Hodler, Ferd.	1840	1884	Makart, Hans	1802	1848	Schwanthaler, L. M.
1497	1543	Holbein, Hans	1789	1869	Overbeck, John F.			

SPANISH.

B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.	B'N.	D'd	Name.
1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1601	1667	Cano, Alonzo	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1598	1662	Zurbaran, Franc.

The principal art galleries of Europe are at Florence, Milan, Rome, Venice, Madrid, Paris, Dresden, Munich, Berlin, Petrograd, Vienna, and London. The chief American art galleries are at New York, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.
1710	1778	Arne, Thos. A	Eng.	1797	1848	Donizetti, Gatano	It.	1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfg	Ger.
1740	1802	Arnold, Sam'l	Eng.	1812	1883	Flotow, Fried. von	Ger.	1819	1880	Offenbach, Jac	Ger.
1767	1838	Attwood, Thos	Eng.	1583	1625	Gibbons, Orlan	Eng.	1825	1889	Ouseley, Sir F. A	Eng.
1685	1750	Bach, Jo	Ger.	1714	1787	Gluck, Chris	Ger.	1514	1594	Palestrina, Giov	It.
1770	1827	Beethoven, L. von	Ger.	1818	1893	Gounod, Chas	Fr.	1561	1594	Perl, Jacopo	It.
1802	1835	Bellini, Vinc	It.	1701	1759	Graun, C. H	Ger.	1728	1800	Piccinni, Nicola	It.
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector	Fr.	1741	1813	Gretry, Andro	Fr.	1757	1831	Pleyel, I. J	Aus.
1804	1885	Benedict, Sir J	Ger.	1685	1759	Handel, G. F	Sax.	1658	1695	Purcell, Henry	Eng.
1808	1870	Balfe, M. W	Ir.	1699	1783	Hasse, Joh	Ger.	1822	1882	Raff, J. J	Swiss.
1816	1875	Bennett, Sir Wm	Eng.	1799	1868	Halevy, J. E	Fr.	1683	1764	Rameau, J. P	Fr.
1838	1897	Bendl, Karl	Boh.	1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph	Aus.	1767	1821	Romberg, Andr	Fr.
1839	1875	Bizet, Leo	Fr.	1791	1833	Herold, Louis	Fr.	1868	1918	Rostand, Edm	Fr.
1722	1795	Benda, Georg	Boh.	1728	1804	Hiller, Joh	Prus.	1792	1868	Rossini, Gioac	It.
1842	1918	Boito, Arrigo	It.	1673	1739	Keiser, Reinh	Ger.	1829	1894	Rubenstein, A. G	Russ.
1710	1779	Boyce, Wm	Eng.	1832	1911	Lecocq, Chas	Fr.	1659	1725	Scarlatti, Aleso	It.
1740	1806	Boccherini	It.	1694	1746	Leo, Leonardo	It.	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz	Aus.
1786	1855	Bishop, Sir H. R	Eng.	1811	1886	Liszt, Franz	Hung.	1810	1856	Schumann, Robert	Sax.
1833	1897	Brahms, Joh	Ger.	1620	1677	Lock, Matt	Eng.	1585	1672	Schutz, Heinr	Ger.
1538	1623	Byrde, Wm	Eng.	1633	1687	Lully, J. B	It.	1778	1851	Spontini, Gasp	It.
1604	1674	Carissimi, Giac	It.	1813	1887	Macfarren, G. A	Eng.	1784	1859	Spohr, Ludwig	Ger.
1550	1600	Cavaliere, Emil	It.	1792	1872	Mason, Lowell	Amer.	1804	1849	Strauss, Joh	Aus.
1844	1891	Cellier, Alfred	Eng.	1809	1847	Mendels'n-Bath'y	Ger.	1842	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arth	Eng.
1760	1842	Cherubini, Maria	It.	1797	1870	Mercadante, Sav	It.	1523	1585	Tallis, Thos	Eng.
1809	1849	Chopin, Francis	Pol.	1794	1864	Meyerbeer, Jac	Ger.	1840	1893	T chaikowsky, P. I.	Russ.
1752	1832	Clementi, Muzio	It.	1566	1651	Monteverde, Claud	It.	1500	1560	Tye, Chris	Eng.
1810	1884	Costa, Sir Mich	It.	1563	1604	Morley, Thos	Eng.	1813	1901	Verdi, Giusep	It.
1677	1727	Croft, Wm	Eng.	1794	1870	Moschelles, Ign	Ger.	1813	1883	Wagner, Rich	Ger.

SINGERS.

B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.
1823	1894	Albono, Marie	It.	1808	1836	Malibran, M	Fr.	1818	1900	Reeves, Sims	Eng.
1788	1856	Bordogni, G	It.	1749	1833	Maria, Gertr	Ger.	1810	1890	Ronconi, G	It.
1846	1896	Campanini, I	It.	1810	1883	Mario, Cav	It.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giov	It.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edw	Pol.	1836	1889	Murska, Ilma de	It.	1822	1882	Rudersdorf, H	Russ.
1816	1889	Formes, Karl	Ger.	1781	1861	Novello, Vinc	Eng.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty	Ger.
1811	1869	Grisi, G	It.	1836	1874	Parepa, Rosa	Scot.	1800	1876	Tamburini, A	It.
1794	1858	La Blache, L	It.	1798	1865	Pasta, Guid	Eng.	1807	1886	Tichatscheck, J	Ger.
1820	1887	Lind, Jenny	Swdn.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adel	Eng.	1753	1833	Todi, Luisa	Port.

VIOLINISTS.

B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.
1810	1880	Bull, Ole	Nor.	1884	1908	Sarasate, P. M	Span.	1819	1895	Halle, Sir Chas	Ger.
1653	1713	Co elli, Arc	It.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern	It.	1814	1889	Henselt, Adolf	Bav.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J	Ger.	1692	1770	Tartini, G	It.	1806	1858	Herz, Henry	Aus.
1716	1796	Giardini, F	It.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean	It.	1788	1837	Hummel, J	Ger.
1831	1907	Joachim, Jos	Ger.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H	Bel.	1832	1882	Joell, Alfred	It.
1832	1875	Laub, Ferd	Ger.	1845	1908	Wilhelmji, A. D	Ger.	1784	1849	Kalkbrenner, F	Ger.
1697	1764	Le Clair, J. M	Fr.	1840	1884	Brassin, Louis	Fr.	1713	1780	Krebs, Joh	Sax.
1819	1890	Leonhard, Hub	Bel.	1809	1886	D'Albert, Chas	Ger.	1799	1862	Mayer, Chas	Ger.
1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl	Pol.	1811	1850	Dulcken, Louise	Ger.	1838	1898	Mills, S. B	Eng.
1784	1840	Paganini, Nio	It.	1761	1812	Dussek, L	Boh.	1784	1838	Ries, Ferd	Swis.
1831	1903	Rappoldi, Ed	Aus.	1829	1869	Gottschalk, L	U. S.	1797	1843	Schoberlechner, F	Aus.
1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw	Hung.	1813	1869	Haberbier, E	Ger.	1830	1894	VonBulow, Hans	Ger.

BYGONE STAGE STARS.

B.	D.	Name.	B.	D.	Name.	B.	D.	Name.
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawr.	1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin	1837	1885	McCullough, John
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1716	1779	Garrick, David	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard
1796	1852	Booth, Junius B.	1859	1919	Goodwin, Nat. C.	1832	1918	Maggie Mitchell.
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1873	1918	Held, Anna	1821	1858	Rachel, Mlle.
1850	1918	Claxton, Kate	1838	1905	Irving, Henry	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John	1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1823	1918	Ellsler, Effie (1st)	1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1824	1879	Fechter, Charles	1793	1873	Macready, Wm. Chas.	1841	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.

CIPHER FREQUENCY TABLE.

(By Louis Janin, Jr.)

In such cryptograms as the one ascribed to Julius Caesar where the third or the fifth letter, depending on the system, following the letter forming part of the word which is desired to be transmitted secretly in the order of the alphabet is used instead of the letter itself, the key is readily found by the frequency table.

Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.	Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.	Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.
A	16	778	J	1	51	S	12	622
B	3	141	K	2	74	T	17	855
C	6	296	L	7	372	U	6	308
D	8	402	M	6	288	V	2	112
E	26	1,277	N	14	686	W	3	176
F	4	197	O	16	807	X	.....	27
G	3	174	P	4	223	Y	4	196
H	12	595	Q	.....	8	Z	.....	17
I	13	667	R	13	651			

Order of frequency is: E, T, O, A, N, I, R, S, H, D, L, U, C, M, P, F, Y, W, G, B, V, K, J, X, Z, Q

A LIST OF THE POPES.

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
41	B. Petrus.	615	St. Deusdedit.	964	Benedictus V.	1362	Urbanus V.
67	St. Linus.	619	Bonifacius V.	965	Joannes XIII.	1370	Gregorius XI.
79	St. Cletus.	625	Honorius.	973	Benedictus VI.	1378	Urbanus VI.
91	St. Clemens I.	640	Severinus.	974	Benedictus VII.	1378	Clemens VII.
100	St. Evaristus.	640	Joannes IV.	983	Joannes XIV.	1394	Benedict XIII.
109	St. Alexander.	642	Theodorus I.	984	Bonifacius VII.	1389	Bonifacius IX.
119	St. Sixtus.	649	St. Martinus.	985	Joannes XV.	1447	Innocentius VII.
128	St. Telesphorus.	654	St. Eugenius I.	996	Gregorius V.	1406	Gregorius XII.
138	St. Hyginus.	657	St. Vitalianus.	999	Sylvester II.	1409	Alexander V.
142	St. Pius.	672	Adeodatus.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1410	Joannes XXIII.
157	St. Anicetus.	676	Donus.	1003	Joannes XVIII.	1417	Martinus V.
168	St. Soter.	678	St. Agatho.	1009	Sergius IV.	1431	Eugenius IV.
177	St. Eleutherus.	682	St. Leo II.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1447	Nicolaus V.
190	St. Victor I.	684	St. Benedictus II.	1024	Joannes XIX.	1455	Calixtus III.
202	St. Zephyrinus.	685	Joannes V.	1033	Benedictus IX.	1458	Pius II.
218	St. Calixtus I.	686	Canon.	1045	Gregorius VI.	1464	Paulus II.
222	St. Urbanus I.	687	St. Sergius I.	1046	Clemens II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
230	St. Pontianus.	701	Joannes VI.	1048	Damasus II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
235	St. Anterus.	705	Joannes VII.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1492	Alexander VI.
236	St. Fabianus.	708	Sisinnius.	1055	Victor II.	1503	Pius III.
251	St. Cornelius.	708	Constantinus I.	1057	Stephanus X.	1503	Julius II.
253	St. Lucius.	715	St. Gregorius II.	1058	Benedictus X.	1513	Leo X.
254	St. Stephanus I.	731	St. Gregorius III.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
257	St. Sixtus II.	741	St. Zacharias.	1061	Alexander II.	1523	Clemens VII.
259	St. Dionysius.	752	Stephanus II.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1534	Paulus III.
269	St. Felix I.	752	Stephanus III.	1086	Victor III.	1550	Julius III.
275	St. Eutychianus.	757	St. Paulus I.	1088	Urbanus II.	1555	Marcellus II.
283	St. Caius.	767	Constantinus.	1099	Paschalis II.	1555	Paulus IV.
296	St. Marcellinus	768	Stephanus IV.	1118	Gelasius II.	1559	Pius IV.
307	St. Marcellus.	772	Hadrianus I.	1119	Calixtus II.	1565	St. Pius V.
309	St. Eusebius.	795	St. Leo III.	1124	Honorius II.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
310	St. Melchiades.	816	Stephanus V.	1130	Innocentius II.	1585	Sixtus V.
314	St. Sylvester.	817	St. Paschalis I.	1143	Coelestinus II.	1590	Urbanus VII.
336	St. Marcus.	824	Eugenius II.	1144	Luctus II.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
337	St. Julius I.	827	Valentinus.	1145	Eugenius III.	1591	Innocentius IX.
352	St. Liberius.	827	Gregorius IV.	1153	Anastasius.	1592	Clemens VIII.
366	St. Damasus.	844	Sergius II.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1605	Leo XI.
384	St. Siricius.	847	St. Leo IV.	1159	Alexander III.	1605	Paulus V.
398	St. Anastasius I.	855	Benedictus III.	1181	Lucius III.	1621	Gregorius XV.
402	St. Innocentius I.	858	St. Nicholaus I.	1185	Urbanus III.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
417	St. Zosimus.	867	Hadrianus II.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1644	Innocentius X.
418	St. Bonifacius I.	872	Joannes VIII.	1187	Clemens III.	1655	Alexander VII.
422	St. Coelestinus I.	882	Marinus I.	1191	Coelestinus III.	1667	Clemens IX.
432	St. Sixtus III.	884	Hadrianus III.	1198	Innocentius III.	1670	Clemens X.
440	St. Leo I.	885	Stephanus VI.	1216	Honorius III.	1676	Innocentius XI.
461	St. Hilarus.	891	Formosus.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1689	Alexander VIII.
463	St. Simplicius.	896	Bonifacius.	1241	Coelestinus IV.	1691	Innocentius XII.
483	St. Felix III.	896	Stephanus VII.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1700	Clemens XI.
492	St. Gelasius.	897	Romanus.	1254	Alexander IV.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
496	St. Anastasius II.	897	Theodorus II.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
498	St. Symmachus.	898	Joannes IX.	1265	Clemens IV.	1730	Clemens XII
514	St. Hormisdas.	900	Benedictus IV.	1271	Gregorius X.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
523	St. Joannes I.	903	Leo V.	1276	Innocentius V.	1758	Clemens XIII.
526	St. Felix IV.	903	Christophorus.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1769	Clemens XIV.
530	Bonifacius II.	904	Sergius III.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1775	Pius XI.
532	Joannes II.	911	St. Anastasius III.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1800	Pius XII.
535	St. Agapetus I.	913	Lando.	1281	Martinus IV.	1823	Leo XII.
536	St Silverius.	914	Joannes X.	1285	Honorius IV.	1829	Pius VIII.
537	Vigilius	928	Leo VI.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
555	Pelagius.	929	Stephanus VIII.	1294	St Coelestinus V.	1846	Pius IX.
560	Joannes III.	931	Joannes XI.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.	1877	Leo XIII.
574	Benedictus.	936	Leo VII.	1303	Benedictus XI.	1903	Pius X.
578	Pelagius II.	939	Stephanus IX.	1305	Clemens V.	1914	Benedict XV. (Born Nov. 21, 1854.)
590	St. Gregorius I.	942	Marinus II.	1316	Joannes XXII.		
604	Sabinianus.	946	Agapetus II.	1334	Benedictus XII.		
607	Bonifacius III.	955	Joannes XII.	1342	Clemens VI.		
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	963	Leo VIII.	1352	Innocentius VI.		

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

Queen or King.—"To the Queen's (King's) Most Excellent Majesty," or "To Her (His) Most Gracious Majesty." *Commencement:* "Madam" ("Sir"), or "May it please your Majesty," or "Most Gracious Sovereign."

Prince of Wales.—"To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales." *Commencement:* "Sir," or "May it please your Royal Highness."

Princess of Wales. Similar to the Prince of Wales, but using "Princess" for "Prince" and "Madam" for "Sir."

Princesses or Royal Duchesses.—"To Her Royal Highness the Princess ——."

Archbishop.—Letters are addressed "To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——;" they commence "My Lord Archbishop." In formal documents the Archbishop of Canterbury is addressed: "To the Most Reverend Father in God, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

Dukes.—"To His Grace the Duke of ——." *Commencement:* "My Lord Duke." *Personal address:* "Your Grace."

A Duke's eldest son is addressed, by courtesy, by his father's second title; in all other respects as a Peer.

A Duke's younger son is addressed by his Christian name: "The Lord Charles ——," or, more formally, "The Right Honorable Lord Charles ——."

ENGLISH RULERS.

Year Acces.	Name.	Year Acces.	Name.
A. D.		A. D.	
51	Caractaeus (taken prisoner to Rome).	941	Edmund I., 5th son of Edward the Elder.
61	Boadicea (defeated the Romans).	948	Edred, his brother.
451	Hengist and Horsa (Saxons).	955	Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I.
470	Aella (Saxon), King of Sussex.	959	Edgar the Peaceable.
515	Arthur, King of the Britons.	976	Edward II. the Martyr.
686	Ceadwalla, King of Wessex.	978	Ethelred II., his half brother.
827	Egbert (unites Saxons in Heptarchy).	1016	Edmund (Ironsides).
838	Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.	1017	Canute, the Dane.
857	Ethelbold, his son.	1036	Harold (Harefoot), son of Canute.
866	Ethelred, his brother.	1039	Canute II. (Hardicanute).
872	Alfred the Great.	1041	Edward the Confessor.
901	Edward the Elder.	1066	Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.
925	Athelstan, eldest son of Edward.		

Name.	The House of Normandy.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Rgd
William I....	Obtained Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	40	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	60	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
Henry II....	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
John.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I....	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II...	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II...	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.	1377	1399 (dep.)	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
Henry IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI....	Only son of Henry V. (deposed 1461)	1422	1471	49	39
	The House of York.				
Edward IV..	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III..	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
Henry VII...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI..	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	The House of Stuart.				
James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I....	Only surviving son of James I	1625	1649	48	24
	Commonwealth Declared May 19, 1649.				
Cromwells...	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	1659	..	..
	The House of Stuart (Restored).				
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	25
James II....	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	4
William III.. and Mary II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I; Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702	51	13
			1694	53	6
Anne.....	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
George I.....	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II....	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
George III...	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	59
George IV...	Eldest son of George III	1820.	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria.....	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
Edward VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
George V....	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	....	..	..

CORONATION OF ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS.

Mary, July 6, O. S., 1553.....Thurs.
Elizabeth, November 17, O. S., 1558.....Thurs.
James I., March 24, O. S., 1603.....Thurs.
Charles I., March 27, O. S., 1625.....Sun.
Parliamentary Executive, Jan. 30, O.S., 1649..Tues.
Cromwell, Lord Protector, Dec. 16, O.S., 1653.Fri.
Charles II. enters London, May 29, O.S., 1660.Tues.
James II., February 6, O. S., 1685.....Fri.
William and Mary, February 13, O.S., 1689...Wed.
William III., December 28, O. S., 1694.....Fri.
Anne, March 8, O. S., 1702.....Sun.
George I., August 1, O. S., 1714.....Sun.
George II., June 11, O. S., 1727.....Sun.
George III., October 25, 1760.....Sat.
George IV., January 29, 1820.....Tues.
William IV., June 26, 1830.....Sat.
Victoria, June 20, 1837.....Tues.
Edward VII., August 9, 1902.....Fri.
George V., June 22, 1911.....Thurs.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(As of June 30, 1920.)

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 29 Marquises, 131 Earls, 64 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 402 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life. Besides the Peers, the House of Lords contains, as members, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and 24 Bishops of the Established Church. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members. The other bishops in the present Lords are Bath and Wells, Wakefield, Liverpool, Oxford, Manchester, Southwell, Ely, Gloucester, Rochester, Coventry, Chichester, Norwich, Birmingham, Salisbury, Ripon, Lichfield, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Bristol, Sheffield, Newcastle, and Peterborough. The Lords Temporal are divided into Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, ranking in the order named.

The Parliament chosen December 14, 1918, has 707 members (as against 670 in the previous), of which the Coalitionists (Unionist, Liberal, and Nat. Dem.), were 507; Labor, 67; Sinn Féiners, 73; rest, scattering. Total electorate, including women, 21,371,612. Of the 707 seats, England has 492 (of which 62 are London); Wales, 36; Scotland, 74; Ireland, 105. The usual life of Parliament is five years.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1762.

Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762	Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Mr. Grenville	April 16, 1763	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 28, 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765	Viscount Palmerstone	Feb. 26, 1855
Duke of Grafton	Aug. 2, 1766	Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Lord North	Jan. 28, 1770	Viscount Palmerstone	June 18, 1859
Marquis of Rockingham	Mar. 30, 1782	Earl Russell	Oct. 28, 1865
Lord Shelburne	July 3, 1782	Earl of Derby	July 8, 1866
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783	Mr. Disraeli	Feb. 25, 1868
Mr. Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783	Mr. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Mr. Addington	Mar. 7, 1801	Earl of Beaconsfield	Feb. 21, 1874
Mr. Pitt	May 12, 1804	Mr. Gladstone	April 22, 1880
Lord Granville	Jan. 8, 1806	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Duke of Portland	Mar. 13, 1807	Mr. Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Mr. Percival	June 23, 1810	Marquis of Salisbury	Aug. 3, 1886
Lord Liverpool	June 8, 1812	Mr. Gladstone	Aug. 18, 1892
Mr. Canning	April 11, 1827	Earl of Rosebery	Mar. 3, 1894
Lord Goderich	Aug. 10, 1827	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 11, 1828	H. H. Asquith	April 8, 1908
Earl Grey	Nov. 12, 1830	Mr. Asquith	May 25, 1915
Viscount of Melbourne	July 14, 1834	A. J. Balfour	July 14, 1902
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 15, 1834	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	Dec. 5, 1905
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835	D. Lloyd George	Dec. 7, 1916
Sir Robert Peel	Aug. 31, 1841	Mr. George	Jan. 9, 1919
Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846		

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

CR.	Title.	Name.	B'n.	Suc.	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 3d Duke	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1701	Argyll†	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell, c.
1703	Atholl†	John George Stewart-Murray, 8th Duke	1871	1917	Lord James, s. m.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1663	Buccleuch & (1706) Queensberry‡	John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th Duke (*a*)	1864	1914	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales	1894	1910	.....
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*)	1891	1912	Prince Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton	Alfred W. M. Fitzroy, 8th Duke (*d*)	1850	1918	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord E. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord Francis Hope, b.
1483	Norfolk	Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan Howard (*g*)	1908	1917	Lord Edmond Talbot, u
1766	Northumberland	Alan Jan Percy, 8th Duke	1880	1918	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & (1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*)	1870	1898	Ld. Osborne Beauclerk, b.
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S.-L.-Gower, b.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

Cr., created; suc., succeeded; s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900), was Miss Helena Zimmermau, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Querouailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

RULERS OF SCOTLAND.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name	A. D.	Name.
330	Fergus I.	684	Eugenius V.	893	Donald VI.	1165	William.
357	Eugenius I.	686	Eugenius VI.	904	Constantine III.	1214	Alexander II.
404	Fergus II.	698	Amberkeletus.	944	Malcolm I.	1249	Alexander III.
420	Eugenius II.	699	Eugenius VII.	953	Indulfus.	1286	Margaret (Norway)
451	Dongardus.	715	Mordachus.	961	Duff.	1292	John Baliol.
457	Constantine I.	730	Etfinus.	965	Cullen.	1298	Sir W. Wallace, Reg.
479	Congallus I.	761	Eugenius VIII.	970	Kenneth III.	1306	Robert I (Bruce)
501	Goranus.	764	Fergus III.	994	Constantine IV.	1329	David II.
535	Eugenius III.	767	Solvathius.	995	Kenneth IV.	1370	Robert II.
558	Congallus II.	787	Achaius.	1003	Malcolm II.	1390	Robert III.
569	Kinnatellus.	819	Congallus III.	1033	Duncan I.	1406	James I.
570	Aidanus.	824	Dongal.	1040	Macbeth.	1437	James II.
605	Kenneth.	831	Alpine.	1057	Malcolm III.	1460	James III.
606	Eugenius IV.	834	Kenneth II.	1095	Duncan II.	1488	James IV.
621	Ferchard I.	854	Donald V.	1098	Edgar.	1513	James V.
632	Donald IV.	858	Constantine II.	1107	Alexander I.	1542	Mary.
646	Ferchard II.	874	Eth (Lightfoot).	1124	David I.	1567	James VI (succeeded to Eng. throne in 1603 at the union.)
664	Maldiunus.	876	Gregory.	1153	Malcolm IV.		

RULERS OF FRANCE.

A D	Name.	A D	Name.	A D	Name.
420	Pharamond (1st King Franks)	880	Charles III (the Gross)	1574	Henry III.
449	Merovoeus.	888	Eudes or Odo.	1589	Henry IV (the Great) of Navarre.
456	Childeric.	898	Charles IV (the Simple).	1610	Louis XIII. (the Just).
481	Clovis.	923	Rodolph (Raoul).	1643	Louis XIV (the Great).
511	Childebert, Thierry, Clotsire and Clodomir (four sons of Clovis).	936	Louis IV.	1715	Louis XV (the Well-beloved.)
		954	Lotherius.	1774	Louis XVI.
		986	Louis V.	1793	Louis XVII (never reigned)
559	Clotaire (Sole King of France)	987	Hugh Capet.		FIRST REPUBLIC.
562	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert and Childeric.	996	Robert (the Wise).	1792	National Convention.
		1031	Henry I.	1795	Directory.
584	Clotaire II (King of Soissons).	1060	Philip I (the Fair).	1799	Consulate.
596	Thierry II and Theodobert II (Kings Paris and Austrasia)	1108	Louis VI (le Gros).		FIRST EMPIRE.
		1137	Louis VII (le Jeune).	1804	Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.
614	Clotaire III (Sole King France)	1180	Philip II (Augustus).	1814	Louis XVIII.
628	Dagobert and Charibert.	1223	Louis VIII.	1824	Charles X.
638	Sigebert II and Clovis II.	1226	Louis IX (Saint Louis).	1830	Louis Philippe.
654	Childeris II (King Austrasia).	1270	Philip III. (the Bold).		SECOND REPUBLIC.
679	Thierry IV (King all France).	1285	Philip IV. (the Fair).	1848	Louis Napoleon elected Pres.
692	Clovis III.	1314	Louis X (Hutin).		EMPIRE RESTORED.
695	Childebert III.	1315	John I.	1852	Louis Napoleon elected Emp.
711	Dagobert III.	1316	Philip V. (the Long).		THIRD REPUBLIC.
716	Childeric II.	1321	Charles IV (the Fair).	1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe.
720	Rhierry IV.	1328	Philip VI (of Valois).	1873	MacMahon, Marshal.
742	Childeric III.	1351	John II (Jean).	1879	Grevy, Paul J.
		1364	Charles V (the Wise).	1887	Carnot, M. Sadi.
751	Pepin (Le Bref) founder of Carlovingian.	1380	Charles VI.	1894	Perier, Jean Casimir.
		1422	Charles VII.	1895	Faure, Francoise F.
768	Charles (the Great) and Carloman.	1461	Louis XI.	1899	Loubet, Emile.
		1483	Charles VIII.	1906	Fallieres, Armand.
772	Charlemagne (sole monarch)	1498	Louis XII.	1913	Poincare, Raymond.
814	Louis I (le Debonnaire).	1515	Francis I.	1920	Deschanel, Paul (resigned September 16).
840	Charles (the Bald).	1547	Henry II.		
877	Louis II (the Stammerer).	1559	Francis II.		
879	Louis III and Carloman II.	1560	Charles IX.	1920	Alexandre Millerand.

RULERS OF GERMANY.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
534	Theodobert (King of Metz).	1056	Henry IV.	1411	Sigismund.
548	Theodebald (King of Metz)	1106	Henry V.	1438	Albert II.
840	Lotharius.	1125	Lotharius II.	1440	Frederick III.
842	Lewis (of Bavaria).	1138	Conrad III.	1493	Maximilian I.
855	Louis II.	1152	Frederick I (Barbarossa).	1519	Charles V.
875	Charles (the Bald).	1190	Henry VI.	1556	Ferdinand I.
877	Louis (the Stammerer) also King of France.	1198	Philip.	1564	Maximilian II.
		1208	Otho IV.	1576	Rudolph II.
880	Charles (the Gross) also King of France.	1212	Frederick II.	1612	Matthais.
		1251	Conrad IV.	1619	Ferdinand II.
887	Arnold.	1273	Rodolph (of Hapsburg) 1st of Austrian family.	1637	Ferdinand III.
900	Louis IV.			1658	Leopold I.
911	Conrad I.	1292	Adolphus (of Nassau.)	1705	Joseph I.
918	Henry (the Fowler).	1298	Albert I (of Austria).	1711	Charles VI.
962	Otho (the Great).	1308	Henry VII.	1740	Maria Theresa.
973	Otho II.	1314	Louis V (of Bavaria).	1742	Charles VII.
983	Otho III.	1347	Charles IV.	1745	Francis I (of Lorraine).
1002	Henry II.	1378	Wenceslaus.	1765	Joseph II.
1024	Conrad II (the Salic).	1410	Josse (Marquis of Brandenburg).	1790	Leopold II.
1039	Henry III.			1792	Francis II.

RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

1134	Albert I (1st Elector of Brandenburg).	1688	Frederick.	1797	Frederick William III.
		1701	Frederick crowned King of Prussia.	1840	Frederick William IV.
1616	John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia).			1860	William I.
		1713	Frederick William I.	1871	William I (made Emperor).
1619	George William.	1740	Frederick II ("the Great").	1888	Frederick.
1640	Frederick William ("The Great Elector").	1786	Frederick William II.	1888	William II.

ROMAN RULERS.

B. C.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
752	Romulus.	68	Galba.	278	Carinus and Numerianus.
715	Numa Pompilius.	69	Otho.	284	Diocletian.
672	Tullus Hostilius.	69	Vitellius.	304	Galerius and Constantius.
640	Ancus Martius.	70	Vespasian.	306	Constantine, the Great.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.	79	Titus.	321	Constantine removes seat of Empire to Constantinople.
578	Servius Tullius.	81	Domitian.	337	Constantine II, Constans and Constantius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus.	96	Nerva.	361	Julian, the Apostate.
509	Tarquins, expelled.	108	Trajan.	363	Jovian.
498	Lartius, 1st Dict.	118	Adrian.	364	Valentinian (West), Valens (East).
488	Tribunes created.	138	Antoninus Pius.	367	Gratian (West).
483	Quaestors Instit.	161	Marcus A. Antoninus and Lucius Verus.	375	Valentinian II (West).
456	Cincinnatus, Dict.	171	Marcus Aurelius.	379	Theodosius, the Great (East).
453	Tribunes lucr., 5 to 10.	180	Commodus.	391	Theodosius (East and West)
445	Milit. Trib. created.	193	Pertinax.	395	Arcadius (East), Honorius (West).
437	Censorship instit.	193	Septimius Severus.	408	Theodosius II (East).
391	Marcus F. Camillus, Dict.	211	Caracalla and Geta.	424	Valentinian III (West).
325	Papirius Cursor, Dict.	217	Macrinus.	450	Marcian (East).
301	Tabius Maximus and Valeriuscorvus.	218	Heliogabalus.	455	Petronius Maximus (West).
260	Provin. Quaestors inst.	222	Alexander Severus.	455	Avitus (West).
217	Tabius Maximus, Dict.	235	Maximinus.	457	Leo, the Great (East).
183	Cato, the Elder, Censor.	238	Maximinus and Balbinus.	457	Majorianus (West).
82	Sylla, Dict.	238	Gordian.	461	Severus (West).
70	Crassus and Pompey, Cons'ls.	244	Philip, the Arabian.	467	Anthemius (West).
59	Pompey.	249	Decius.	472	Olibius (West).
49	Julius Ceasar.	251	Vibius Volusianus.	473	Glycerius (West).
43	Octavius Caesar, Mark Antony and Lepidus, 2nd Triumvirate.	251	Gallus.	474	Julius Nepas (West).
31	Octavius (Caesar) Emp.	254	Valerianus.	474	Zeno (East).
A. D.		260	Gallienus.	475	Augustulus Romulus (West).
14	Tiberius.	268	Claudius II.	476	Rome taken by Odoacer, King of Italy; extinction of Western Empire.
37	Caligula.	270	Aurelian.		
41	Claudius	275	Tacitus.		
54	Nero.	276	Florianus.		
		277	Probus.		
		278	Carus.		

ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.
491	Anastasius.	793	Nicephorus.	1071	Michael Ducas.
518	Justin I.	811	Michael (Curopalatts).	1078	Nicephorus (Boton).
527	Justinian I.	813	Leo (the Armenian).	1081	Alexis I (Comnenus).
565	Justin II.	821	Michael (Balbous).	1118	John (Comnenus).
578	Tiberius II.	829	Theophilus.	1143	Manuel (Comnenus).
582	Maurice.	842	Michael III.	1180	Alexius II (Comnenus).
602	Phocas.	851	Basilius.	1183	Andronicus (Comnenus).
611	Heradius.	886	Leo (the Philosopher).	1185	Isaac Angelus.
641	Constantine.	911	Constantine IX.	1195	Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant).
641	Heradionas and Tiberius III.	915	Constantine and Romanus.	1203	Alexius and Murbzuphlus.
642	Constans.	959	Romanus II.	1216	Peter and John Ducas.
668	Constantius V (Pogonatus).	963	Nicephorus Phocus.	1219	Robert.
685	Justinian II.	969	John Zemisses.	1283	Andronicus I (Palaelogus).
695	Leontius.	975	Basilius and Constantine X	1295	Michael Andronicus.
697	Apsimar or Tiberius.	1028	Romanus Argyrus.	1320	Andronicus II (Palaelogus).
711	Philippicus Bardanes.	1034	Michael IV.	1341	John V. (Palaelogus).
713	Anastasius II.	1041	Michael (Caliphales).	1391	Manuel II (Palaelogus).
714	Theodosius.	1042	Constantine (Monomachus).	1421	John VI. (Palaelogus).
716	Leo (the Isurian).	1054	Theodora (Empress).	1445	Constantine (Palaelogus).
742	Constantine (Copronymus).	1057	Isaac (Commenus).	1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the Eastern Empire.
775	Leo IV.	1059	Constantine XII (Ducas).		
781	Constantine (Porphyrogenitus).	1068	Romanus Diogenes.		

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES AND DEGREES.

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
Bart.—Baronet.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), youngest brother of Napoleon, born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. Jerome remained in the United States until 1805 and then was summoned to France by Napoleon, who issued a decree annulling the marriage with Miss Patterson, and made him King of Westphalia on July 8, 1807. Jerome on August 22, 1807, married the daughter of Frederick, King of Wurttemberg. By the second marriage he had two sons and a daughter. One son, Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, called Prince Napoleon, was born in 1822. The issue of the first marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-Prussian War with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(A) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue: (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Eyler Helweg.

(B) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Strebeigh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

THE FRENCH ROYAL CLAIMANTS.

BONAPARTIST.

OF the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerome had the following descendants:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerome), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon, who died March 18, 1891, and the Princess Clotilde, who died June 25, 1911, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. He in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. A daughter was born in 1912 and a son in 1914. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, was born 1864. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amedeo of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820, married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien in the male line. He was born 1839, was married, and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugenie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, was born 1858, married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gaming place. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter, who married Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow 1873; died 1920. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married to the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II. of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans, who died 1910, was the Duke of Chartres, born 1840. He married, 1863, Frances, Princess of Orleans, and had two children, Marguerite, born 1869, married, 1896, Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, and Jean, Duke of Guise, born 1874, married, 1899, Isabelle, Princess of France.

The granduncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are dead. They were Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896, married, 1840, Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married, 1843, Frances, Princess of Bragance; Antony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890, married, 1846, Louise, Infanta of Spain. The children of the Duke of Nemours are Gaston, Comte of Eu, born 1842, married, 1864, Isabelle, Princess of Bragance, and has three sons—Pierre of Alcantara, born 1875; Louis, born 1878, and Antony, born 1881; Duke of Alencon, born 1844, died 1910, married, 1868, Sophie, Duchess of Bavaria (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and Blanche, born 1857. The children of the Prince of Joinville are Frances, born 1844, married, 1863, Robert, Prince of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, and Pierre, Duke of Penthievre, born 1845. The children of the Duke of Montpensier are Isabelle, born 1848, married, 1864, Philippe, Count of Paris, and Antony, Duke of Gaillera, born 1856, married, 1886, Eulalie, Infanta of Spain. Prince Pierre of Alcantara, son of the Comte of Eu, has two children, Isabelle, born 1911, and Pierre, born 1913. His brother, Prince Louis, married, 1908, Marie, Princess of Bourbon-Siciles, and has three children.

The Duke of Alencon has issue: Princess Louise, born 1869, married, 1891, Prince Alphonse of Bavaria; Emmanuel, Duke of Vendome and Alencon, born 1872, married Henrietta, Princess of Belgium. The children of Prince Antony are Alphonse, born 1886, married, 1909, Beatrice, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Louis Ferdinand, born 1888.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

Reigning Royal Families of Europe.

BELGIUM.

Albert, King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died Dec. 17, 1909. King Albert married, Oct. 2, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie Jose, born 1906

The King's father was Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders, born in 1837, married to the Princess Maria of Hohenzollern, who died November, 1912. He died 1905. His elder son, Prince Baudouin born in 1869, died in 1891. His two daughters are Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendome; and Princess Josephine, born 1872; married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835, and was married in 1853 to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, who died 1902. He died 1909. The daughters of the late King are:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858, married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1875, and divorced in 1906.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864, married 1881 to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elemer, Count Lonyay.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872, married November, 1910, Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Prince Victor Napoleon is Bonaparte claimant to throne of France.

The aunt of King Albert is Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold II. and ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Maximilian of Austria, who was shot in Mexico in 1867. She was born in 1840.

BULGARIA.

Boris III., eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the late Marie Louise (died Jan. 31, 1899); eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Oct. 4, 1918. Brother and sister of Boris III. are: 1. Prince Cyril, born 1895; 2. Princess Eudoxia, born 1898; 3. Princess Nadejda, born, 1899.

DENMARK.

Christian X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912. He was born Sept. 26, 1870, married, 1898, the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, and has two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, born March 11, 1899, and Knud, born July 27, 1900.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The King of Norway, Haakon, born 1872, married, 1896, the Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, and has one son, Olaf, born 1903. 2. Harald, Prince of Denmark, born 1876, married, 1909, Princess Helena, Duchess of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring, Princess Feodora, born 1910; Caroline, born April 27, 1912; Alexandrine, born December, 1914. 3. Ingeborg, born 1878, married, 1897, Prince Charles of Sweden. 4. Thyra, born 1880. 5. Gustav, born 1887. 6. Dagmar, born 1890.

The King's mother is the Dowager Queen of Denmark; married, 1869, the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. She was born, 1851, as the Princess Louise of Sweden, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

The King's uncles and aunts are:

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844, married, 1863, and has four living children, one being the King of England.

2. Prince Christian Wilhelm, born 1845 (King George I. of Greece, 1863), died 1913.

3. The ex-Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847, married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the ex-Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853, married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878.

5. Prince Valdemar, born 1858, married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined. Prince Aage, the eldest son of Prince Valdemar, married the Countess Calvi di Bergolo, daughter of the late Italian Minister to Denmark. By this marriage he renounced all right of succession to the throne for himself and heirs, the latter to be Counts or Countesses of Rosenborg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

George V., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India. He was born at Marlborough House June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Dec. 12, 1911, the Coronation Durbar, at which he was crowned Emperor of India, occurred at Delhi. His mother (sister of the late King of Greece and of the Empress Dowager of Russia), was Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. She was born at Copenhagen Dec. 1, 1844, and her full given-name is Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia. King George's father, King Edward, was the eldest son of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace Nov. 9, 1841, succeeding to the throne Jan. 22, 1901. King Edward married King Christian's daughter March 10, 1863.

King George married (Chapel Royal, St. James Palace), July 6, 1893 (when Prince of Wales), Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, only daughter of the Duke of Teck. She was born May 26, 1867, and her full given-name is Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. The children of King George and Queen Mary are:

1. The Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894. His full given-name is EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. Besides being Prince of Wales he is Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland. He succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales on June 23, 1910. He studied at Oxford.

2. Prince ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, born Dec. 14, 1895.

3. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, born April 25, 1897.

4. Prince HENRY William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900.

5. Prince GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, born Dec. 20, 1902.

6. Prince JOHN Charles Francis, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

By the British statutes, enacted by Parliament (Act of Settlement, 1701) under William III. the legal title of the sovereign was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the "heirs of her body being Protestants." The family name of the present race of British sovereigns is Guelph.

Early in the World War the name of the Royal House was changed to the House of Windsor.

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Queen Alexandra, $350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000 (suspended); Trustees for King Edward VII.'s daughters, $90,000; total, $3,080,000. The King

GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $500,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $400,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $100,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliament grant.

FAMILY OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

The children of King Edward and Queen Alexandra were:

1. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, General and Admiral, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Princess Mary of Teck; succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V.

3. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue: (1) Princess Alexandra (Duchess of Fife), born May 17, 1891, married Oct. 15, 1913, to Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G., and has issue. (2) Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria (Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY.

6. Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.

VICTORIA was the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, son of George III. She was born May 24, 1819. She succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837. She was crowned June 28, 1838. She was married to Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, Feb. 10, 1840. She died Jan. 22, 1901.

1. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterward German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831; died June 15, 1888). The EMPRESS died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. KING EDWARD VII.

3. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843; married Prince Louis (afterward reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse. The Grand Duchess of Hesse died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue: (I) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral the Most Hon. Marquess of Milford Haven, Personal A. D. C. to King George V., and have issue: (a) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece (and has issue, Princesses Margaret and Theodora); (b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889; (c) George, Earl of Medina, born Nov. 6, 1892; (d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, born June 25, 1900. (II.) Elizabeth Fedorovna, born Nov. 1, 1864, married the Grand Duke Serglus of Russia. (III.) Irene, born July 11, 1866, married Prince Henry of Prussia. (IV.) Ernest Louis, the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, married Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, and has issue: (a) George Donatus born Nov. 8, 1906; (b) Ludwig Herrmann, born Nov. 20, 1908. (V.) Alix, born June 6, 1872, married Nov. 25, 1894, Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias (abdicated 1917). Issue: (a) Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895; (b) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897; (c) Marie, born June 26, 1899; (d) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901; (e) Alexis, born Aug. 12, 1904. (VI.) Mary, born May 24, 1874; died Nov. 15, 1878.

The Czar and his family were assassinated in July, 1918.

4. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II. of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900. Issue: (I.) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct. 15, 1874; died Feb. 6, 1899. (II.) Jarie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married Prince (now King) Ferdinand of Roumania. Issue: (a) Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893; (b) Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1894; (c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900; (d) Nicholas, born Aug. 17, 1903; (e) Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; (f) Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913; died Nov. 2, 1916. (III.) Victoria Melita, born Nov. 25, 1876; married the Reigning Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Issue: (a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897; (b) Maria, born Jan. 18, 1899; (c) Alexandra, born April 2, 1901; (d) Irma, born July 4, 1902. (IV.) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884; married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue: (a) Alvaro, born April 20, 1910; (b) Alphonso, born May 28, 1912; (c) Atauifo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

5. The Princess Christian. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866 to the late Gen. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Issue: (I.) Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867; died Oct. 29, 1900. (II.) Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869. (III.) Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870. (IV.) Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872. (V.) Prince Harold, born May 12; died May 20, 1876.

6. The Duchess of Argyll. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterward the ninth Duke of Argyll.

7. The Duke of Connaught. Prince Arthur, Field Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, the late Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; died March 14, 1917. Issue: (I.) Margaret born Jan. 15, 1882; married Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, Crown Prince of Sweden. Issue: (a) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906; (b) Sigvard, Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907; (c) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1910; (d) Bertil, Duke of Holland, born Feb. 28, 1912. (II.) Arthur, Personal A. D. C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, the Duchess of Fife. Issue: Alastair Arthur, Earl of Macduff, born Aug. 9, 1914. (III.) Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

8. The Duke of Albany. Prince Leopold, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont; died March 28, 1884, leaving issue: (I.) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883; married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck, now Earl of Athlone. Issue: (a) Lady May Cambridge, born Aug. 24, 1907; (b) Lord Rupert Cambridge, born Aug. 24, 1907; Lord Maurice Cambridge, born March 29; died Sept. 15, 1910. (II.) Charles Edward, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born July 19, 1884; married Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg. Issue: (a) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906; (b) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1908; (c) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

9. The Princess Beatrice. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858; died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue: (I.) Capt. Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886; married, 1917, Lady Irene F. A. Denison. (II.) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887; married May 31, 1906, Alfonso XIII., King of Spain. Issue: (a) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907; (b) Jaime, born June 23, 1909; (c) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909; (d) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 12, 1911; (e) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913; (f) Gonzalo, born Oct. 24, 1914. (III.) Lord Leopold Mountbatten, born May 21, 1889. (IV.) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

GREECE.

Alexander, King of the Hellenes (died Oct. 25, 1920), succeeded his father Constantine I., who was deposed by the guaranteeing powers, England, France, and Russia, June 13, 1917. Alexander was the second son of Constantine, Prince George, born 1890, being the eldest. The third son, **Paul**, born 1901, heir presumptive, was proclaimed King Oct. 28.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born Nov. 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married in 1896, Princess Elena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has five children—Princess Yolanda, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir-apparent), born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, eldest son of the late Prince Amedio, married, 1895, Princess Elena of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and they have had issue, two children—Amedeo, born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amedeo are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salem born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, sister of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born Nov. 20, 1851, and married the late King, 1868.

The King's great-aunt by marriage was the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa she died Aug. 14, 1912, and had a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and has four sons and two daughters), and a daughter, Marguerite, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

MONTENEGRO.

Nicholas I., Petrovitch Nyegosh (born Sept. 25, 1841); became King Aug. 28, 1910; married, 1860, Milena Petrovna Vukotitch (born 1847), daughter of Vice-President of Council of State. Son and heir, Prince Danilo Alexander, born June 29, 1871; married, 1899, Princess Juta (Militza), daughter of Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born Aug. 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Succeeded her father Nov. 23, 1890. She married, Feb. 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue: Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother, Queen Emma, was regent from the death of the late King, her husband, Nov. 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter Aug. 31, 1898. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadt-holders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born Aug. 3, 1872, married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of the late King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

ROUMANIA.

Ferdinand, King of Roumania, born Aug. 24, 1865, is the nephew of the late King Carol I., who died Oct. 10, 1914. He married, in 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and had issue as follows: 1. Charles (Carol) born, 1893. 2. Elizabeth, born 1894. 3. Marie, born 1900. 4. Nicolas, born 1903. 5. Ileana, born 1903. 6. Mircia, born 1912, died November, 1916.

SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF

Peter I., King of Serbia, born in Belgrade, 1844, son of Alexander Kara-Georgevitch; after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga he was proclaimed King; ascended the throne June 2, 1903. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George, born 1887 (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909); Alexander, born 1888, and Helène, born 1884. King Peter, owing to continued ill health, has delegated full royal authority to his son Alexander for the purposes of government

King Peter is descended from Karageorge Petrovitch, who was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817.

The King has one brother, Prince Arsene born 1859, married, 1892, Aurora Demidoff (divorced 1896); offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian Princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria). He has four sons: Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907; Prince Jaime, born on the 23d of June, 1908 and is deaf and dumb; Prince Juan, born June 20, 1913, and Prince Gonzalo, born Oct. 24, 1914; and two daughters, Princess Beatrice, born June 22, 1909, and Princess Maria Christina, born Dec. 12, 1911.

The King's sisters, Maria de las Mercedes, born Sept. 11, 1880, married Feb. 14, 1901, Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of Count Caserta; died Oct. 17, 1904; issue: Alfonso, born 1901 and Isabel, born 1904; Infanta Maria Teresa, born 1882, and married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died on Sept. 23, 1912, suddenly from the after effects of childbirth, leaving issue: Louis Alfonso, born in 1906; Jose Eugenio, born in 1909; Maria de las Mercedes, born in 1911, and Pilar, born Sept. 5, 1912. Prince Ferdinand remarried Oct. 1, 1914, with Dona Maria Luisa Pie de Concha. This lady on her marriage was created Duchess of Talavera de la Reina, and given the courtesy title of Highness by King Alfonso

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabel, born Dec. 20, 1851, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria de la Paz, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864, wife of Prince Antoine of Orleans (marriage dissolved July, 1900)

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabel, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grand-aunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans. 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alfonso XII., deceased. 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II. and Sophie, Princess of Nassau, and great-grandson of Marshall Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 1882, who married, in 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has four sons and a daughter; Gustaf Adolf, born 1906; Sigvard, born 1907; Princess Ingrid, born 1910; Bertil, born 1912, and a son, born Oct. 31, 1916. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia (issue one child, Prince Lennart, born 1909), divorced 1914, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark; offspring: Margaretha, born 1899; Martha, born 1901; Astrid, born 1905, Prince Carl, born 1911. Another brother is Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise; married to the late King Frederik VIII. of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

TURKEY.

Mehmed (Mohammed) **VI.**, Sultan, born Jan. 12, 1861, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother, Sultan Mohammed V., July 3, 1918. The children of the present Sultan are: Princess Ulvia Suttana, born Sept. 12, 1892; married, Aug. 10, 1916, to Ismail Hakki Bey. 2. Princess Saliha Sultana, born April 1, 1894. 3. Prince Ertogrul Effendi, born Oct. 5, 1912. Heir-apparent—Abdul Medjid Effendi, uncle of the Sultan, born 1869.

Two sisters survive. Sultan Mehmed VI. is the thirty-seventh in male descent from Othman.

EUROPE'S EX-ROYALTIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Charles I., ex-Emperor of Austria—King of Hungary, born Aug. 17, 1887, succeeded his grand-uncle, Francis Joseph I., on Nov. 21, 1916. He remains as the eldest of the two sons of the late Archduke Otto and the Archduchess Marie Josefa, sister of the present King of Saxony. The Emperor married on Oct. 21, 1911, Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, daughter of Duke Robert of Parma and a younger sister of the first wife of the present Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. They have issue: 1. Francis Joseph Otto, heir-apparent, born Nov. 20, 1912. 2. Adelaide Marie, born Jan. 3, 1914. 3. Robert Charles Ludwig, born Feb. 9, 1915. 4. Felix Frederick August, born May 31, 1916. 5. Karl Ludwig, born March 10, 1918. The late Emperor Francis Joseph was born Aug. 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father on Dec. 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, Sept. 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria.

2. Archduke Rudolf, late heir-apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the late King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windisch Graetz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elemer Lonyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francois-Salvator.

Emperor Franz Josef's oldest brother was Archduke Ferdinand (Maximilian), Emperor of Mexio from 1864 to 1867, when he was shot at Queretaro. His widow, Marie Charlotte, survived him.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to Francis Joseph's second brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833 and died 1896; he married, first, 1856, Marguerite, Princess of Saxony; she died 1858; second, 1862, the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples; she died 1871; third, 1873, Marie-Therese of Portugal. He had issue (second marriage) Archduke Francois Ferdinand, born 1863, who was the heir-presumptive to the throne (married morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne; they were both shot and killed in Saraieve, Bosnia, 1914, by an assassin); the Archduke Otto, born 1865; died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony; had two sons, Charles, born 1887, and Maximilian, born 1895; the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, renounced his rights in 1911 to marry Berta Czuber. He died in 1915. By a third marriage the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters, Archduchess Marie Annunciata, born 1876, an abbess of a convent, and Archduchess Elizabeth Amelie, born 1878; married, 1903, Prince Aloyse of Liechtenstein.

Emperor Franz Josef had a third brother, Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried

There are over eighty other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the late Emperor, collateral relatives and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

GERMANY.

William II., former Emperor and King of Prussia was born Jan. 27, 1859, succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married, 1881, the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderborg-Augustenburg (born 1858); and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, ex-Crown Prince, born May 6, 1882; married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has four sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907; Hubert, born Sept. 30, 1909, Frederick, born Dec. 19, 1911, and one daughter, Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915. 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883; married, Feb. 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. 3. Adalbert, born 1884; married, 1914, Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (a daughter born 1915; died 1915). 4. August, born 1887; married his cousin, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 1908, and has one son, Alexander Ferdinand, born 1912. 5. Oscar, born 1888; married morganatically Countess Bassewitz, 1914, and has two sons, born respectively, 1915 and 1917. 6. Joachim, born 1890, married 1916, to Princess Marie Auguste of Anhalt; killed himself 1920. 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892; married May, 1913, to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick. Issue, Prince Ernest August, born March 18, 1914, and Prince George Wilhelm, born March 25, 1915.

The ex-Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, and has two sons, Waldemar, born 1889, and Sigismund, born 1896, and the Emperor has four sisters. The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878; to Bernhard, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, died July 9, 1916.

3. Princess Sophie, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine, the late King of Greece, and has three sons and three daughters.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. Issue: Six sons, two of whom have fallen on the field of battle.

The ex-Emperor has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The Hohenzollern family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German Count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

BAVARIA.

Louis III., ex-King of Bavaria, born Jan. 7, 1845, succeeded his cousin, Otto, who after having been nominal King since Louis II.'s death in 1886, was declared incapable of occupying the throne in October, 1913. It was necessary to alter the Constitution to bring about the succession. Otto died October, 1916. Louis III. married the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, and has six daughters and three sons. The eldest, Prince Rupert, the Crown Prince, was born in 1869, and in 1900 married his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabriele, who died October, 1912, leaving the Princes Luitpold, born 1901, and Albrecht, born 1905, Princess Irmengard and Prince Rudolf having preceded her in death. Prince Luitpold died Aug. 27, 1914. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born 1870; married, January, 1915, to Prince William of Hohenzollern. 3. Princess Marie born 1872; married Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born 1875, married Princess Isabella von Croy, 1912, and has issue: Louis Charles, born 1913, and Marie Elizabeth, born 1914. 6. Princess Hildegard, born 1881. 7. Princess Wiltrude, born 1884. 8. Princess Helmtrud, born 1886. 9. Princess Gundelinde, born 1891.

The ex-King's brother, Leopold, born 1846, is married to the Archduchess Gisela of Austria. Issue: Elizabeth Marie, born 1874; married, 1893, Count de Seefried de Buttenheim; Augustine Marie, born 1875, married Joseph, Archduke of Austria; Georg Francis, born 1880, married, 1912, Princess Isabelle, of Austria (marriage annulled 1913); Conrad, born 1883. The ex-King's sister is Princess Theresa, a doctor of philosophy, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Lady Abbess of a convent. A second brother, Francis, born 1852, died 1907; married Therese, Princess of Liechtenstein. She had one son, Prince Henry, born 1884, who died Nov. 7, 1916, from wounds received on the battlefield.

The royal house of Bavaria descended from the Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century, one of whom was elevated to the rank of Elector; a later one was made King by Napoleon I

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., ex-King of Württemberg, born Feb. 25, 1848, son of late Prince Frederich and of late Princess Katharine of Württemberg; ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., Oct. 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died 1882, leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and who married, 1898, Prince Friedrich of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the her-presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

SAXONY.

Frederich August III., ex-King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded father, King Georg, Oct. 15, 1904. He married, in 1891, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved 1903). The ex-King has three daughters and three sons, Georg, born 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born 1896; Princess Margarethe, born in 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born 1903

The ex-King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria (died 1906), and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in holy orders.

The royal house of Saxony was one of the oldest in Europe, having given an Emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

RUSSIA.

(The Russian ex-Czar Nicholas II., the Czarina, and their children, were murdered by the Bolshevists, July, 1918).

Nicholas II., late Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, Emperor Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894. He married the Princess Alexandra Alice (Alix), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and had four daughters and one son—Olga born in 1895; Tatiana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born Aug. 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, has issue two sons: 1. Nicholas. 2. Grand Duke Michael, born Dec. 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born 1875, married, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander; has six sons and one daughter; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved October, 1916). The uncles and aunts of the Emperor were:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847, died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: 1. Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876, married, 1905, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse; offspring: Marie, born 1907, and Kira, born 1909. 2. Grand Duke Boris, born in 1877. 3. Andreas, born 1879. 4. Helene, born 1882; married, 1902, Nicolaos of Greece.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died Nov. 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853, married the late Duke of Edinburgh, son of the late Queen Victoria. He died in 1900.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra of Greece. She died 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Dimitri, born 1891, and a daughter, Marie, born 1890; married, 1908, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, divorced 1914. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Valerianovna, who became Countess Hohenfelsen.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest son, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the late King of the Hellenes.

A second grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831; died 1891; married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856; married, 1907, Princess Anastasia, daughter of the King of Montenegro and sister of Queen Helene of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, born 1864; married, in 1889, Militza, sister of the preceding.

The last grand uncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1909. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess Cecilia. The Grand Duchess Anastasia was known as Grand Duchess Mikalovitsch.

The Russian reigning family was descended in the female line from Michael Romanof, elected Czar in 1613, and in the male line from Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, married so generally into the German royal houses that the Romanofs are practically, by blood, Germans, as much so as their kinsman, the late head of the German Empire.

MEMORABLE DATES.

NOTE—Consult also the various other collections of dates, following this table, such as Declarations of War, Battles of the Revolution, Great Battles of the Civil War, Marine Disasters, Summary of the World War, Chief Political Assassinations, etc.

B. C.
2084 Shepherd Kings Conquer Egypt.
1825 Shepherd Kings Abandon Egypt.
1722 Sesostris or Rameses King of Egypt.
1546 Scamander founds Kingdom of Troy
1520 Corinth built.
1606 Pan-Athenian games instituted.
1493 Thebes built by Cadmus.
1453 First Olympic games.
1252 Tyre built by Phoenicians.
1193 Trojan War begins.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
1048 David takes Jerusalem.
1028 Solomon's Temple dedicated.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Ten Tribes put in captivity.
658 Byzantium founded.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
431 Peloponnesian war begins.
385 Rome taken by the Gauls.
356 Temple of Diana at Ephesus burned.
331 Darius defeated by Alexander.
283 Alexandrian Library founded.
264 First Punic War begins.
216 Hannibal defeats Romans.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 Romans abandon Britain.
640 Alexandrian Library burned.
756 Moorish Kingdom in Spain founded.
787 Danes land in England.
827 Egbert, first King of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began; the last was in 1270.
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John Granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Parliament").
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1294 First regular English Parliament.
1308 Parliament becomes a Legislative Power, with assent essential to the constitution of laws.
1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion, England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1483 Martin Luther Born, Nov. 10.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1497 Cabot discovered east coast of Canada, June 24.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began conquest of Mexico.
1534 Cartier ascended St. Lawrence River.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1564 Shakespeare born, April 23.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1615 Champlain entered Lake Ontario.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1619 First representative Amer. Legislative Assembly Jamestown, Va., July 30.
1619 First negro slaves brought to America.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed; "Mayflower Compact" was signed aboard the ship, Nov. 11; they went ashore at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 20.

A. D.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1632 Canada and Acacia ceded to France.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled; Lake Erie discovered by Brebeuf and Chaumont.
1642 Colonies of Conn., New Haven, New Plymouth and Mass. (incl. New Hampshire) form the New England Confederation.
1649 Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts; St. Petersburg founded.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1670 Hudson Bay Co. chartered, May 13.
1678 Roman Catholics excluded from English Parliament.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1689 Irish Parliament of James II. at Dublin; attaints 3,000 Protestants.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1 (July 12 new style).
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the English.
1706 Benjamin Franklin born, Jan. 17.
1707 First Parliament of Great Britain.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1717 Snow fell 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1742 Gen. Nath. Greene born, Aug. 7.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1754 New Hampshire, Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Penna., and Md., hold a convention at Albany to consider a Colonial Confederacy, June 19.
1756 Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada taken from the French.
1763 Pontiac's conspiracy.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parliament, March.
1765 N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Penna., Md., and S. C., hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights, Oct. 7.
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1774 First Continental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, Philadelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Soc. Founded by Quakers, April 14, Phila.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Second Continental Congress, May 10, Phila.
1775 Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
1775 Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
1775 Washington chosen head of American Army June 15.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publishes "Common Sense."
1776 Rhode Island declares her independence, May 4.
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
1776 Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
1776 Nathan Hale executed, Sept. 22.
1776 Washington crossed the Delaware River, Dec. 8.
1776 Third Continental Congress, Balto., Dec. 20.
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Vermont declares independence, Jan.
1777 Fourth Continental Congress, Phila., March 4.
1777 Henry Clay born, April 12.
1777 Stars and Stripes flag adopted by Congress, June 14.
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.

A. D.

1777 Fifth Continenral Congress meets (for 1 day) Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27.
1777 Sixth Continental Congress meets, York, Pa., Sept. 30.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1777 Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
1778 Seventh Continental Congress meets, Phila., July 2.
1778 Wyoming Valley, Pa., massacre, by Indians and Tories, July 4.
1778 N. J., Mass., R. I., Conn., Pa., N. Y., Va., and S. C., sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24.
1778 French fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
1778 Cherry Valley, N. Y., massacre by Indians and Tories, Nov. 10.
1778 N. J. signs Articles of Confederation, Nov. 26.
1779 Del. signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5.
1779 Capt. Cook killed, Feb. 14.
1779-'80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Penna. chartered (first in U. S.), March 1.
1780 Massacre of Americans in Waxhaw, N. C., by British, May 29.‡
1780 Maj. Andre captured, Sept. 23; hung, Oct. 2.
1781 Congress announces complete ratification of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
1781 Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1782 Congress adopts great seal of U. S., June 20.
1782 Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed, at Paris, Nov. 30; by this treaty the Newfoundland fisheries were regulated with the U. S.
1783 Eighth Continental Congress meets, Princeton, N. J., June 30.
1783 Fiery meteor passed over England, Aug. 18.
1783 Definitive treaty of peace between U. S. and Great Britain, Sept. 3
1783 Congress demobilizes American Army, Oct. 18-Nov. 3.
1783 British evacuated New York, Nov. 25.
1783 Ninth Continental Congress meets, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26.
1783 Washington delivers his farewell address, at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec. 4; resigns his army commission, Dec. 23, and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 14.
1784 First daily paper in America, Advertiser, issued at Phila.
1784 Tenth Continental Congress meets, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1.
1785 Eleventh Continental Congress meets at N. Y., Jan. 11.
1786 Shay's rebellion, in Mass.
1787 U. S. Constitution ratified at a convention of delegates from the States, at Phila., May 14-Sept 17.
1787 Fourteenth (last) Continental Congress meets at N. Y., Nov. 5; adjourns 1788, Oct. 21.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, Feb.
1789 U. S. Constitution in effect in ratifying States, March 4.
1789 First U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6.
1789 Washington first inaugurated President, April 30.
1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.
1789 U. S. Supreme Court created, Sept.
1789 North Carolina ratifies Constitution, Nov. 21.
1790 Rhode Island ratifies Constitution, May 29.
1792 King of Sweden shot by Ankerstrom.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic.
1792 First U. S. Mint established, April 2.
1792 First Canadian Legislature.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1798 Lord Nelson defeats French fleet near Egypt.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session), meets (for first time) at Washington, Nov. 17.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; first Parliament of United Kingdom.
1801 U. S. Capitol burned, at Washington, by the British, Jan. 19.

A. D.

1803 England and France renew war.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 British take Cepenhagen.
1807 Robert E. Lee born, Jan. 19.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second United States war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Bonaparte abdicated.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1814 Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Water oo, June 18.
1815 "Holy Alliance" formed at Paris, Sept. 26.
1817 Work begun on Erie Canal, July 4.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York, Dec. 6.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic. This was the Savannah, which went from N. Y. to Savannah, (March 28-April 12) and went from Savannah to Liverpool (May 22-June 20).
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
1822 Famine in Ireland.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States (the Baltimore and Ohio) was begun, July 4.
1828 War between Russia and Turkey.
1828 Catholics readmitted to Parliament.
1829 Welland Canal opened.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1831 London Bridge opened, Aug. 1.
1833 Steamship "Royal William" crossed from Nova Scotia to England.
1834 Last lottery in England, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1839 Seven hundred die by earthquake at Martinique
1841 Upper and Lower Canada united, Feb. 10.
1843 San Domingo earthquake.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began; treaty signed July 4, 1848.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded reign of Louis Philippe.
1848 Washington monument at Wash., D. C., begun, July 4
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1850 Clayton-Bulwer treaty between U. S. and Britain.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
1851 First International Exhibition. London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1855 Sebastopol falls, Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1858 Earthquake destroys Corinth.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Fort Sumter fired on, April 12.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1861 Great fire in London.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Draft riots at N. Y. City, July 13-16.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1864 War between Germany and Denmark.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Two hundred lost when Str. "London" burns.
1866 Fenians invaded Canada.
1866 Atlantic cable laid.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.

A. D.

1868 Queen Isabella flees from Spain, Sept. 30.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24
1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19; France proclaimed Republic, Sept. 4.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, April 26.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1876 Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco, June 4; time of journey, 83 hours, 34 minutes.
1876 Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
1876 Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5, 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
1878 Paris Exposition.
1878 "L" opened in New York, April 30.
1879 English massacred at Cabul, Sept. 4.
1881 East River frozen over, so that people crossed.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1883 Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
1884 Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S. at Paris, July 4.
1885 Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1886 Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people. The World raised $100,000 to erect the statue, Oct. 28.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 First gasoline vehicle in operation, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
1898 War began between Spain and the United States, April 21.
1898 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3
1898 Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
1898 Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.
1899 Unversal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), Mar. 17, 45 lives lost.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30, 145 lives lost.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, Mar. 23.
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1903 Alaska boundary treaty.
1903 U. S.-Philippine cable completed; message sent around the world in 12 minutes, July 4.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.

A. D.

1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1904 Subway opened, New York, Oct. 27.
1905 Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 American battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1908 Dr. F. A. Cook discovered North Pole, he claimed, April 21.
1909 R. E. Peary, U. S. N., discovered North Pole April 6.
1909 Hudson-Fulton Celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14, by Capt. Roald Amundsen.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9, 6 lives lost.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Foulke Engle Brandt pardoned by Gov. Sulzer, New York, Jan. 17.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, Mar. 25-27.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28.
1914 Germany invaded Belgium, Aug. 2.
1914 Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1915 China restored as a Monarchy.
1916 Teutonic Peace Proposal made.
1916 Black Tom Dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30, $33,000,000 loss.
1917 Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated throne, Mar. 15.
1917 United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; with Austria, Dec. 7.
1917 King Constantine of Greece abdicated, June 12.
1917 Pope Benedict made public his peace proposal, Aug 1, which America and the Allies rejected.
1917 Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munition ship in harbor, in collision caused fire that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses, with $20,000,000 damage.
1917 Jerusalem surrenders to British, Dec. 8.
1918 Czar Nicholas of Russia shot by Bolshevik orders, at Ekaterinburg, 2 A. M., July 16.
1918 Pres. Wilson, wife and party leave New York for France, Dec. 4; arrive at Brest, Dec. 13; Paris, Dec. 14; London, Dec. 26; Paris again, Dec. 31.
1919 Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formally, Jan. 18.
1919 Treaty between the Allies and Germany signed at Versailles, France, by the various treaty plenipotentiaries, June 28; ratified by the Nat. Assembly of the German Commonwealth, July 9; by the British Parliament, July 25, and by King George, July 31; by the King of Italy, Oct. 7; by France, Oct. 13; by Japan, Oct. 27; rejected by the U. S. Senate, Nov. 19.
1919 Pres. Wilson left France for U. S., Feb. 15; he returned to the Peace Conference, March 14; he left again for the U. S., June 29; he gave

MEMORABLE DATES—*Continued.*

A. D.

the treaty to the Senate, July 10; he began his western speaking tour, Sept. 4; he became ill at Kansas City, Sept. 26, and returned to the White House, where he was in bed till Nov. 11.

1919 Three U. S. Navy sea-planes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 16; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, Eng., May 31. Harry G. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in midocean, on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland, but were rescued. John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. A British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended at Mineola, L. I., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there July 13. The U. S. transcontinental air flight, N. Y. to San Francisco, and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex. Pearson.

A. D.

1919 Nation-wide bomb plot, at the home of Atty. Gen. Palmer, the Red was killed by his own bomb, June 2.

1919 Airplane service between N. Y. and Chicago began, July 1.

1919 Big port strike at N. Y., Boston, etc., began, July 16.

1919 31 killed, 500 injured in race riot, at Chicago, July 27.

1919 Boston police strike, began, Sept. 9.

1919 Steel workers strike all over U. S., beginning, Sept. 22; railway strike in England, began, Sept. 27; soft coal miners in U. S., began a strike, Oct. 31.

1920 The U. S. Transport Buford (Soviet Ark), took to Finland Emma Goldman, Alex. Berkman and 200 other Reds (December, 1919, January, 1920).

1920 The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, providing for nation-wide prohibition, was proclaimed in effect, Jan. 16.

1920 The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect, Aug. 26.

NOTED INVENTIONS.

AMERICAN.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Air brake	Westinghouse	1869
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873
Water gas	Lowe	1875
Machine for making barbed wire	Glidden	1875
Telephone	Bell	1876
Typewriter	Sholes	1878
Talking machine	Edison	1878
Electric lamp	Brush	1879
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1880
Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Buttonhole-sewing machine	Reece	1881
Chain - stitch shoe - sewing machine	French & Myers	1881
Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Type-bar casting	Mergenthaler	1885
Cash register	Patterson	1885
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885
Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Calcium carbide	Willson	1888
Continuous - process match machine	Beecher	1888
Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Artificial graphite	Acheson	1896
Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912

FOREIGN.

Invention.	Date.	Inventor.	Nationality.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	English.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	English.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian.
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish.

The first patents were granted for titles of nobility in England by King Edward III., in 1344; in 1591, in England, patent were granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books. The first patents for inventions were authorized by an English statute of 1623. The English indexes of patents run from the earliest to date. American patents were protected by an Act of 1790.

According to Henry L. Davis, President of the New York State Shorthand Reporters' Association, the "Father of the Typewriter" was William Austin Burt, of whom he says: "Burt was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1792 and resided in this State from 1798 to 1824, when he moved to Michigan, where he died at Detroit in 1858. The 'Typographer' was Burt's name for the first going typewriter ninety years ago last summer, and for forty-five years writing machines were generally so designated. A complete working model of the Typographer was in the Patent Office from 1829 until the fire of Dec. 15, 1836, destroyed all the models." Mr. Davis characterizes Mr. Burt as the "inventor, maker and patentee of the first typewriter constructed at any time in any country."

BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.
(From "The Locomotive," Hartford, Conn.)

Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons.			Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
1876	75	147	145	292	1898	383	324	577	901
1877	83	157	201	358	1899	383	298	456	754
1878	97	178	216	394	1900	373	268	520	788
1879	132	208	213	421	1901	423	312	646	958
1880	170	259	555	814	1902	391	304	529	833
1881	159	251	313	564	1903	383	293	522	815
1882	172	271	359	630	1904	391	220	394	614
1883	184	263	412	675	1995	450	383	585	968
1884	152	254	251	505	1906	431	235	467	702
1885	155	220	278	498	1907	471	300	420	720
1886	185	254	314	568	1908	470	281	531	812
1887	198	264	388	652	1909	550	227	422	649
1888	246	331	505	836	1910	533	280	506	786
1889	180	304	433	737	1911	499	222	416	638
1890	226	244	351	595	1912	537	278	392	670
1891	257	263	371	634	1913	499	180	369	549
1892	269	298	442	740	1914	467	148	315	463
1893	316	327	385	712	1915	403	132	236	368
1894	362	331	472	803	1916	499	199	375	574
1895	355	374	519	893	1917	506	149	289	438
1896	346	382	529	911	1918	449	130	340	470
1897	369	398	528	926	1919	526	186	342	528

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN U. S., 1916-1919, IN WHICH 5 OR MORE WERE KILLED.
(By the U. S. Bureau of Mines.)

Date.	Name of Mine.	Location of Mine.	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1916 Feb. 8	Lance	Plymouth, Pa	Mine explosion	7
1916 Feb. 11	Jefferson and Clearfield No. 2	Ernest, Pa	Mine explosion	27
1916 Feb. 29	Davis No. 42	Kempton, W. Va.-Md	Mine explosion	16
1916 Mar. 9	Hollenback	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Mine explosion	6
1916 Mar. 28	King	Kimball, W. Va	Mine explosion	6
1916 Mar. 30	Robindale	Seward, Pa	Mine explosion	8
1916 Aug. 8	Woodward	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Mine explosion	6
1916 Oct. 19	Jamison No. 7	Barrackville, W. Va	Mine explosion	10
1916 Oct. 22	Roden	Marvel, Ala	Mine explosion	18
1916 Nov. 4	Bessie	Palos, Ala	Mine explosion	30
1916 Dec. 13	Fidelity No. 9	Stone City, Kan	Mine explosion	20
1917 Mar. 13	Henderson No. 1	Hendersonville, Pa	Mine explosion	14
1917 Apr. 18	Lynden	Mason, W. Va	Lightning exploded powder in powder house.	5
1917 Apr. 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col	Mine explosion	121
1917 June 2	Reid No. 2	Hervin, Ill	Mine explosion	9
1917 Aug. 4	West Kentucky No. 7	Clay, Ky	Mine explosion	62
1917 Nov. 29	Old Ben No. 11	Christopher, Ill	Mine explosion	17
1917 Dec. 15	Yukon No. 1	Bluefield, W. Va	Mine explosion	17
1917 Dec. 17	Wilkeson	Wilkeson, Wash	Inrush of water and gravel	6
1917 Dec. 20	Nemo	Harriman, Tenn	Mine explosion	11
1918 May 20	Villa	Charleston, W. Va	Mine fire	13
1918 Aug. 7	Harmar	Harmarville, Pa	Mine explosion	8
1918 Aug. 28	Burnett	Burnett, Wash	Mine explosion	12
1918 Sept. 28	Nerth	Royalton, Ill	Mine explosion	21
1919 Mar. 31	Empire	Aguilar, Col	Mine explosion	13
1919 Apr. 29	Majestic	Majestic, Ala	Mine explosion	22
1919 June 5	Baltimore tunnel No. 2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Powder explosion	92
1919 June 30	Alderson No. 5	Alderson, Okla	Mine explosion	15
1919 July 8	Lansford colliery	Lansford, Pa	Gas explosion	8
1919 July 18	Carswell	Kimball, W. Va	Gas explosion	6
1919 Aug. 6	Weirwood	Weirwood, W. Va	Gas explosion	7
1919 Aug. 18	Oakdale	Laveto, Col	Gas explosion	18
1919 Oct. 29	Amsterdam No. 2	Amsterdam, Ohio	Mine fire	20

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE U. S. IN WHICH 100 OR MORE MEN WERE KILLED.

Date.	Name of Mine.	Location of Mine.	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1869 Sept. 6	Avondale	Plymouth, Pa	Mine fire	179
1884 Mar. 13	Laurel	Pocahontas, Va	Mine explosion	112
1891 Jan. 27	Mammouth	Mount Pleasant, Pa	Mine explosion	109
1892 Jan. 7	No. 11	Krebs, Okla	Mine explosion	100
1900 May 1	Winter quarters Nos. 1 and 4	Scofield, Utah	Mine explosion	200
1902 May 19	Fraterville	Coal Creek, Tenn	Mine explosion	184
1902 July 10	Rolling Mill	Johnstown, Pa	Mine explosion	112
1903 June 29	Hanna No. 1	Hanna, Wyo	Mine explosion and fire	169
1904 Jan. 25	Harwick	Cheswick, Pa	Mine explosion	179
1905 Feb. 20	Virginia City	Virginia City, Ala	Mine explosion	108
1907 Dec. 6	Monongah Nos. 6 and 8	Monongah, W. Va	Mine explosion	361
1907 Dec. 19	Darr	Jacobs Creek, Pa	Mine explosion	239
1908 Nov. 28	Rachel and Agnes	Marianna, Pa	Mine explosion	154
1909 Nov. 13	St. Paul No. 2	Cherry, Ill	Mine fire	259
1911 Apr. 8	Banner	Littleton, Ala	Mine explosion	128
1913 Oct. 22	Utag Cannon No. 2	Dawson, N. Mex	Mine explosion	263
1914 Apr. 28	Eccles Nos. 5 and 6	Eccles, W. Va	Mine explosion	181
1915 Mar. 2	Layland No. 3	Layland, W. Va	Mine explosion	112
1917 Apr. 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col	Mine explosion	121

A List of Marine Disasters.

(Only the chief ones are mentioned, in the earlier years; for losses of American and other warships in the 1914-1918 conflict, see the two other lists on immediately preceding pages.)

1841—March 11. Steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
—Aug. 9. Steamboat Erie burned on Lake Erie; 175 lost.
—Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189 lost.
1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; over 200 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; over 100 lost.
—Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240 lost.
—Dec. 20. British steam-frigate Avenga wrecked off coast of Africa; nearly 200 lost.
1848—Aug. 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool, burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; 200 lost.
1850—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; over 400 lost.
—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; about 300 lost.
—Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100 lives lost.
1852—Jan. 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; over 100 lost.
—Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454 lost.
—Aug. 29. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250 lost.
1853—Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140 lost.
—Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348 lost.
—Dec. 23-31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea and 240 of the soldiers were lost.
1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; 380 lost.
—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers; never heard from.
—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400 lost.
—Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; about 350 lost.
—Nov. 13-16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in the Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; nearly 500 lost.
1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200 lost.
1856—Jan. 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314 lost.
—Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, 240 on board; never heard from.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Le Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260 lost.
1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line, 150 on board; never heard from.
—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; 250 lost.
—Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120 lost.
—Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; over 400 lost.
1858—Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471 lost.
1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; about 400 lost.
—Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446 lost.
1860—Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; about 100 lost.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205 lost.
—Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287 lost.
1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190 lost.
—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237 lost.
1865—Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265 lost.
1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220 lost.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100 lost.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150 lost.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; about 250 lost.
1867—Oct. 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; about 1,000 lost.
1868—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100 lost.
1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200 lost.
1870—Jan. 24. American Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115 lost.
—Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, with 177 on board; never heard from.
—Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472 lost.
—Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahul; about 170 lost.
1871—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100 lost, 200 injured.
1873—Jan. 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300 lost.
—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547 lost.
—Nov. 23. French Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230 lost.
1874—Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470 lost.
1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200 lost.
—Nov. 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236 lost.
—Dec. 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157 lost.
1877—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; 100 lost.
—Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron, wrecked off North Carolina coast; 100 lost.
—November. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chili; 104 lost.
1878—Jan. 31. Steamer Metropolis, wrecked off North Carolina; 100 lost.
—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300 lost.
—Sept. 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700 lost.
—Dec. 18. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210 lost.
1879—Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174 lost.
1880—Jan. 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men; never heard from.
—Nov. 24 French steamer Oncle Joseph sank by collision off Spezzia; 250 lost.
1881—May 24. Steamer Victoria capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200 lost.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200 lost.
1883—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124 lost.
1884—Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99 lost.
—April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131 lost.
—April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; about 150 lost.
—July 22. Spanish steamer Gijon and British steamer Laxham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; over 150 lost.
1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
1887—Jan. 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300 lost.
—Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134 lost.
1888—Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105 lost.

—Sept. 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89 lost.
1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147 lost.
1890—Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; 130 lost.
—Feb. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400 lost.
—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124 lost.
—Sept. 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540 lost.
—Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167 lost.
—Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100 lost.
1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574 lost
—April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90 lost.
—April 22. Chilian warship Blanco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; over 200 lost.
—Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion Line; burned at sea.
1892—Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414 lost.
—Oct. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113 lost.
1893—Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115 lost.
—Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage; never heard from.
—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; over 350 lost.
1894—Feb. 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncardo Reef.
—June 25. Steamship Norge wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantic; nearly 600 lost
—Nov. 1. Steamer Wairaro wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134 lost.
1895—Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335 lost.
—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400 lost.
—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked off coast of Galicia; 100 lost.
1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; nearly 250 lost
1898—Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260 lost.
—July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; 560 lost.
Cape Cod, Mass.; 157 lost.
—Oct. 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wrecked off the Lizard; 170 lost.
1901—Feb. 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor, 128 lost.
April 1. Turkish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; over 180 lost.
1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112 lost.
1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150 lost.
1904—June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, E. River; over 1,000 lost.
—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646 lost.
1905—Sept. 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599 lost.
1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212 lost.
—Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129 lost
—Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350 lost.
—Oct. 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140 lost.
1907—January. British steamship Bengwern foundered in North Sea; 24 lost.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131 lost.
—Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; over 100 lost
—Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137 lost.
—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117 persons.
—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100 lost.
—Nov. 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110 lost.
1908—Feb. 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15 lost.
—March 23. Japanese steamer Mutsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300 lost.
—April 25. British cruiser Gladiator sunk in collision with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30 lost.
—April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200 lost.
—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong, 300 lost
—Aug. 24 Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70 lost.
—Nov. 6. Steamer Talsh sunk in storm; 150 lost.
—Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100 lost.
1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6 lost.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300 lost.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Seyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100 lost.
1910—Feb. 9 French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200 lost.
1911—Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70 lost.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150 lost.
—April 23. Steamship Asia ran aground; 40 lost.
—Sept. 5. Steamship Tuscapel wrecked; 80 lost.
—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sunk by explosion at Toulon; 285 lost.
—Nov. 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan; 45 lost.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60 lost.
1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172 lost.
—Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off Nort Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars drowned.
—Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46 lost.
—March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off San Sebastian Point and sunk; 500 drowned.
—March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in British Channel; 15 lost.
—March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers, crew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80 lost.
—March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130 lost.
—April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200 lost.
—April 15. White Star steamship Titanic sunk after collision with iceburg in North Atlantic; 1,517 lost.
—April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64 drowned.
—June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23 lost.
1912—Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnevka sunk in Dvina River; 115 lost.
—Sept. 28. Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast of Japan; 1,000 lost.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varella burned off Brazilian coast; 18 lost.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16 lost.
1913—Jan. 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39 lost.
—Jan. 4. Steamer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15 lost.
—Jan. 7. Oil steamer Rosecrans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33 lost.
—Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18 killed, 10 injured.
—Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16 lost.
—Jan. 28. Launch founders in River Rangoon, India; 70 lost.
—March 1. British steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200 lost.
—March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66 lost.
—March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion in Baltimore, Md., Harbor; 50 lost.

—May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna; 40 lost.
—Aug. 18. Steamer State of California wrecked near Junea, Alaska; 40 lost.
—Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in mid-ocean; 135 lost.
—Nov. 9. Steamer collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44 lost.
—Nov. 9. Steamer John A. McGean lost on Lake Erie; 29 lost.
—Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coast; 45 lost.
—December. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego; 98 lost.
1914—Jan. 5. Tank steamer Oklahoma sunk off Sandy Hook; 21 lost.
—Jan. 30. Old Dominion steamship Monroe sunk in collision off coast of Virginia; 41 lost.
—March 19. Steam launch run down by torpedo boat near Venice, Italy; 50 lost.
—March 25. Steamer Mani blown up off Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; 30 lost.
—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait; 173 lost.
—April. 28 Steamer Benjamin Noble lost off Duluth; 20 lost.
—May 3. Leyland Liner Columbian burned on Grand Banks; 15 lost.
—May 15-21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off coast of South Carolina; 29 lost.
—May 22. Halifax No. 19 Lightship wrecked near Liscomb; 25 lost.
—May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of India sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence; 1,024 lost.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80 lost.
—Sept. 18. Canadian steamer Montmagny sunk in St. Lawrence River, 26 miles from Quebec; 14 lost.
—Oct. 30. Brih hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, Eng.; 54 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamer Curtis and 2 barges lost on Lake Superior; 26 lost.
1915—Jan. 18. British steamer Benarth wrecked off English coast; 21 lost.
—Jan. 25. Steam yacht Idler wrecked off Cape Hatteras; 15 lost.
—March 24. United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.; 26 lost.
—April 3. Tug Edward Luckenbach sunk off coast of Virginia; 15 lost.
—April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurits lost off Cape Hatteras; 44 lost.
—July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812 lost.
—Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56 lost.
—Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 50 lost.
—Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered in Long Island Sound; 14 lost.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15 lost.
—Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superior; 18 lost.
1916—Jan. 22. Steamship Pollentia founded in mid-Atlantic.
—Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Maru sunk in Pacific; 160 lost.
—Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean. Of nearly 4,000 on board but 870 were saved.
—May 8. Steamer S. R. Kirby foundered off Eagle Harbor, Mich.; 20 lost.
—May 9. Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of California; 41 lost.
—June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis, Tenn.; 30 lost.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chile; 20 lost.
—Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletheria burned in Aegean Sea; 40 lost.
—Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20 lost.
—Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santa Domingo; 33 lost.
—Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; 1,000 lost.
—Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105 drowned.
—Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21 lost.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Merida wrecked on Lake Erie; 20 lost.
—Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; estimated loss, 92.
1917—May 15. Ship Standard wrecked in Bering Sea; 25 lost.
—July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterranean; 28 drowned.
—July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800 lost.
—July 27. Japanese freight steamer Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000.
—Aug. 20. Norwegian steamer Christian Bors burned at dock at South Brooklyn, N. Y.; loss, $1,000,000.
—Nov. 10. Steamer Castalia wrecked on Lake Superior; 22 lost.
1918—Feb. 24. Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92 lost.
—Feb. 26. United States naval tug Cherokee lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29 lost.
—March 18. British steamer Batiscan lost off Nova Scotia; 41 lost.
—March 24. British steamer War Knight destroyed in collision off British coast; 37 lost.
—April 25. Chinese steamship Klang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500 lost.
—May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Delaware coast; 66 lost.
—June 14. The U. S. S. Cyclops, 19,360 tons displacement, left the Barbadoes, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a crew of 15 officers and 221 men; also as passengers 6 officers and 51 enlisted men, as well as the American Consular General at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The disappearance of this ship has remained a mystery. She has been stricken from the Navy List and the cases of the personnel have been officially closed as dead as of June 14, 1918.
—July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87 lost.
—July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500 lost.
—Oct. 3. American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.; 30 lost.
—Oct. 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50 lost.
—Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 350 lost.
1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht lost off Stornoway, Scotland; only 30 of 300 sailors saved
—Jan. 9. British steamer Northumbria lost off Middlesbrough; most of crew drowned.
—Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79 lost.
—Jan. 17. French steamer Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina; 460 lost.
—April 4. Italian transport Umbria struck a mine and sank; several killed, 100 injured.
—Aug. 6. Schooner Gallia sunk in collision off St. Pierre, West Indies; 20 lost.
—Sept. 3. British destroyer S-19 sunk by Russian mine; 24 lost.
—Sept. 9. American steamship Corydon foundered in Bahama Channel; 27 lost.
—Oct. 28. Steamship Muskegon sunk in Lake Michigan; 16 lost.
—Nov. 15. Steamship John Owen sunk in Lake Superior; 23 lost.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Myron sunk in Lake Superior; 18 lost.
—Dec. 18. Oil tanker J. A. Chanslor sunk off Cape Blanco, Ore.; 37 lost.
—Dec. 18. British Steamship Manxman lost off Nova Scotia; 40 drowned
—Dec. 29. Belgian steamship Anton von Driel sunk at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, 26 lost.
1920—Jan. 10. British steamship Troveal sunk in Channel; 35 drowned.
—Jan. 12. French steamship sunk in Bay of Biscay; 500 perished.
—Jan. 22. U. S. tanker Mellero broke in two off Florida; 22 lost.
—Jan. 29. American steamship Fortune sunk off Jekyl Island, Ga.; 13 lost.
—Feb. 7. American steamship Pollas wrecked off Rockland, Me.; 10 drowned.
—April 18. American steamship Wm. O'Brien sunk in Atlantic Ocean in storm; 40 lost.
—Aug. 20. American ore carrier Superior City, by collision, Lake Superior; 29 drowned.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1609.

(Only those with 25 or more fatalities are included.)

ALABAMA—Mobile: (1819) 274; (1829) 130; (1837) 350; (1839) 650; (1842) 60; (1843) 240; (1847) 76; (1848) 75; (1849) 50; (1853) 1,151; (1855) 30; (1873) 102—Montgomery: (1853) 35; (1854) 45; (1873) 27—Selma: (1853) 32.

CONNECTICUT—New London: (1798) 81.

DELAWARE—Wilmington: (1798) 200; (1802) 86.

FLORIDA—Pensacola: (1765) 125; (1822) 257; (1867) 34; (1873) 123—St. Augustine: (1821) 140; (1841) 26—Fortugas: (1867) 38.

GEORGIA—Saint Mary's: (1808) 84—Savannah: (1854) 580;

LOUISIANA—Baton Rouge: (1822) 60—Clinton: (1853) 75—Donaldson: (1839) 30—New Orleans: (1817) 800; (1818) 115; (1819) 2,190; (1822) 239; (1824) 108; (1825) 49; (1827) 109; (1828) 130; (1829) 215; (1830) 117; (1833) 210; (1834) 95; (1835) 284; (1837) 442; (1839) 452; (1841) 594; (1842) 211; (1843) 487; (1844) 148; (1846) 160; (1847) 2,259; (1848) 850; (1849) 737; (1852) 415; (1853) 7,970; (1854) 2,423; (1855) 2,670; (1856) 74; (1857) 199; (1853) 3,889; (1867) 3,093; (1870) 587; (1871) 55; (1872) 40; (1873) 225—Patersonville: (1853) 45—Shreveport: (1873) 759—Thibodeaux: (1853) 160.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston: (1798) 200; (1802) 60—Nantucket: (1763) 259.

MISSISSIPPI—Natchez: (1819) 180; (1823) 312; (1825) 150; (1829) 90; (1837) 280; (1839) 235—Washington: (1825) 52.

MISSOURI—New Design: (1797) 57.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Portsmouth: (1798) 100.

NEW YORK—Albany: (1746) 45—Brooklyn: (1809) 40—Governor's Island: (1870) 49—New York: (1702) 570; (1743) 217; (1795) 730; (1798) 2,080; (1799) 76; (1803) 650; (1805) 340; (1819) 37; (1822) 230—Stapleton and Tompkinsville: (1856) 25.

NORTH CAROLINA—Beaufort: (1864) 68—Newbern: (1864) 700—Wilmington: (1862) 446.

PENNSYLVANIA—Chester: (1798) 50—Philadelphia: (1609) 220; (1741) 250; (1793) 4,041; (1797) 1,300; (1798) 3,500; (1799) 1,000; (1802) 307; (1803) 195; (1805) 350; (1820) 83; (1853) 128.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence: (1795) 45; (1797) 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston: (1732) 10; (1799) 239; (1800) 184; (1802) 96; (1804) 148; (1807) 162; (1817) 272; (1819) 177; (1824) 235; (1827) 64; (1828) 26; (1830) 30; (1834) 49; (1835) 25; (1838) 351; (1839) 134; (1840) 22; (1849) 125; (1852) 310; (1854) 627; (1856) 211; (1858) 717; (1871) 213.

TENNESSEE—Memphis: (1873) 1,244.

TEXAS—Alleyton: (1867) 45—Brenham: (1867) 120—Brownsville: (1853) 50; (1858) 41— Calvert: (1867) 250— Chapel Hill: (1867) 123— Columbia: (1833) 132— Goliad: (1867) 23—Galveston: (1839) 250; (1844) 400; (1847) 200; (1853) 536; (1854) 404; (1858) 344; (1859) 182; (1864) 259; (1867) 1,150—Hempstead: (1867) 151—Huntsville: (1867) 130—Indianola: (1867) 80—La Grange: (1867) 200—Matagorda: (1862) 120— Navasota: (1867) 154—Rio Grande City: (1867) 150—Victoria: (1867) 200—Alexandria: (1803) 200.

VIRGINIA—Norfolk: (1800) 250—Portsmouth: (1855) 1,000.

RECORD OF WRECKS OF CODFISH VESSELS.

NAME.	Home Port.	Where Wrecked.	Date.	NAME.	Home Port.	Where Wrecked.	Date.
Brontes.....	S.Francisco	.....	1877	Marion.....	S.Francisco	Sannak Isl...	April 11,1906
Sarah.....	S.Francisco	.....	1879	Glen.....	S.Francisco	Unimak Isl...	Sept. 30, 1907
Nagay.....	Alaska....	Popof Island.	Sum'er, 1880	J. F. Miller..	S.Francisco	Unimak Isl...	Jan. 8, 1908
Gen Miller..	S.Francisco	.....	1882	Stanley.....	S.Francisco	Sannak Isl...	Mar. 28, 1910
H. L. Tiernan	S.Francisco	Shumagin Isls	1882	Czarina.....	S.Francisco	Nagai Island.	Feb. 15, 1911
Wild Gazelle.	S.Francisco	.....	Aug. 19, 1883	Joseph Russ..	Anacortes, Wash...	Chirikof Isl..	April 21, 1912
Isabel.....	S.Francisco	F'und'datsea	1888	J.D.Spreckels	S.Francisco	Run down off Cal. coast..	Mar. 29, 1913
Dash'g Wave	S.Francisco	Bering Sea...	April 16, 1891	W.H.Dimond	S.Francisco	Bird Island..	Feb. 3, 1914
J. Hancock..	S.Francisco	.....	Mar. 7, 1893	Nonpareil. .	S.Francisco	ShumaginIsls	1915
Anna.....	S.Francisco	Bering Sea...	1902	High'l Que'n	.....	ShumaginIsls	Ab't Apr. 20
Mary and Ida	S.Francisco	Unga Island..	Feb. 23, 1904	H. Blekum...	Anacortes.	Ugak Bay...	Mar. 3, 1917
Pearl.....	S.Francisco	.....	1905	Hunter.....	Anacortes.	Sutwick Isl...	Aug. 30, 1917
NellieColman	Seattle....	At sea.....	1905				
Pirate.....	Alaska....	Alaska.....	1906				

No losses of vessels or lives were reported in 1918 or 1919.

Lives lost—Isabel, 14; Pearl, 30; Nellie Colman, 30; Glen, 1; John F. Miller, 10; Stanley, 4; Joseph Russ, 1; John D. Spreckels, 2; Harold Blekum, 4.

The Northern Fishers, Inc., lost, in 1917, the schooner Harold Blekum, wrecked at Ugak Bay, Kodiak Island, March 3; and the auxiliary schooner Hunter was lost off Sutwick Island, August 30. Three fishermen were drowned and one accidently killed while engaged in this industry, a total loss of four men. No losses of vessels and men in the vessel fisheries were reported for 1916.

POETS-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

THERE is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a *Versificator Regis*, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483) John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII. (1485-1509) Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII. (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619; and after him, Ben Johnson (1574-1637), Sir William Davenant (1637-1668), John Dryden (1631-1700), who was deposed at the time of the Revolution. The others, with the date of appointment, when known, have been: Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913.

The Poet-Laureate is a member of His Majesty's household, in the Lord Chamberlain's department, thereof, the headquarters of which is the Stable Yard, St. James's Palace, London. Among his associates in that department are the Gentlemen Ushers, the Surveyor of the King's Pictures and the Keeper of the Swans.

Robert Bridges, Dr. L. H., was born Oct. 23, 1844; was educated at Eton and Oxford; and practised medicine for years, being staff physician at several London hospitals, including St. Bartholomew's.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately preceding.

The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000.

YEAR.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	J. H. Dunant (Swi.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Björnson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904...	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Micheison (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (G.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Euckeu (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane.)
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (Swi.)	Selma Lagerlöf (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Coustant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. v. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gulistrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912...	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Bárány (Aus.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R. Willstätter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded.
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.
1917...	Prof. Chas. G. Barkla (E)	Not awarded.	Not awarded	K. Gjellerup (Dane.) H. Pontoppidan (Dane.)	International Red Cross of Geneva.
1918...	Prof. M. Planck (G)	Prof. F. Haber (G).	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1919...	Prof. Stark (G)...				

A.; American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; D., Dutch; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with the consent of Congress in 1918, distributed prizes as follows: American Red Cross, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Y. M. C. A., National War Work Council, K. of C. War Activities Committee, Jewish Welfare Board for War Activities, Salvation Army War Fund, Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, Italian Red Cross, Czecho-Slovaks, Madame Botchkareva, Herbert C. Hoover, Belgian Ministers, Serbian Ministers, Paul Shimmon, M. L. Mirman, Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Jones, Japanese Red Cross, Leslie M. Tarlton-Nairobi, Mrs. Stewart Johnson, Judge Joseph L. Nunan, Henry P. Davison, Comfort Committee of the Navy League, Speaker Champ Clark, Mrs. J. A. Gallivan, Mrs. John S. Williams, Mrs. Hiram Johnson.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

YEAR ELECTED	Names of Members.	Born.
1886....	Otheuin de Cleron, Comte d' Haussonville.....	Gurcy, 1843.
1890....	Charles Louis de Saules de Freycinet.....	Foix, 1828.
1891....	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850.
1892....	Ernest Lavisse.....	Nouvion, 1842.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.
1896....	H. G. Anatole Francois Thibault (Anatole France).....	Paris, 1844.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.
1899....	Henri Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.
1899....	Paul Deschanel.....	Brussels, 1856.
1903....	Frédéric Masson....	Paris, 1847.
1903....	René Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.
1906....	Alexander Ribot....	St. Omer, 1842.
1906....	Maurice Barrès.....	Charmes, 1862.
1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1860.
1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medea, Algeria, 1848.
1909....	Raymond Poincaré..	Bar-le-Duc, 1860.
1909....	Eugène Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.
1909....	Jean Aicard.....	Toulon, 1848.
1909....	René Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.
1909....	Marcel Prévost.....	Paris, 1862
1910....	M'g'r Duchesne....	Saint-Servan, 1843.
1911....	Henri de Régnier...	Honfleur, 1864.
1911....	Denys Cochin.....	Paris, 1851.
1912....	General Lyautey....	Nancy, 1854.
1912....	Emile Boutroux....	Mon'uge (Seine), 1845
1914....	Alfred Capus.....	Als-en-Prov., 1857.
1914....	Pierre de la Gorce...	Vannes, 1846.
1914....	Henry Bergson.....	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Joffre.....	Rivesaltes, 1852.
1918....	Louis Barthou.....	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.
1918....	René M. A. Tardiveau (René Boylesve)...	La Haye-Descartes, 1867.
1918....	Francois de Curel...	Metz, 1857.
	Alfred Baudrillart...	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Foch.....	Tarbes, 1851.
1918....	Georges Clemenceau,	Feole, 1841.
1919....	Jules Cambon.....	Paris, 1845.
1919....	Henry Bordeaux....	Thonon, 1870.
1920....	Robert de Flers.....	Pont l'Eveque, 1872.
1920....	Joseph Bédier.....	Paris, 1864.
1920....	Louis Chevrillon....	Ruelle (Charente), 1864.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GENERAL offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Chairman*, Alfred E. Marling. *Vice-Chairmen*—James W. Speers, Roger H. Williams, William D. Murray, Abner Kingman. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott. *Consulting General Secretary*—Richard C. Morse. The International Committee was incorporated April 16, 1883. It is now composed of an authorized membership of 200 representative business men scattered throughout North America. It is the agent of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, charged with encouraging, promoting and supervising Christian welfare work among men and boys.

The Home Division, which concerns the work in the United States and Canada and formerly called the home work, includes the following eleven departments: City, county, student, transportation (railroad), army and navy, colored, industrial, boys', physical, educational and religious. Regional divisions: Eastern, Central, Southern, Western and Pacific. The Overseas Division, which includes the work formerly called the Foreign Department in its relation to the many local and national organizations in foreign lands. The General Service Division, which includes the work of the six bureaus as they serve the interests of both the Home Division and the Overseas Division—Association Men, Association Press, Business Bureau, Building Bureau, Personnel (Secretarial) Bureau, Records Bureau.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN AMERICA.

Under the supervision of the International Committee in America there are (Sept. 1, 1920) 2,194 local Young Men's Christian Associations, with 5,173 paid officers, 85,106 directors and volunteer committee men, and 868,892 members, of which 199,615 are boys. The total net property and funds paid in is $128,019,000, or about 6.5 per cent. of the total property of all religious bodies in the United States. Contributions toward the current operating expenditures for the past year were $8,354,000; and the total operating expenditures (local and supervisory) were $38,484,800, or an increase of 31 per cent. over the previous year. These financial figures do not include war work data. The service of the association to men and boys includes a great variety of activities, among the more important of which are: 75,305 socials and entertainments; 117,731 situations or positions were secured through the employment sections; 308,971 different men and boys were registered in the regular gymnasium training classes; 107,015 different men and boys enrolled in the educational courses; 136,255 different men and boys in the regular courses in Bible study; 26,105 decisions for the Christian life and 8,771 united with the church of their choice.

OVERSEAS (FOREIGN) WORK.

The foreign work of the International Committee which began in the mission fields following the International Convention of 1881 has developed so that for its work the past year it has required a budget of $1,468,781. The World Commission, composed of 100 members representing all parts of the United States and Canada and authorized in 1919, is encouraging and developing the world-wide programme of the associations. Associations in foreign lands that are closely related to the International Committee have over 600 employed secretaries, 200 of whom are maintained by the International Committee. The first foreign association was organized at Tungchow College, China, in 1885, and the permanent work has spread to 20 different countries under the direction of the International Committee (not including the war work of the National War Work Council in 44 countries, nor the foreign work of the British National Council). Permanent association work in any country is undertaken only in response to the call of the missionaries of that country.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL.

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations was organized April 28 1917. General offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Chairman*—William Sloane. *Vice-Chairmen*—William Fellowes Morgan, John Sherman Hoyt. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott. Financial report made to the War Department, from April 26, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1919, shows $155,769,074 received from contributions and interest, including the three Y. M. C. A. War Work fund campaigns. The expenditures, totaling $124,058,960, follow: In the United States, $37,895,282; with the A. E. F., $53,182,345; with Allied Armies and their prisoners, $18,252,193; national headquarters expenses, including campaigns and recruiting, $7,187,538; loss on foreign exchange, $7,541,603.

In America, and in its own specially constructed buildings at army and navy training stations, camps and cantonments, the Young Men's Christian Association carried on its service programme in the United States and insular possessions so long as such service was needed. Construction and equipment for this service cost $8,248,148.

The Educational Service Commission of the council provides free scholarships for ex-service men in schools grading from elementary evening classes to colleges and universities, and including correspondence courses. In June, 1920, 25,000 free scholarships had been issued, of which 3,600 were in colleges and universities. Activities overseas: Operated 3,356 huts, 1,800 for the A. E. F. alone; sent overseas more than 12,000 secretaries, including 2,500 women workers; operated the army post exchanges or canteens on the request of Gen. Pershing; free canteen service up to April 1, 1919, amounted to $1,794,771; organized and turned over to the army after the armistice its $3,000,000 A. E. F. university system, now adopted by the army; organized and conducted the "Inter-Allied Championships," in co-partnership with the A. E. F., constructing the Pershing Stadium near Paris for that purpose, and supplying free athletic equipment valued at over $2,500,000; conducted 33 army leave areas; showed over 56,000,000 feet of moving picture film each month at 9,354 free showings; sent overseas 609 of America's theatrical talent, giving more than 100 free entertainments daily; sent overseas more than 700 of America's preachers, and distributed over 5,000,000 Testaments; and the remittance bureau sent home, expense free to the soldiers, $21,549,851 in money orders for the A. E. F.; and distributed free writing paper and newspapers costing over $2,500,000.

The American Young Men's Christian Associations maintain similar service for the French army through the Foyer du Soldat, for the Italian army through the Casa del Soldato, and also for the loyal Russian, Portuguese, Czecho-Slovak, Polish, Japanese, Chinese, Greek and Siamese armies. The Y. M. C. A. has also served the American and Allied prisoners of war all over the world. It has rendered service to the American and French navies. In spite of the fact that welfare workers were non-combatants, 11 Y. M. C. A. workers, 2 of them women, were killed by shell fire or gas; 88 died of disease or as the result of gas poisoning overseas and 58 died of disease in home camp service, 133 were wounded, 235 were decorated for bravery and 116 others were officially cited in army orders.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York has its general office at 2 West 45th Street, Room 1001, New York City. *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretaries*—Frank W. Pearsall and Fred I. Eldridge. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York, April 14, 1886. Besides these activities the State Committee owns and operates Camp Dudley at Westport-on-Lake-Champlain as a summer camp for boys. The membership in the State is 88,092, divided as follows: General, 69,572, of which 18,461 are boys; railroad, 11,637; student, 3,882; county and small town, 90; colored, 2,143. Property holdings and funds paid in amount to $16,045,270. A triennial meeting of the State association, comprising the 163 associations in the State, is held in February.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

General office, 2 West 45th Street, Room 1402, New York City. Officers: *President*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—John Sloane. *General Secretary*—Walter T. Black. *Comptroller*—Henry M. Orne. The association maintains work for men and boys at 37 points: 19 general, 10 student, 5 railroad and 3 army. Branches of the association: 1. Twenty-third Street, 215 West 23d Street. 2. West Side, 318 West 57th Street. 3. Harlem, 5 West 125th Street. 4. East Side, 153 East 86th Street. 5. Institute, 222 Bowery, near Prince Street. 6. Washington Heights, 531 West 155th Street, near Broadway. 7. Bronx Union, 470 East 161st Street, corner Washington Avenue. 8. Intercollegiate, 2929 Broadway, 129 Lexington Avenue, etc. 9. French, 109 West 54th Street. 10. Army, Forts Jay and Slocum, office 2 West 45th Street. 11. West 135th Street (for colored men), 181 West 135th Street. 12. Bowery, 8 East Third Street, near the Bowery. 13. Railroad, New York Central and New Haven lines, 309 Park Avenue, corner 49th Street, West 72d Street and North River, Mott Haven, 179 East 150th Street, and New Durham, N. J., Railroad Men's Building. 14. Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eighth Avenue and 32d Street.

College associations affiliated with the Intercollegiate Branch: Club houses, 129 Lexington Avenue and 346 West 57th Street; office, 2929 Broadway. 1. College of the City of New York. 2. College of Physicians and Surgeons. 3. Columbia University. 4. Cornell University Medical College. 5. New York University. 6. Union Theological Seminary. 7. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The membership is 31,311, including 3,236 boys. There are 974 employees, including 227 paid teachers. There are 14,123 gymnasium members, and 8,666 physical examinations were given, 4,219 members served on committees, 15,509 students in evening educational classes, 183,041 books drawn from libraries, lodgings furnished to 778,943, 1,969,424 meals supplied, 8,455 situations secured, 4,959 religious meetings attended by 553,005, sleeping accommodations for 2,230, and men directed to rooms outside of buildings, 6,777. Three months' free membership privileges offered to all soldiers, sailors and marines.

TELESCOPES.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter, with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch (photographic objective) belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch at the Nikolaieff Observatory of Russia.

Two of the most perfect reflecting telescope instruments ever built are at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. One mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector; the tube with the mirror at the bottom is 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch. Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet; a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia; a 60-inch at Ealing, England; a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The new 61-inch reflecting telescope at the National Astronomic Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, is claimed to be the most powerful reflector in the Southern Hemisphere and the third most powerful in the world. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has a 72-inch reflector.

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

(Data Supplied by Wilfred Jordan, the Curator.)

INDEPENDENCE HALL was at first called "The State House of Pennsylvania." It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings, and two separate corner buildings, one, Congress Hall, the other, Old City Hall, one on the corner of Fifth Street and the other on the corner of Sixth Street, facing on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land, for which he created a trust. Congress and City Hall were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution. The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original building (Independence Hall) in the group was begun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736, when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to the citizens. In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as the "East Room." In June, 1753, Pass & Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. In 1752 a clock was ordered, and in 1759 it was placed and paid for. The State House was practically completed in the latter year. Here are some of the historical events that have taken place in Independence Hall:

June 15, 1775, Washington accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army.

July 4, 1776, Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence.

July 15, 1776, convention to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania met here.

September 11 and October 4, 1777, American officers captured at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown were held prisoners in the building by the British.

Congress, which had left Philadelphia in September, 1777, and which convened in Independence Hall March 4, 1777, left again on September 18, 1777; returned July 2, 1778, and continued to sit there until the close of the Revolution.

July 9, 1778, the Articles of Federation and Union between the States were signed in Declaration Chamber by eight States. The five remaining States signed later, the last, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.

May 14, 1787, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States assembled, sitting until September.

December 13, 1787, the Pennsylvania Convention met to ratify the Philadelphia Constitution.

In 1824 Lafayette was given a reception there.

December 6, 1790, the Congress of the United States occupied the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and remained there until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800.

March 4, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated in Congress Hall, at the beginning of his second term as President; and John Adams was inaugurated there March 4, 1797. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and the Senate the second floor.

February 7, 1791, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, now known as Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and stayed there until August 15, 1800. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat on the second floor of the building also. The City Building was used as the municipal headquarters until March 27, 1895.

In 1816 the City of Philadelphia bought the entire property.

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum July 4, 1876, although parts of this building were used as a museum as early as 1790. Cost of its annual upkeep is $25,000. Its art collection, made up in the main of original pictures of celebrities of Colonial and Revolutionary times, is worth over $500,000. The museum collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missiles, maps, coins, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparel, utensils, and books.

There are no pay days. The National Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M., except Christmas and Thanksgiving. The National Museum, Independence Hall group, is located on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and can be reached from the central hotel district and the railroad stations by trolleys or subway trains. A series of free bulletins are issued, which will be mailed upon request.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1863, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprises over 2,710,500 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), maps, and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about a million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

Among the special book collections are the Yudin, of Russian literature (80,000 volumes); the Schiff, of Judaica (about 20,000); the Weber, of Indica; the Huitfeld-Kaas (Scandinavian); the John Boyd Thacher of Incunabula (930 titles). The Orientalia include some 5,000 volumes (fascicules) of Japanese books and about 40,000 volumes (fascicules) of Chinese. The Division of Prints includes certain collections given or lent, besides a large mass of material received by copyright and some by purchase. The manuscript collections are especially noteworthy for material on American history, some of the most distinguished of which has been received by transfer from the executive departments, the library being now regarded as the main custodian of the historical archive material in the possession of the Government. It has the papers of nine Presidents and of various American statesmen, Franklin, Morris, Hamilton, &c.

The library is copying largely documents in foreign archive offices, and other institutions, of concern to American history. It has already a large body of transcripts from such sources. This policy of transcribing and copying, where necessary by facsimile, is applied also to maps and to music. Through it, the collection of music, in bulk one of the largest in the world, is especially strengthened in full scores of orchestral and operatic music.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the Acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of Gen. Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, Gen. Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented —all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84 000 volumes of newspapers.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1921, $719,025. For service and contingent expenses, $486,480; purchase of books, $98,000; building and grounds, $134 545.

Library Service—Library proper, 266 employés; copyright, 91; distribution of cards 48; legislative reference, 21. Total, 426. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress, "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties." Custody and care of the building is under the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, who is also the disbursing officer and appoints the 147 employés of his office.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are various officials at Washington. In addition, special permits are freely issued by the Librarian to persons engaged in research.

Inter-Library Loans—While not a lending library, but primarily a reference library, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the loan to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research of books which it is not within the power or duty of the library in question to supply and which at the time are not needed in Washington.

Copyright Office—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and

supervision of the Librarian of Congress to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Hours—The library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays, and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston, 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appelton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson; *Vice-President*—Martin A. Ryerson; *Vice-President*—Frank G. Logan; *Treasurer*—Ernest A. Hamill; *Director*—George W. Eggers; *Secretary*—William F. Tuttle. Museum and art school located on the lake front at the foot of Adams Street, facing Michigan Avenue. Building constructed of Bedford limestone in Italian Renaissance style, 320 feet long with 120,000 square feet of floor space. The Institute has about 150 galleries, school rooms, offices and studios; also Fullerton (lecture) Hall, with seating capacity of 500; the Burnham Library of 2,500 volumes on architectural subjects and the Ryerson Library, 14,000 volumes on art, one of the few libraries in the world devoted exclusively to art. During the fall, winter and spring months 80 to 100 lectures on art and related subjects are given in Fullerton Hall, also an orchestra concert each Sunday afternoon and evening, and occasionally a pageant or dramatic presentation.

The Museum contains more than 1,800 paintings, 1,000 casts of sculpture, 100 original marble statues and fragments of all periods, 3,500 prints, etchings, engravings and lithographs, 1,500 textiles of ancient and modern times, Peruvian and Egyptian to the Eighteenth Century, and extensive collections of potteries, porcelains, china, etc., a great part of the last named being assembled in Gunsaulus Hall, among them the Blanxius collection of English potteries and porcelains, one of the finest extant. The Institute was incorporated in 1879 and achieved international importance with the purchase of fifteen old Dutch Masters of the Demidoff collection, in 1890. These paintings with other important canvases of their school hang in the Charles Lawrence Hutchinson Gallery of Old Masters, named in honor of Mr. Hutchinson, who has been president of the Institute for nearly forty years. Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Hals Holbein, Hobbema, Von Ostade, Terburg, Jan Steen, Teniers, Ruysdael, Van de Velde are represented in this gallery. The Henry Field, A. A. Munger and Nickerson memorial collections include painters of the Barbizon school and the earlier American painters of landscape and figures.

Modern American art is chiefly represented in the collection now numbering nearly one hundred canvases and other works, presented by The Friends of American Art. One of the features of the Institute is the series of temporary exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, architecture and applied arts which are held during the year. Annual and special exhibitions and collections of various kinds from America and abroad to the number of six to ten at a given time, keep the constituency of the Art Institute aware of current achievement in art. Attendance in 1920, 1,040,000. Free days for public—Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. The Institute's sources of income are bequests, gifts, membership dues (total paid membership, July 1, 1920, 10,500), income from its endowment of about $3,000,000 both restricted and free, and a small tax from the South Park Board of the City of Chicago. The building has a value between a million and a half and two million dollars. The collections have a commercial worth far beyond five million dollars. The Art School of the Institute has an annual attendance of about 3,000 students; often referred to as the largest art school in the world. It has a faculty of about two score teachers and instructors.

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART.

THE Cleveland Museum of Art, incorporated in 1913, was opened to the public on June 6, 1916. It is situated in Wade Park on land given by J. H. Wade. The building cost about $1,250,000, was made possible through the wills of John Huntington and Horace Kelley, and the main income is derived from The John Huntington Art & Polytechnic Trust and The Horace Kelley Art Foundation. The Museum is open free on Sundays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and holidays, an admission fee of twenty-five cents being charged on other days. The hours on Sunday are 1 to 10 P. M., on Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on other week days and holidays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The membership is approximately 2,500.

Exhibition space comprises a central rotunda opening on one side into the Court of Tapestries and Armor, and on the other into the Garden Court, and around these as a central axis are arranged fourteen exhibition galleries. The collection of American Colonial art was installed in a gallery directly opposite the main entrance so that the first emphasis for the entering visitor might be on the artistic production of our own country. This has been of aid in developing in the foreign-born visitor the realization of America's traditional and cultural background. The Court of Tapestries and Armor houses an important and striking collection of arms and armor, and a series of eight tapestries depicting the story of Dido and Aeneas. The Museum is especially rich in its oriental collections, and has developed other important groups illustrating the art of various countries from ancient to modern times. They include painting, sculpture, furniture, tapestries, decorative arts, prints, etc.

The Children's Museum is rapidly growing. The exhibits include historical and natural objects (models, shells, butterflies, etc.) as well as objects of art. Through extension exhibits in the branch libraries of the city the Museum reaches many who would not otherwise be touched. Two classes of sixth, seventh, or eighth grade public school children work in the Museum each day under a supervisor of drawing employed by the Board of Education. Classes from the public and private schools and from the colleges come for general tours of the gallery and for correlative study in connection with their work in literature, history, etc.

WORCESTER ART MUSEUM.

(By the Director, Raymond Wyer.)

THE Worcester, Mass., Art Museum was founded and incorporated in 1896. It was a gift from the late Mr. Stephen Salisbury who left his entire estate for its maintenance and the formation of a permanent collection. One of the significant collections of early Italian paintings and sculpture in the country has been assembled as well as important examples of painting and sculpture of other schools and periods. Collections of textiles, furniture, ceramics, woodwork, silver and bronzes are being made. Also of special note are the Bancroft Collection of Japanese Prints and the Goodspeed Collection of Engravings by American artists. Another important feature is the Educational Department which gives courses of instruction in color and design to school children and lectures on the same subject to adults. It has an important art library. A series of free concerts are given each year to the public as well as a number of transient exhibitions. There is a Worcester Art Museum Arts and Crafts school in a separate building.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was incorporated February 4, 1870. The first section of the Museum building in Copley Square was dedicated July 3, 1876, and the next day it was opened to the public. The original building was twice enlarged. The first section of the present building on Huntington Avenue was opened November 15, 1909. The total cost of land, building, and installation was $2,900,000. The second section of the proposed completed building, the Robert Dawson Evans Galleries for Paintings, the gift of Mrs. Evans, was opened February 3, 1915. It cost $1,000,000. The annual running expenses are about $200,000. The Museum receives no city or State aid, its funds for running expenses and for purchases being derived entirely from private gifts and bequests. Admission is free whenever the Museum is open: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. week days, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays.

The Museum possesses collections illustrating the art of Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the art of mediaeval, Renaissance and modern Europe, American art, and the art of Asia. Its collection of Egyptian and Greek sculpture, and Greek vases and terra cottas is the finest in this country; its collection of the art of China and Japan is unrivaled; its collection of the art of India is the only one in this country; and its collection of paintings and drawings from India is superior even to the one in the British Museum; the textiles, numbering over 7,000 pieces, are recognized as the best comprehensive representative collection in this country; the paintings, of which over 700 are exhibited, include, besides examples of the old masters, some of the most famous and most popular Colonial and contemporary American pictures.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO.

Field Museum of Natural History, established 1893, at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, removed January 1, 1920, to its new building in Grant Park. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, whose name the institution bears, and who on his death January 6, 1906, bequeathed a further $8,000,000, of which $4,000,000 was for the erection of a permanent building, and $4,000,000 for endowment. The sum of $1,200,000 has been donated by other individuals, and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of approximately $50,000.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian Exposition. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after a lapse of twenty-five years and expenditure of over $6,500,000, the Museum is now divided into five departments: Anthropology, botany, geology, zoology, and the N. W. Harris Public School Extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition, and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of the world. The results have been published by the Museum from time to time. It has a working library of 72,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, an herbarium of 560,000 sheets, study collections of mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidormy section, a printing shop, illustration studio, assaying and lapidary rooms, &c. In North American, Philippine, Chinese and Tibetan ethnology, in meteorites, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the Museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals and birds and plant reproduction furnish examples of advanced museum methods. The Institution is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. A small admission fee is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free at all times

The Museum is incorporated under Illinois State law, and the administrative control rests in a board of twenty-one trustees. The building is 750 feet by 350 feet, but with the exterior outer lines, including entrances and terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART WASHINGTON D. C.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington, D. C., founded and endowed by the late William Wilson Corcoran in 1869, solely for encouraging American genius in the fine arts, is a private corporation controlled by a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees. The original home of the institution was at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street; but in 1897 its collections were transferred to the present building, designed by Ernest Flagg of New York, and located at New York Avenue and 17th Street, N. W. The value of the building and grounds connected therewith is $1,000,000, and the present value of the collections is estimated at $1,500,000. The endowment fund amounts to $1,000,000.

The collection of paintings is particularly representative of American artists. In addition the gallery has examples of the French, Dutch, English, and other schools. The sculptures include casts from the antique and the Renaissance, and modern works, as well as original works in marble and bronze. There are over 100 original bronzes by Antoine-Louis Barye, French sculptor of animals. It is open to the public: Mondays, 12 M. to 4.30 P. M.; other week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Sundays, 1 30 to 4.30 P. M.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis was established in 1879, and became a municipal institution in 1907. The building is in Forest Park, 160x350 feet, with 44 galleries on three floors. The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, ceramics, metal work, furniture and other objects. The modern paintings are comprehensive, by artists of America, France, Holland, Spain, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium and other countries. There is a small group of Old Masters. In the print department are etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters. The sculptures are chiefly examples by American artists, supplemented by collections of casts from the antique and from masterpieces of the Renaissance. Among the Chinese Ceramics are specimens from the Han Dynasty downward, and examples of the Sung, Ming, and K'ang-Hsi periods. There are groups of Chinese paintings, bronzes, jades and other carved stones, lacquer, glass, textiles, &c., as well as objects illustrative of the decorative arts of ancient Greece and Egypt, of Japan, Korea and Persia. The Museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's Days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862, and incorporated December 4 same year. The building occupied by the organization was a gift from Mr. John Joseph Albright. It is a white marble structure two hundred and fifty feet long (north and south) and one hundred and fifty feet deep (east and west). Its central feature is based on the east porch of the Erectheum, on the Acropolis at Athens—perhaps the purest type of Ionic architecture. The City of Buffalo has been contributing toward the support of the Institution since 1909. The permanent collection of the Academy consists of 304 paintings, 800 engravings and etchings, and 56 sculptures, including casts. The total membership is 520. During each year several special exhibitions are given; a quarterly art journal is published. Lectures are given. Special efforts are made to interest the public and the school children. Several foreign exhibits brought over by the director, Cornelia B. Sage Quinton, and passed on to other museums after being first shown at the Albright Art Gallery, have made Buffalo noted in art circles. They included: Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Société Nouvelle of France, of which Rodin was president; exhibition of French textiles; exhibition of the work (sculpture) by Constantin Meunier; collections of the French artists G. La Touche and M. B. de Monvel; the exhibition of American sculpture, held at Albright Art Gallery in 1916.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. *Chancellor of the Institution*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States. *Secretary of the Institution*—Charles D. Walcott. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles G. Abbot. *Administrative Ass't to Sec. in Charge Nat. Museum*—William de C. Ravenel. *Board of Regents*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Medill McCormick and Chas. S Thomas, members of the Senate; Frank L. Greene, John A. Elston, and Lemuel P. Padgett, members of the House of Representatives; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Henry White, citizen of Maryland, and Robert S. Brookings, citizen of Missouri.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities. The Institution maintains a library, numbering about 300,000 volumes, which is deposited in the Library of Congress and which consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The Institution has charge of the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has collections of American history (including large war collections illustrative of the part taken by the United States in the recent conflict), as well as many series relating to the arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and a research museum, and issues scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing one hundred and six American artists. The National Museum occupies two special structures, built in 1881 and 1911, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space. There are 6,274 articles in the Freer collection. The amount of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the museum for the fiscal year 1920 was $307,500 for the preservation and maintenance of the collections, the necessary exhibitions, storage and office furniture, heating and lighting the building, and repairs to same. In addition to this there was appropriated for publications, binding of books, etc., $37,500, to be expended under the direction of the Public Printer. The buildings are opened to the public 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and in addition the new building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, for the exchange of governmental and scientific publications between the United States and foreign countries; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also branches of the Institution.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THERE are 180 living members, comprising investigators in every department of science. The geographical distribution of members, embracing all parts of the United States, corresponds closely with the educational and scientific facilities of different sections of the country. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees of Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various Departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers." Other trusts have been left to the Academy. In all more than $124,000 has been disbursed by the Academy from the income of trust funds in direct aid of scientific research. A recent gift was that of the late Mrs. Henry Draper, who left to the Academy a bequest of $25,000, the income of which is to be used for publication or other purposes.

Officers: *President*—Chas. D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—A. A. Michelson, Chicago University. *Home Secretary*—Charles G. Abbot, Smithsonian Institution. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Solar Observatory Office, Pasadena Cal. *Treasurer*—Frederick L. Ransome, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. *National Research Council*—Henry A. Bumstead, *Chairman*, Washington, D. C.

THE CINCINNATI MUSEUM OF ART.

(By the Director, J. H. Gest.)

THE Cincinnati Museum Association, organized in 1880, and incorporated in 1881, gives exhibitions during the year, and has collections of modern American art which include the pictures, sculpture and etchings of Frank Duveneck; paintings, studies, drawings and etchings by Robert Blum; as well as a representation of the other leading American painters and sculptors. Gathering of casts of Greek sculpture and of carved ivory from the Roman to the Renaissance periods is installed in the Schmidlapp Building, and there is a large group of American Archaeology. The decorative arts are represented, the department of metal work including, besides the Elkington reproductions, a group of original armor and the Conner collection of original silver. The museum holds also the Doane collection of musical instruments, the Longworth gathering of India shawls, and the exhibition of Rookwood pottery, the Cincinnati art industry with which the museum and its school, the Art Academy of Cincinnati, are closely connected. There is a reference library.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)

Council.—Edwin H. Blashfield, President; Harry W. Watrous, Vice-President; Charles C. Curran, Corresponding Secretary; Douglas Volk, Recording Secretary; Arnold W. Brunner, William S. Robinson, Louis Betts, R. I. Aitken, Emil Carlsen, W. P. Granville-Smith.

Address is New York City, unless otherwise stated. Date of election is in parentheses.

Members.—Herbert Adams, (1899); Robt. I. Aitken, (1914); Henry Bacon, (1917), Geo. R. Barse, Jr., (1899); Paul W. Bartlett, Wash., D. C., (1917); Gifford R. Beal, (1914). Cecilia Beaux, (1902); Geo. Bellows, (1913); Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass., (1905); Louis Betts, (1915); Edwin H. Blashfield, (1888); Max Bohm, (1920); Fred A. Bridgman, Abroad, (1881); Arnold W. Brunner, (1916); Geo. de Forest Brush, (1908); Howard R. Butler, Princeton, N. J., (1899); Alex S. Calder, (1913); Emil Carlsen, (1906); Carlton T. Chapman, (1914); F. S. Church, (1885); B. West Clinedinst, (1898); Wm. A. Coffin, (1912); Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (1908); Colin C. Cooper, (1912); E. Irving Couse, (1911); Bruce Crane, Bronxville, N. Y., (1901); C. C. Curran, (1904); Elliott Daingerfield, (1906); W. P. W. Dana, London, (1863); C. H. Davis, Mystic, Conn., (1906); Lockwood de Forest, Santa Barbara, Cal., (1898); Franklin de Haven elect. (1920); Louis P. Dessar, Lyme, Conn., (1906); Chas. M. Dowey, (1907); Thos. W Dewing, (1888); Frederick Dielman, Ridgefield, Conn., (1883); Paul Dougherty, (1907); Frank V DuMond, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., (1906); Lydia F. Emmet, (1912); Ben Foster, (1904); August Franzen, (1920); Jas. E. Frazer, (1917); Daniel C. French, (1901); Frederick K. Frieseke, (1914); Daniel Garber, Philadelphia, Pa., (1913); Gilbert Gaul, (1882); Edward Gay, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., (1907); Cass Gilbert, (1908); Chas. Grafly, Philadelphia, Pa., (1905); W. Granville-Smith, (1915); Albert L. Groll, (1910); Hamilton Hamilton, Norwalk Conn., (1880); Alex. Harrison, Abroad, (1901); Birge Harrison, Woodstock, N. Y., (1910); Childe Hassam, (1906); Thos. Hastings, (1909); Chas. W. Hawthorne, (1911); Robert Henri, (1906); Wm. H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y., (1897); Geo. Inness, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y., (1899); John C. Johansen, (1915); Francis C. Jones, (1894); H. Bolton Jones, (1883); Wm. S. Kendall, New Haven, Conn., (1905; Isidar Konti, Yonkers, N. Y., (1909); F. W. Kost, Brookhaven, L. I., (1906); W. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa., (1907); Ernest Lawson, (1917); Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y., (1890); Evelyn B. Longman.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, (1906); Herman A. MacNeil, College Point, N. Y., (1906); Paul H. Manship, (1916); Geo. W. Maynard, (1885); Wm. R. Mead, (1910); Carl Melchers, (1906); Chas. H. Miller, Queens, L. I., (1875); Richard E. Miller, (1915); Louis Moeller, Wakefield, N. Y., (1894); F. Luis Mora, (1906); Thos. Moran, (1884); H. Siddons Mowbray, Washington, Conn., (1891); J. Francis Murphy, (1887); Hobart Nichols, (1920); Chas. H. Niehaus, Grantwood, N. J.; Leonard Ochtman, Cos Cob Conn., (1904); Ivan G. Olinsky, elect; Walter L. Palmer, Albany, N. Y., (1897); Maxfield Parrish, Windsor, Vt. (1906); DeWitt Parshall, Santa Barbara, Cal., (1917); Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., elect; Joseph Pennell, (1909); Chas. A. Platt, (1911); Edward C. Potter, Greenwich, Conn., (1906); Edward H. Potthast, (1906); Henry Prellwitz, Peconic, N. Y., (1912); A. Phimister Proctor, Los Altos, Cal., (1904); Robert Reid, (1906); Wm. Ritschel, (1914) Wm. S. Robinson, (1911); Charles Rosen, New Hope, Pa., (1917); Fred G. R. Roth. Englewood, N. J., (1906); Carl Rundius, (1920); Chauncey F. Ryder, elect, (1920); John S. Sargent, Boston, Mass., (1897); W. Elmer Schofield, (1907); Aaron D. Shattuck, Granby, Conn., (1861); Geo. H. Smillie, Bronxville, N. Y., (1882); Henry B. Snell, (1906); Robt. Spencer, elect, (1920); Gardner Symons, (1911) Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill., (1911); Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston, Mass., (1906); Abbott H. Thayer, Monadnock, N. H., (1901); William Thorne, (1913); Louis C. Tiffany, (1880); D. W. Tryon, (1891); R. W. Van Boskerck, (1907); Elihu Vedder, Abroad, (1865); Douglas Volk, (1899); Robert W. Vonnoh, (1906); Henry O. Walker, Lakewood, N. J., (1902); Horatio Walker, (1891); Henry W. Watrous, (1895); Frederick J. Waugh, Kent, Conn., (1911); Adolph A. Weinman, (1911); John F. Weir, Providence, R. I., (1866); C. D. Weldon, (1897); Carlton Wiggins, Lyme, Conn., (1906); Irving R. Wiles, (1897); Frederick B. Williams, (1909); Chas. H. Woodbury, Boston, Mass., (1907); George H. Yewell, (1880); Cullen Yates, (1919).

Associates.—Thos. Allen, Boston, Mass.; Karl Anderson; Grosvenor Atterbury; Wm. J. Baer; Hugo Ballin; Chester Beach; E. A. Bell; Frank A. Bicknell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chas. Bittinger; Ernest L. Blumenschein, Taos, N. M.; Mary G. Blumenschein, Taos, N. M.; Geo. H. Bogert; Adolph Borie; Solon H. Borglum, Norwalk, Conn.; Wm. A. Boring; Joseph H. Boston; Wm. W. Bosworth; Robert B. Brandegee, Farmington, Conn.; Hugh H. Breckenridge, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Fidelia Bridges, Canaan, Conn.; Chas. F. Browne, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. E. Browne; Bryson Burroughs; John F. Earlson, Woodstock, N. Y.; Chas. S. Chapman, Leonia, N. J.; Adelaide C. Chase, Boston, Mass.; Eliot Clark; Thos. S. Clarke; Ralph Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Coleman, Capri, Italy; Charlotte B. Coman; Paul Cornoyer, Gloucester, Mass.; Wm. Cotton; Louise Cox; Thos. B. Craig, Rutherford, N. J.; Arthur Crisp, elect; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington Heights, Mass.; Francis Day, West Stockbridge, Mass.; W. H. Drake; Edward Dufner; L. C. Earle; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Abastenia St. L. Eberle, elect; Rudolph Evans; Wm. B. Faxon; Anna Fisher, elect; John Flanagan; John F. Folinsbee, New Hope, Pa.; Will H. Foote, Old Lyme, Conn.; Kenneth Frazier; J. H. Freedlander; Sherry E. Fry; Henry B. Fuller, Windsor, Vt.; Lucia F. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; I. M. Gaugengigl, Boston, Mass.; Robert D. Gauley; Lillian M. Genth; Chas. Dana Gibson; Howard Giles; Wm. J. Glackens; Bertram C. Goodhue; Edmund Graecen, elect; Frank R. Green; Walter Griffin, Portland, Me.; Oliver D. Grover, Chicago, Ill.; Jules Guerin; Ben Ali Haggin; Philip L. Hale, Boston, Mass.; Wm. J. Hays, Millbrook, N. Y.; Albert Herter; Laura C. Hills, Boston, Mass.; Chas. L. Hinton, Bronxville, N. Y.; John G. Howard, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry S. Hubbell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Anna V. Hyatt; Wm. H. Hyde; Ernest L. Ipsen; Alphonse Jongers; Dora W. Keith; Paul King, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. F. Kline; Leon Kroll, elect; C. Grant La Farge; Jonas Lie; DeWitt M. Lockman; Chester Loomis, Englewood, N. J.; Mary F. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.; H. Augustus Lukeman.

Walter MacEwen; Fred Dana Marsh, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Philip Martiny; M. Jean McLane; Paul Moschowitz; Jerome Myers, elect; Walter Nettleton, Stockbridge, Mass.; G. Glenn Newell, Dover Plains, N. Y.; John H. Niemeyer, New Haven, Conn.; Violet Oakley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew O'Connor, elect; Frederick L. Olmsted, Brookline Mass.; Lawton Parker; Wm. M. Paxton, Boston, Mass.; Ernest Piexotto; Attilio Piccirilli; Furio Piccirilli; H. R. Poore, Orange, N. J.; W. Merritt Post, West Morris, Conn.; Edith M. Prellwitz, Peconic, N. Y.; John R. Pope; Edmond T. Quinn, elect; Wm. M. J. Rice; Henry Rittenberg, elect; Edward F. Rook, Old Lyme, Conn.; Wm. Sartain; Janet Scudder, elect; Amand B. Sewell, Oyster Bay, L. I.; R. V. V. Sewell, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Leopold Seyffert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rosina E. Sherwood; Henry M. Shrady, Elmsford, N. Y.; Wm. H. Singer, Jr.; Eugene Speicher; T. C. Steele, Bloomington, Ind.; Albert Sterner; Geo. H. Story; H. O. Tanner; S. B. P. Trowbridge; Helen M. Turner; Walter Ufer, elect, Taos, N. M.; Walter Vincent, elect, Rockport, Me.; Bessie P. Vonnoh; H. M. Walcott, Rutherford, N. J. C. Howard Walker, Boston, Mass.; Harry F. Waltman; Everett L. Warner, Lyme, Conn.; J. Louis Webb; William Wendt, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wm. J. Whittemore; Guy Wiggins, Lyme, Conn.; Chas. M. Young, Radnor, Pa., Mahonri Young, Leonia, N. J.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

THE Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, was founded in 1768. It holds yearly exhibitions (May-Aug.) of the works of living artists. There were, at last accounts, 43 Royal Academicians and 27 Associates. *President*—Sir Aston Webb. *Keeper and Librarian*—Andrew C. Gow.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

THE first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the Constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are: William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor; Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, Permanent Secretary.

The following are the living members of the academy, as of September 17, 1920:

John Singer Sargent
Daniel Chester French
John Burroughs
James Ford Rhodes
William Milligan Sloane
Robert Underwood Johnson
George Washington Cable
Henry van Dyke
William Crary Brownell
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve
Woodrow Wilson
Arthur Twining Hadley
Henry Cabot Lodge
Edwin Howland Blashfield
Thomas Hastings
Brander Matthews
Thomas Nelson Page
Elihu Vedder
George Edward Woodberry
George Whitefield Chadwick
Abbott Handerson Thayer
George deForest Brush
William Rutherford Mead
Bliss Perry
Abbott Lawrence Lowell
Nicholas Murray Butler
Paul Wayland Bartlett
Owen Wister
Herbert Adams
Augustus Thomas
Archer Milton Huntington
Timothy Cole
Cass Gilbert
William Roscoe Thayer
Robert Grant
Frederick MacMonnies
William Gillette
Paul Elmer More
Barrett Wendell
Carl Melchers
Elihu Root
Brand Whitlock
Hamlin Garland
Paul Shorey
Charles Adams Platt
Maurice Francis Egan

The directors of the academy are: N. M. Butler, D. C. French, Thomas Hastings, R. U. Johnson, W. M. Sloane, and Augustus Thomas.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.

German	by more than	120,000,000	of people.	Spanish	by more than	55,000,000	of people.
Russian	" " "	90,000,000	" "	Italian	" " "	40,000,000	" "
French	" " "	60,000,000	" "	Portuguese	" " "	30,000,000	" "

Although the war has added some few words to the English language, the number is less than 10,000. The English language contains approximately 700,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English	3,681
Low German	126
Dutch	207
Scandinavian	693
German	333
French from Low German	54
" " Dutch or Middle Dutch	45
" " Scandinavian	63
" " (1) German	85
" " (2) Middle High German	27
" " (3) Old High German	154
" " (4) Teutonic	225
" (Romance languages)	297
" from Latin	4,842
" " Late Latin	828
" " Italian	162
Celtic	170
Latin (direct)	2,880
Provencal, from Latin	25
Italian	99
Spanish	108
Portuguese	21
Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources	2,493
Slavonic	31
Lithuanian	1
Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit	163
European non-Aryan languages	20
Semitic: Hebrew	99
Arabic	272
Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian	135
African languages	32
American	102
Hybrid	675
Unknown	12
Total	19,160

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words. If the dead words of our speech be added, the total, as shown by the Oxford Historical Dictionary, would reach 700,000 words for the English tongue, living and dead.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

Esperanto, an "international language," was invented in the last century by a Russian, Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff of Warsaw, Poland. The first book in Esperanto was published in 1887.

Ro, a so-called "universal language," was invented by the Rev. Edward P. Foster of Marietta, Ohio. The first publication, an eight-page outline, was issued in 1906.

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1918, 1919.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

International Classification.	1919. New Publications. New Books.	1919. New Publications. New Editions.	1919. By Origin. American Authors.	1919. By Origin. English and Other For. Authors. American Manu.	1919. By Origin. English and Other For. Authors. Imported.	1919. Total.	1918. New Publications. New Books.	1918. New Publications. New Editions.	1918. By Origin. American Authors.	1918. By Origin. English and Other For. Authors. American Manu.	1918. By Origin. English and Other For. Authors. Imported.	1918. Total.
Philosophy	240	26	210	14	42	266	246	33	233	13	33	279
Religion	653	42	545	31	119	695	629	66	572	17	106	695
Sociology, Economics	805	41	746	35	65	846	675	46	649	27	45	721
Mil., Naval Science	71	9	72	1	7	80	280	37	295	13	9	317
Law	174	30	200	0	4	204	208	41	237	3	9	249
Education	235	9	231	3	10	244	303	14	301	1	15	317
Philology	213	37	137	53	60	250	252	67	143	77	99	319
Science	534	52	543	6	37	586	572	67	590	9	40	639
Ap. Sci., engin'r'ing	418	89	474	2	31	507	345	74	385	0	34	419
Medicine, Hygiene	331	70	344	9	48	401	299	100	351	3	45	399
Agriculture	382	25	395	6	6	407	454	31	468	3	14	485
Domestic Economy	84	14	95	1	2	98	149	13	154	2	6	162
Business	298	39	324	1	12	337	243	34	256	1	20	277
Fine Arts	85	13	69	2	27	98	95	12	87	3	17	107
Music	59	4	55	4	4	63	75	6	74	1	6	81
Games, Amusement	58	6	60	0	4	64	62	8	61	2	7	70
Gen. Lit. (Essays)	302	37	262	32	45	339	215	38	174	34	45	253
Poetry and Drama	445	55	391	59	50	500	534	105	450	102	87	639
Fiction	671	233	661	208	35	904	620	168	594	157	37	788
Juvenile Books	394	39	383	22	28	433	440	64	429	46	29	504
History	750	62	625	97	90	812	839	83	695	105	122	922
Geography, Travel	137	9	118	6	22	146	163	21	160	4	20	184
Biog., Genealogy	246	19	199	14	52	265	329	18	273	25	49	347
Gen. Works, Misc.	40	9	40	1	8	49	58	6	55	0	9	64
Totals	7,625	969	7,179	607	808	8,594	8,085	1,152	7,686	648	903	9,237

These figures include pamphlets of which 2,853 were recorded in 1919; 2,376 in 1918

BOOK PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1918-1919.

Classes of Literature	1919. New Books. New Books.	1919. New Books. Translations.	1919. New Books. Pamphlets.	1919. New Editions.	1919. Totals for 1919.	1918. Totals.
Philosophy	151	17	28	33	229	206
Religion	577	28	76	85	766	783
Sociology	465	5	282	72	824	662
Law	123	1	80	57	261	130
Education	155	2	93	9	259	187
Philology	144	...	12	26	182	142
Science	271	5	84	74	434	329
Technology	443	6	136	101	686	378
Medicine, Public Health, etc	232	5	58	72	367	380
Agriculture, Gardening	149	1	59	19	228	182
Domestic Arts	38	...	2	7	47	57
Business	107	...	20	12	139	179
Fine Arts	102	...	13	12	127	138
Music (Works about)	26	...	....	3	29	27
Games, Sports, etc.	75	...	3	18	96	41
Literature	212	19	8	42	281	250
Poetry and Drama	340	37	41	77	495	642
Fiction	831	46	1	339	1,217	1,014
Juvenile	455	2	4	103	564	384
History	345	12	33	32	422	629
Description and Travel	150	3	32	26	211	180
Geography	76	1	33	16	126	68
Biography	255	11	11	18	295	221
General Works	121	...	....	....	121	166
Military and Naval	89	8	77	42	216	341
Totals	5,932	209	1,186	1,295	8,622	7,716
		7,327				
Totals for 1918		6,750		966		

Production in previous years—(1910), 10,804; (1911), 10,914; (1912), 12,067; (1913), 12,379; (1914), 11,537; (1915), 10,665; (1916), 9,149; (1917), 8,131

BIG MONEY FOR RARE BOOKS.

The rare books collected by Henry Huth of England and sold at London in 1919 fetched $1,500,000, of which $100,000 was for the Shakespeare quartos, etc., now at Yale University.

The books of Robert Hoe, sold at New York in 1911-12, fetched $1,932,000.

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS, ALL CLASSES, IN U. S.

The following data show number and circulation of all periodicals by States.

State.	Number.		Circulat'n Per Issue.		State.	Number.		Circulat'n Per Issue.	
	1914.	1909.	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.	1914.	1909.
Unit. States	22,754	22,141	205,594,907	164,463,040	Oklahoma...	596	593	1,081,933	857,959
					N. Carolina..	269	264	1,059,311	789,191
New York...	2,128	1,953	58,443,376	43,953,617	Maryland...	182	163	938,364	800,550
Illinois.....	1,657	1,682	25,101,616	20,823,166	Oregon.....	289	254	917,846	735,363
Pennsylvania	1,498	1,520	21,530,742	19,674,336	Alabama....	222	227	849,234	518,074
Ohio.....	1,173	1,181	15,707,597	10,753,143	Connecticut..	148	160	611,685	539,765
Massachus'ts	632	537	10,072,651	9,636,182	Arkansas....	306	288	611,288	496,299
Missouri....	1,004	1,003	9,098,333	7,577,639	Louisiana...	217	198	541,803	511,689
Tennessee...	344	330	6,966,391	5,601,541	Montana....	248	139	507,892	246,798
Iowa.....	928	1,004	4,856,573	3,806,253	N. Dakota...	341	333	457,595	372,642
Indiana.....	775	799	4,460,735	2,856,173	W. Virginia..	207	214	426,419	361,598
Minnesota...	766	758	4,333,613	3,176,700	S. Dakota...	381	402	416,671	485,101
Maine.....	113	130	4,316,630	4,262,579	Florida.....	189	160	391,503	283,992
California...	975	854	4,086,078	3,025,250	Utah.....	121	94	376,962	261,937
Kansas.....	709	736	3,818,403	2,703,594	S. Carolina..	140	138	336,165	278,512
Michigan....	736	747	3,627,929	2,766,282	Rhode Island	53	47	333,696	254,493
Nebraska....	650	623	3,003,305	2,303,151	Mississippi..	218	219	267,319	315,731
Texas.....	1,005	962	2,833,082	2,180,922	Idaho.....	167	130	202,721	140,781
Wisconsin...	648	677	2,150,934	2,121,662	New Hamp..	83	86	194,399	209,063
Georgia.....	351	357	1,709,343	1,626,562	Delaware....	39	35	164,873	82,577
Dist. of Col..	77	67	1,682,764	1,107,790	Vermont....	77	82	153,896	161,031
New Jersey..	350	348	1,509,137	1,071,456	Wyoming....	88	70	139,059	102,887
Washington..	438	369	1,376,495	1,068,554	New Mexico.	111	97	119,969	87,526
Kentucky...	326	339	1,250,043	1,194,245	Arizona.....	76	73	111,064	79,808
Virginia.....	265	258	1,232,608	1,019,968	Nevada.....	43	59	38,258	45,544
Colorado....	395	382	1,176,604	1,133,364					

Monthlies' total circulation per issue (1914), 79,190,838; (1904), 64,306,155.

TOTAL YEARLY CIRCULATION, ALL CLASSES.

Issue.	1914.	1909.	1904.	Issue.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Total.....	14,041,921,066	11,591,353,613	9,887,416,245	Semi-weekly...	258,297,416	240,543,576	305,496,256
				Weekly.....	2,617,522,076	2,122,794,180	1,883,789,284
Daily.....	9,007,343,102	7,578,348,801	6,145,004,739	Monthly.....	930,290,056	759,366,420	771,673,866
Sunday.....	856,957,036	694,058,661	625,161,732	Quarterly.....	75,409,604	64,232,396	46,835,620
Tri-weekly.....	85,724,220	52,320,681	46,296,261	All other classes	190,380,556	79,688,892	63,245,490

Foreign-language periodicals numbered 22,754 in 1914, of which 160 were dailies, with a total circulation, per issue, of 2,598,827; 868 were weeklies, with a total circulation, per issue, of 4,239,426; and all others numbered 376, with a total circulation, per issue, of 3,609,735.

NEWSPAPERS IN BIG CITIES—CIRCULATION PER DAY.

City.	Number, Morning		Circulation, Morning.		Number, Evening.		Circulation, Evening.		Number, Sunday.		Circulation, Sunday.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States.....	794	637	11,692,368	7,843,565	1,786	1,815	28,777,454	19,632,603	571	494	16,479,943	12,022,341
Total for 14 cities..	161	128	6,501 186	4,603,908	149	139	14,086,250	10,686,074	121	120	10,008,865	8,062,959
New York.....	58	37	2,393,961	1,394,196	40	38	4,515,570	3,588,193	31	30	3,165,139	2,639,348
Chicago.....	18	11	813,528	604,584	22	23	2,048,002	1,584,187	20	16	1,454,637	1,341,071
Philadelphia.....	11	12	797,813	732,829	10	9	1,342,816	1,105,866	18	13	1,015,984	952,847
St. Louis.....	7	10	287,548	318,403	4	5	614,338	565,716	6	7	677,320	611,405
Boston.....	7	6	709,378	461,221	10	8	1,537,932	1,054,365	4	5	1,095,956	835,046
Cleveland.....	7	4	222,137	93,917	6	9	577,284	349,058	4	4	280,195	137,281
Baltimore.....	6	7	183,322	170,145	4	4	358,100	276,429	4	6	265,817	184,500
Pittsburgh.....	6	6	220,391	261,949	10	5	56[illegible],610	466,024	6	7	410,054	307,526
Detroit.....	5	3	124,301	62,678	5	6	419,850	258,300	3	5	243,259	123,506
Buffalo.....	3	2	108,922	71,940	8	9	352,456	285,114	5	6	253,678	220,687
San Francisco.....	15	18	274,647	261,290	9	11	560,598	340,392	7	7	369,949	388,652
Los Angeles.....	8	3	190,533	39,750	5	2	395,687	82,503	4	2	298,755	65,000
Milwaukee.....	4	4	72,366	79,006	9	7	323,486	196,957	5	7	186,158	119,390
Cincinnati.....	6	5	101,339	52,000	7	3	444,521	232,970	4	5	291,964	133,700

NEW YORK CITY DAILY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION, 1920.

According to sworn statements filed with the U. S. Government, the total average daily circulation of five morning newspapers (American, Sun and Herald, Times, Tribune, and World) during six months ended April 1, 1920, was 1,436,594.

The total average daily circulation, in the same period, of seven evening newspapers (Journal, Mail, Post, Sun, Telegram, World, and Globe) was, 1,759,281.

In the same period, the total average daily circulation of four Brooklyn evening papers (Citizen, Eagle, Standard Union, and Times) was, 192,265.

New York State had 88 morning and 146 evening dailies in 1914; Cal. had 68 and 110. respectively; Pa., 64 and 169; Ohio, 44 and 137; Ill., 47 and 137; Ind., 38 and 122.

There were, in 1914, in the U. S., 19,317 newspaper and periodical plants, employing 114,375 persons, and the value of their products was. $495,905,948.

In the entire printing and publishing industry in the U. S., in 1914, there were 33,471 plants, with 272,092 wage earners (of whom, 64,020 were in N.Y. State). The total value of their products was, $901,-534,801.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL REVENUES, 1914.

State.	No. of Plants.	Total Value.	Newspapers.		Periodicals (Other Than Newspapers.)		Sales of Books and Pamphlets.
			Subscrip'ns and Sales.	Advertising.	Subscrip'ns and Sales.	Advertising.	
United States	31,612	$810,508,075	$99,541,860	$184,047,106	$64,035,230	$71,585,505	$68,587,778
Maine	197	3,617,102	480,858	810,282	550,779	621,026	40,045
New Hampshire	133	1,431,411	278,247	421,486	9,106	11,412	6,770
Vermont	111	1,242,944	212,872	308,762	14,507	28,250	8,506
Massachusetts	1,296	47,574,600	6,707,836	10,739,339	3,484,954	2,455,904	6,951,808
Rhode Island	147	4,189,423	527,058	1,443,188	17,040	100,744	110,969
Connecticut	340	7,353,365	1,146,635	2,171,792	73,512	72,716	351,304
New York	4,159	220,226,643	19,359,680	32,897,529	29,747,145	30,716,740	36,323,314
New Jersey	681	11,708,949	1,314,845	3,925,199	448,073	152,276	56,205
Pennsylvania	2,352	77,889,307	8,396,630	16,215,016	8,108,703	12,599,192	6,088,741
Ohio	1,685	48,422,884	5,853,534	11,903,213	3,847,408	3,225,013	2,122,063
Indiana	901	16,431,259	2,562,070	4,222,280	864,727	722,710	711,941
Illinois	2,538	102,695,429	9,592,167	16,363,738	6,857,958	8,974,993	8,526,286
Michigan	1,067	22,440,081	2,749,080	6,228,782	665,978	846,673	458,711
Wisconsin	789	12,338,775	2,168,578	2,893,502	435,634	664,720	312,000
Minnesota	965	19,583,099	2,662,070	5,101,728	912,265	1,022,294	2,001,599
Iowa	1,058	15,191,745	2,463,557	4,541,917	766,111	1,167,756	371,186
Missouri	1,293	30,670,749	4,494,956	8,278,152	1,444,509	1,703,276	1,108,146
North Dakota	351	2,220,217	401,114	784,492	93,361	10,884	307
South Dakota	379	2,135,580	437,675	685,496	45,627	130,269	32,735
Nebraska	689	7,811,238	1,316,636	2,332,505	221,113	464,752	68,310
Kansas	763	6,866,617	1,296,080	1,903,755	562,823	636,253	24,746
Delaware	54	675,553	84,916	253,336	24,952	5,648	.....
Maryland	333	9,810,774	1,001,946	2,789,122	67,339	50,727	339,402
District of Columbia	141	5,767,939	776,041	1,808,751	1,019,407	299,095	98,933
Virginia	384	6,513,856	762,228	1,473,919	217,690	107,717	256,026
West Virginia	239	2,376,199	466,842	811,426	21,489	9,811	6,773
North Carolina	329	3,232,174	724,165	907,548	155,104	71,214	15,355
South Carolina	166	1,985,263	420,634	676,337	35,464	14,516	12,666
Georgia	438	7,470,364	1,319,275	2,375,273	296,351	601,628	84,196
Florida	235	3,017,140	484,529	1,273,868	50,536	44,718	2,920
Kentucky	401	6,226,527	896,103	1,626,016	199,379	294,099	68,501
Tennessee	426	8,055,326	1,087,574	1,994,522	852,151	297,323	202,891
Alabama	278	3,992,105	726,175	1,434,160	113,020	236,997	93,270
Mississippi	219	1,266,730	246,939	456,842	18,234	11,658	650
Arkansas	308	2,350,989	502,104	729,087	51,207	30,747	36,492
Louisiana	277	4,096,555	788,791	1,357,731	98,003	199,036	19,348
Oklahoma	619	4,005,581	678,592	1,455,605	86,407	194,160	33,464
Texas	1,182	14,996,280	2,977,443	5,330,292	268,372	475,267	258,217
Montana	238	2,794,587	595,799	1,014,473	16,341	62,136	20,643
Idaho	173	1,342,667	293,749	499,953	3,694	6,365	10,038
Wyoming	81	545,718	100,122	232,101	16,971	11,450	.....
Colorado	466	6,538,308	1,140,409	2,239,266	110,277	129,673	83,814
New Mexico	107	577,936	113,784	220,496	11,228	9,201	1,610
Arizona	74	996,822	165,250	425,180	9,042	12,207	2,995
Utah	156	2,579,312	544,740	832,681	78,548	35,418	50,337
Nevada	42	473,042	115,610	172,169	.....	.....	.....
Washington	622	9,505,137	1,658,812	3,737,037	189,568	317,454	148,093
Oregon	363	5,815,579	1,143,317	2,018,131	185,479	337,812	41,034
California	1,457	31,458,214	5,303,793	11,729,631	687,644	1,391,575	1,024,418

In addition, printing and publishing, etc., to the value of $2,813,574, was reported by establishments in other industries.

NET TONS OF PAPER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	On Hand First of Year.			Production for Year.		Shipments for Year.	
	1920.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Newsprint (total)	15,369	19,408	31,713	1,374,517	1,260,285	1,378,556	1,272,590
Standard news	.....	15,656	26,482	1,227,180	1,125,086	1,230,498	1,135,912
Book paper (total)	23,279	28,431	36,845	914,823	849,157	919,975	857,571
Periodical book paper	.....	.....	7,581	.....	326,886	.....	331,434
Paperboard	40,329	46,196	42,411	1,950,037	1,926,986	1,955,904	1,923,201
Wrapping	26,791	40,499	53,551	694,207	714,000	707,915	727,052
Bag	2,087	3,408	6,498	175,424	177,362	176,745	180,452
Flue	31,516	34,576	32,500	343,762	368,012	346,822	365,936
Tissue	5,697	5,400	6,083	155,400	143,298	155,103	143,981
Hanging	1,452	2,933	6,789	92,136	63,288	93,617	67,124
Felts and building	5,315	7,699	8,341	281,962	284,286	284,346	284,928
Other grades	12,482	11,310	13,382	208,093	264,869	206,921	266,941
Total paper, all grades	164,317	199,860	238,113	6,190,361	6,051,523	6,225,904	6,089,776

THE LARGER PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Only those with 40,000 volumes or over.)

THE figures denote the number of bound volumes. School and college and museum libraries are not included.

ALABAMA—Birmingham, 66,000; Montgomery (State), 75,000; (State and sup. ct.), 49,000.
ARIZONA—Phoenix (State), 100,000.
CALIFORNIA—Alameda, 54,000; Bakersfield, 62,000; Berkeley, 70,000; Fresno, 99,000; Long Beach, 55,000; Los Angeles (county), 214,000; (public), 359,000; Martinez, 48,000; Oakland, 128,000; (county), 46,000; Pasadena, 60,000; Pomona, 40,000; Riverside, 86,000; Sacramento (city and county), 130,000; (State), 310,000; San Diego, 75,000; (county), 43,000; San Francisco, 225,000; Santa Barbara, 52,000; Stockton, 80,000; Visalia (county), 46,000.
COLORADO—Denver, 202,000; (State), 50,000; Pueblo, 40,000.
CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, 95,000; Hartford, 140,000; (State), 200,000; (Case Memorial), 113,000; New Britain, 71,000; New Haven, 140,000; New London, 40,000; Norwich, 40,000; Southport, 43,000; Waterbury, 106,000.
DELAWARE—Dover (State), 80,000; Wilmington, 96,000.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington (Congressional), 2,615,000; (Pan American Union), 40,000; (public), 216,000; Agric. Dept.), 150,000; (Weather Bur.), 38,000; (Dept. of Commerce), 109,000; (Bur. Educ.), 175,000; (Geol. Survey), 145,000; (Patent Office), 79,000; (Dept. Justice), 50,000; (Dept. Labor), 60,000; (Navy Dept.), 50,000; (Dept. of State), 82,000; (Army War College), 70,000; (Engineer School), 50,000; (Surgeon General), 199,000; (Pub. Doc's), 260,000; (Senate), 250,000; (Smithsonian), 300,000.
FLORIDA—Jacksonville, 48,000.
GEORGIA—Atlanta, 90,000; (State), 75,000.
IDAHO—Boise, 43,000.
ILLINOIS—Chicago, 995,000; (Crerar), 410,000; (city 41,000; (Newberry), 381,000; Decatur, 42,000; Elgin, 51,000; Evanston, 65,000; Freeport, 42,000; Galesburg, 52,000; Joliet, 50,000; Peoria, 127,000; Quincy, 42,000; Rockford, 78,000; Springfield, 77,000; (State), 72,000.
INDIANA—Evansville, 51,000; (Willard), 50,000; Ft. Wayne, 78,000; Gary, 76,000; Indianapolis, 220,000; (State), 85,000; South Bend, 40,000; Terre Haute, 61,000.
IOWA—Burlington, 42,000; Cedar Rapids, 46,000; Davenport, 55,000; Des Moines, 106,000; (State), 158,000; Dubuque, 41,000; Sioux City, 54,000.
KANSAS—Topeka (State), 106,000.
KENTUCKY—Frankfort (State), 117,000; Louisville, 211,000.
LOUISIANA—New Orleans, 166,000; (Howard Memor.), 54,000; (State), 60,000.
MAINE—Augusta (State), 120,000; Bangor, 67,000; Portland, 77,000.
MARYLAND—Annapolis (State), 100,000; Baltimore, 370,000.
MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, 1,174,000; (Athenaeum), 216,000; (State), 196,000; Brockton, 80,000; Brookline, 98,000; Cambridge, 120,000; Chicopee, 44,000; Clinton, 44,000; Concord, 48,000; Fall River, 105,000; Fitchburg, 62,000; Framingham, 40,000; Haverhill, 110,000; Holyoke, 55,000; Lancaster, 42,000; Lawrence, 75,000; Lowell, 105,000; Lynn 112,000; Malden, 74,000; Medford, 56,000; New Bedford, 170,000; Newburyport, 56,000; Newton, 105,000; North Adams, 49,000; Northampton, 153,000; Peabody, 49,000; Pittsfield, 70,000; Quincy, 47,000; Salem, 68,000; Somerville, 118,000; Springfield, 260,000; Taunton, 72,000; Waltham, 52,000; Watertown, 47,000; Woburn, 50,000; Worcester, 251,000.
MICHIGAN—Bay City, 44,000; (Sage), 40,000; Detroit, 502,000; Grand Rapids, 194,000; Jackson, 50,000; Kalamazoo, 50,000; Lansing (State), 500,000; Muskegon, 61,000.
MINNESOTA—Duluth, 77,000; Minneapolis, 350,000; St. Paul, 213,000; (State), 86,000.
MISSISSIPPI—Jackson (State), 100,000.
MISSOURI—Jefferson City (State), 64,000; Kansas City, 264,000; St. Joseph, 82,000; St. Louis, 550,000.
MONTANA—Butte, 55,000; Helena, 58,000.
NEBRASKA—Lincoln (city), 45,000; (State), 80,000; Omaha, 139,000.
NEVADA—Carson City (State), 87,000.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord (State), 165,000; Dover, 50,000; Manchester, 86,000.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantc City, 40,000; Bayonne, 58,000; Camden, 70,000; East Orange, 56,000; Elizabeth, 58,000; Hoboken, 80,000; Jersey City, 193,000; Montclair, 46,000; New Brunswick (Sage), 55,000; Newark, 247,000; Orange, 46,000; Passaic, 64,000; Paterson, 76,000; Plainfield, 65,000; Trenton, 85,000; (State), 114,000.
NEW YORK—Albany (State), 506,000; Binghamtod, 47,000; Brooklyn, 944,000; (Pratt Inst.), 123,000; Buffalo, 379,000; (Grosvenor), 130,000; Mt. Vernon, 40,000; New Rochelle, 44,000; New York, 2,289,000; Queens, 265,000; Newburgh, 40,000; Poughkeepsie, 58,000; Rochester, 111,000; (Reynolds), 85,000; Schenectady, 45,000; Syracuse, 139,000; Troy, 52,000; Utica, 95,000; Yonkers, 45,000.
NORTH CAROLINA—Raleigh (State), 42,000.
NORTH DAKOTA—Bismarck (State law), 60,000.
OHIO—Cincinnati, 562,000; Cleveland, 625,000; Columbus, 108,000; (State), 135,000; Dayton, 122,000; Toledo, 129,000; Youngstown, 85,000.
OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City (State), 40,000.
OREGON—Portland, 288,000; Salem (State), 165,000.
PENNSYLVANIA—Braddock, 72,000; Erie, 70,000; Harrisburg (State), 200,000; Homestead, 43,000; Munhall, 60,000; Philadelphia, 552,000; Pittsburgh, 446,000; Allegheny City, 142,000; Reading, 50,000; Scranton, 85,000; Wilkes-Barre, 51,000.
RHODE ISLAND—Newport, 68,000; Providence, 192,000; (State), 47,000; Westerly, 49,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston, 47,000; Columbia (State), 40,000.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Pierre (State), 48,000.
TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, 45,000; Memphis, 150,000; Nashville, 97,000; (State), 100,000.
TEXAS—Austin (State), 50,000; Dallas, 63,000; Galveston, 65,000; Houston, 54,000; San Antonio, 55,000.
UTAH—Salt Lake City, 98,000.
VERMONT—Burlington, 40,000; Montpelier (State), 80,000.
VIRGINIA—Richmond (State), 120,000.
WASHINGTON—Seattle, 314,000; Spokane, 88,000; Tacoma, 96,000.
WEST VIRGINIA — Charleston (State), 82,000; Wheeling, 40,000.
WISCONSIN—Madison, 43,000; (State), 64,000; Milwaukee, 325,000; Racine, 40,000; Superior, 40,000.
WYOMING—Cheyenne (State), 60,000.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

President—Henry Smith Pritchett. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—Clyde Furst. *Trustees*—Arthur Twining Hadley, Chairman; Henry Churchill King, Vice-Chairman; Charles Franklin Thwing, Secretary of the Board. William Lowe Bryan, Marion Le Roy Burton, Nicholas Murray Butler, Thomas Morrison Carnegie, George Hutcheson Denny, Robert Falconer, Robert A. Franks, Albert Ross Hill, Alexander Crombie Humphreys, James Hampton Kirkland, Thomas William Lamont, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Samuel Black McCormick, Walter C. Murray, Samuel Plantz, Henry Smith Pritchett, Edgar Fahs Smith, Henry Suzzallo, Frank Arthur Vanderlip.

The permanent endowments of the Carnegie Foundation of sixteen and a quarter million dollars have been approximately doubled by the setting aside of one million dollars of accumulated surplus and the receipt of eleven million dollars in new funds to be used in terminating the old pension system of the Foundation, and two million dollars for the inauguration of a new plan. The Foundation has distributed seven million dollars for pensions for professors and their widows under the old plan, and has provided for the distribution of sixty million dollars for the retirement of the six thousand teachers who were in the associated institutions in 1915. Hereafter teachers will enter the new contributory plan, which is now in operation as the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

THE MOST POPULAR NAMES FOR CHILDREN.

THE following table, compiled by Simon Newton from 100,000 names in biographical dictionaries, Army and Navy registers, Masonic rosters, etc., and the Detroit City Directory, shows, in the first column, the relative order of frequency of the name among the 100,000, and, in the second column, the absolute number of times that name occurred in the 100,000 names. No name is used that occurred less than 50 times.

NAME.	No.	Times.	NAME.	No.	Times.	NAME.	No.	Times.	NAME.	No.	Times.
John	1-	8,280	Nathaniel	47-	255	Jeremiah	84-	111	Felix	113-	71
William	2-	7,611	Roy	48-	252	Rufus	85-	109	Alonzo	114-	70
James	3-	4,259	Raymond	49-	244	Leon	86-	108	Asa	114-	70
Charles	4-	4,253	Edmund	50-	236	Joshua	87-	107	August	114-	70
George	5-	4,171	Donald	51-	234	Max	87-	107	Elias	114-	70
Thomas	6-	2,710	Lawrence	52-	218	Lloyd	88-	105	Vincent	114-	70
Henry	7-	2,366	Earl	53-	212	Warren	88-	105	Karl	115-	69
Robert	8-	2,303	Horace	54-	210	Roger	89-	104	Bert	116-	67
Joseph	9-	2,266	Jesse	55-	206	Gordon	90-	103	Everett	116-	67
Edward	10-	1,997	Martin	55-	206	Ray	90-	103	Floyd	116-	67
Samuel	11-	1,628	Oliver	55-	206	Percy	91-	102	Christian	117-	65
Frank	12-	1,570	Oscar	56-	204	Frederic	92-	101	Ferdinand	117-	65
Harry	13-	1,112	Augustus	57-	197	Cornelius	93-	98	Harrison	118-	64
Richard	14-	1,027	Edgar	58-	190	Adam	94-	97	Alvin	119-	63
Francis	15-	1,003	Anthony	59-	180	Victor	94-	97	Jay	119-	63
Frederick	16-	1,000	Jonathan	60-	175	Milton	95-	96	Julian	119-	63
Walter	17-	970	Patrick	60-	175	Ebenezer	96-	95	Silas	119-	63
David	18-	967	Elmer	61-	174	Hiram	97-	89	Wilbur	119-	63
Arthur	19-	904	Stanley	62-	166	Simon	97-	89	Eli	120-	62
Albert	20-	862	Herman	63-	162	Leslie	98-	88	Gustav	120-	62
Benjamin	21-	833	Russell	63-	162	Clyde	99-	87	Gabriel	121-	61
Alexander	22-	748	Abraham	64-	160	Reuben	99-	87	Austin	122-	60
Daniel	23-	690	Leonard	65-	156	Aaron	100-	86	Solomon	122-	60
Louis	24-	658	Nathan	66-	153	Cyrus	100-	86	Roland	123-	59
Harold	25-	531	Norman	67-	151	Lee	101-	85	Lucius	124-	57
Paul	26-	512	Franklin	68-	150	Willard	102-	83	Carroll	125-	56
Fred	27-	509	Matthew	69-	149	Elisha	103-	82	Elijah	125-	56
Edwin	28-	500	Julius	70-	140	Marion	103-	82	Gerald	125-	56
Andrew	29-	485	Nicholas	70-	140	Joel	104-	81	Marshall	125-	56
Alfred	30-	481	Allen	71-	138	Luther	104-	81	Chauncey	126-	55
Peter	31-	474	Guy	72-	137	Amos	105-	80	Clinton	126-	55
Clarence	32-	425	Chester	73-	131	Lester	105-	80	Israel	126-	55
Ralph	33-	422	Leo	73-	131	Mark	105-	80	Irving	127-	54
Philip	34-	402	Kenneth	74-	129	Horatio	106-	79	Lyman	128-	53
Herbert	35-	387	Otto	74-	129	Emil	107-	78	Lemuel	129-	52
Stephen	36-	374	Josiah	75-	128	Morris	107-	78	Washington	129-	52
Jacob	37-	366	Bernard	76-	127	Clifford	108-	77	Abner	130-	51
Carl	38-	346	Claude	77-	126	Homer	109-	75	Ephraim	130-	51
Isaac	39-	344	Christopher	78-	124	Ira	109-	75	Arnold	131-	50
Theodore	40-	343	Sidney	78-	124	Adolph	110-	74	Bruce	131-	50
Ernest	41-	334	Harvey	79-	122	Douglas	110-	74	Dudley	131-	50
Michael	42-	314	Moses	80-	119	Wallace	110-	74	Marcus	131-	50
Lewis	43-	312	Timothy	81-	117	Willis	110-	74	Stuart	131-	50
Eugene	44-	284	Maurice	82-	116	Archie	111-	73			
Hugh	45-	279	Gilbert	83-	114	Levi	112-	72	Total		77,103
Howard	46-	264	Archibald	84-	111	Caleb	113-	71			

COLLEGES WITH $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT OR OVER.

INSTITUTION.	Location.	Amount.	INSTITUTION.	Location.	Amount.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass	3,969,000	Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	6,600,000
Andover Theo. Sem.	Cambridge, Mass	1,000,000	Peabody, Geo., Coll.	Nashville, Tenn	2,400,000
Auburn Theo. Sem.	Auburn, N. Y	1,468,000	Princeton University	Princeton, N. J	9,564,000
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis	1,750,000	Princeton Theo. Sem.	Princeton, N. J	3,263,000
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me	2,640,000	Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass	1,700,000
Brown University	Providence, R. I	5,500,000	Roberts College	Constantinople	2,834,000
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa	2,312,000	Rochester, Univ. of	Rochester, N. Y	6,125,000
Case Sch. Ap. Sci	Cleveland, Ohio	3,724,000	Rose Poly	Terra Haute, Ind	1,100,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Chicago, Ill	30,000,000	Rensselaer Poly	Troy, N. Y	1,874,000
Cincinnati, Univ. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	2,779,800	Rice Institute	Houston, Tex	10,000,000
Columbia University	New York, N. Y	35,000,000	Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N.J.	1,312,000
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y	3,500,000	Stanford University	Stanford U., Cal	24,554,000
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y	16,702,000	Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	2,395,000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H	5,000,000	Southern Cal. Univ.	Los Angeles, Cal	1,774,000
De Pauw University	Greencastle, Ind	2,503,000	Stevens Inst. Tech.	Hoboken, N. J	1,600,000
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga	2,250,000	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y	4,000,000
Goucher College	Baltimore, Md	1,200,000	Syrian Prot. College	Beirut, Syria	2,048,000
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	2,000,000	Tufts College	Medford, Mass	3,631,000
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass	42,000,000	Tuskegee Nor. Inst.	Tuskegee, Ala	2,401,000
Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md	15,000,000	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	1,800,000
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	1,300,000	Vanderbilt Univ	Nashville, Tenn	4,300,000
Lincoln Mem. Univ.	Harrogate, Tenn	1,000,000	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3,000,000
Marquette Univ	Milwaukee, Wis	1,650,000	Vermont, Univ. of	Burlington, Vt	1,000,000
Mass. Inst. Tech	Cambridge, Mass	17,600,000	Virginia, Univ. of	Charlottesville, Va	2,700,000
Michigan, Univ. of	Ann Arbor, Mich	1,300,000	Washington, Univ. of	Seattle, Wash	10,249,000
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt	1,600,000	Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass	3,039,000
Millikin, Jas. Jr., U.	Decatur, Ill	1,826,000	Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn	2,540,000
Mt. Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass.	1,699,000	Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	3,108,000
New York Univ	New York, N. Y	1,909,000	Yale University	New Haven, Conn	24,000,000
Northwestern Univ.	Chicago, Ill	6,520,000			

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Abilene Christian	Abilene, Tex	1906	J. B. Sewell	428	31
Adelphi	Brooklyn, N. Y	1896	F. D. Blodgett	533	22
Akron Municipal U	Akron, Ohio	1913	P. R. Kolbe, Ph.D	508	32
Alabama, U. of	Tuscaloosa, Ala	1831	G. H. Denny, LL.D	2,061	81
Albion	Albion, Mich	1861	Sam. Dickie, LL.D	494	28
Albright	Myerstown, Pa	1895	Rev. L. C. Hunt, D. D	185	17
Alfred U	Alfred, N. Y	1836	B. C. Davis, LL. D	344	38
Allegheny	Meadville, Pa	1815	F. W. Hixson, LL. D	536	33
Alma	Alma, Mich	1887	H. M. Crooks, LL. D	276	23
Amherst	Amherst, Mass	1821	Alex. Meiklejohn	503	46
Antioch	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Wm. M. Dawson	130	9
Arizona, U. of	Tucson, Ariz	1885	Board of Regents	1,156	70
Armour Inst. of Tech	Chicago, Ill	1893	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D	2,280	65
Ashland	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Board of Trustees	240	12
Atlantic Christian	Wilson, N. C	1902	H. S. Hilley	142	17
Austin	Sherman, Tex	1849	Rev. T. S. Clyce	265	15
Baker U	Baldwin City, Kan	1858	S. A. Lough	494	44
Baldwin-Wallace	Berea, Ohio	1845	A. B. Storms, A.M., D. D	864	48
Barnard	Manhattan Boro., N. Y	1899	V. C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D	862	198
Bates	Lewiston, Me	1864	C. D. Gray, Ph.D	494	38
Baylor (Fem.)	Belton, Tex	1845	J. C. Hardy	1,350	65
Baylor U	Waco, Tex	1845	S. P. Brooks, LL.D	2,095	52
Beaver	Beaver, Pa	1853	C. Mace Thomas	150	20
Beloit	Beloit, Wis	1846	M. A. Brannon, Ph.D	450	35
Benedict	Columbia, S. C	1870	B. W. Valentine, A. M	682	35
Berea	Berea, Ky	1858	W. G. Frost	1,218	125
Bethany	Bethany, W. Va	1840	C. Goodnight	400	27
Bethel	Russellville, Ky	1852	G. F. Dasher	183	15
Birmingham-South	Birmingham, Ala	1856	C. C. Daniel	347	18
Bluffton	Bluffton, Ohio	1914	S. S. Mosiman	342	22
Boston U	Boston, Mass	1869	L. H. Murlin	6,665	294
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me	1794	K. C. M. Sills, LL. D	494	82
Bradley Poly. Inst	Peoria, Ill	1897	T. C. Burgess	1,800	49
Brenau	Gainsville, Ga	1878	H. J. Pearce	567	40
Bridgewater	Bridgewater, Va	1880	P. H. Bowman, D. D	205	25
Brigham Young	Logan, Utah	1877	W. W. Henderson	896	38
Brown U	Providence, R. I	1764	W. H. P. Faunce, LL. D	2,105	80
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Pa	1880	M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D	464	67
Bucknell U	Lewisburg, Pa	1846	Emory W. Hunt	852	47
Buffalo U	Buffalo, N. Y	1846	Charles P. Norton	1,229	226
Burleson Junior	Greenville, Tex	1895	B. E. Masters	450	25
Butler	Indianapolis, Ind	1850	T. C. Howe, Ph. D	1,004	29
California Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	1891	J. A. B. Scherer	365	50
California, U. of	Berkeley, Cal	1868		641	29
Campion	Prairie du Chien, Wis	1880	Rev. A. C. Fox, S. J	600	35
Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y	1870	M. J. Ahern, S. J	651	30
Capital U	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Otto Mees	309	24
Carleton	Northfield, Minn	1866	D. J. Cowling, D. D	634	50
Carnegie Inst. Tech	Pittsburgh, Pa	1900	A. A. Hammerschlag, Ph. D.	4,982	304
Carroll	Waukesha, Wis	1846	H. P. Houghton, L.H.D	349	19
Carthage	Carthage, Ill	1870	H. D. Hoover	289	22
Case School Ap. Science	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	C. S. Howe	786	65
Catawba	Newton, S. C	1851	A. P. Wolfinger	171	13
Cathedral	Manhattan Boro., N. Y	1903	Rev. J. A. O'Connor	350	24
Catholic U. of America	Washington, D. C	1887	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan	1,735	90
Cedarville	Cedarville, Ohio	1887	Rev. W. R. McChesney	115	18
Centenary Coll. Inst	Hackettstown, N. J	1867	Robert J. Trevorrow	135	18
Central	Pella, Iowa	1853	M. J. Hoffman, D. D	225	10
Central Baptist	Conway, Ark	1892	J. W. Conger	216	22
Central Normal	Danville, Ind	1876	Jonathan Rigdon, D. D	800	25
Central Wesleyan	Warrentown, Mo	1864	O. E. Kriege, D. D	363	27
Centre	Danville, Ky	1819	Rev. W. S. Garfield, LL. D	225	10
Chicago, U. of	Chicago, Ill	1891	H. P. Judson	10,880	346
Chicora	Columbia, S. C	1890	Rev. S. C. Byrd, A. M	384	36
Chilocco Indian School	Chilocco, Okla	1884	C. M. Blair	500	60
Cincinnati U	Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	F. C. Hicks	3,565	351
Citadel, The	Charleston, S. C	1842	Col. O. J. Bond	320	20
Clarendon	Clarendon, Tex	1898	Rev. G. S. Slover, M. A	435	18
Clark	Worcester, Mass	1902	W. W. Atwood	205	25
Clarkson School of Tech	Potsdam, N. Y	1896	J. P. Brooks, Sc. D	150	12
Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1881	J. A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D	1,179	61
Coker	Hartsville, S. C	1908	Dr. E. W. Sikes	350	32
Colby	Waterville, Me	1813	A. J. Roberts	450	25
Colgate U	Hamilton, N. Y	1819	E. B. Bryan, LL. D	599	42
Colorado	Colorado Springs, Col	1874	Clyde Duninay, LL. D	602	49
Colorado School of Mines	Golden, Col	1870	V. C. Alderson, A. B	420	21
Colorado State Teachers	Greeley, Col	1889	J. G. Crabbe	4,250	100
Colorado, U. of	Boulder, Col	1877	George Norlin, Ph. D	3,254	225
Columbia U	New York, N. Y	1754	N. M. Butler, Ph. D	26,658	1,425
Connecticut (Fem.)	New London, Conn	1911	B. T. Marshall	300	47
Cooper	Sterling, Kan	1886	R. T. Campbell	187	15
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y	1859	C. R. Richards	3,000	88
Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	C. W. Flint, A. M., LL. D	887	42
Cornell U	Ithaca, N. Y	1865		5,718	700
Cotner	Bethany, Neb	1888	A. D. Harmon	300	30
Cottey Junior	Nevada, Mo	1884	Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard	285	20

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach'g
Cox	College Park, Ga	1842	Wm. S. Cox	175	20
Crane Junior	Chicago, Ill	1911	W. J. Bartholf	421	20
Creighton U	Omaha, Neb	1879	Rev. J. F. McCormick	1,724	130
Culver-Stockton	Canton, Mo	1853	J. H. Wood, B. L., DD	158	17
Cumberland U	Lebanon, Tenn	1842	Andrew B. Buchanan	343	21
Dakota Wesleyan U	Mitchell, S. D	1886	W. D. Schermerhorn	678	34
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H	1769	E. M. Hopkins, LL. D	1,738	120
Davidson	Davidson, N. C	1837	Trustees	450	15
Davis & Elkins	Elkins, W. Va	1904	Jas. E. Allen	255	14
Decatur	Decatur, Ill	1901		1,373	62
Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	1902	A. G. Caris	444	30
Delaware	Newark, Del	1833	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D	301	42
Denison U	Granville, Ohio	1830	C. W. Chamberlain, D. D	848	65
Denver U	Denver, Col	1864	H. A. Buckteel, LL. D	1,774	200
De Paul U	Chicago, Ill	1898	Thos. F. Levan, D. D	1,870	90
De Pauw U	Greencastle, Ind	1837	G. R. Grose	1,025	44
Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	1865	J. A. Earl, D. D	1,500	36
Detroit U	Detroit, Mich	1877	W. T. Doran, S. J	1,645	114
Dickinson	Carlisle, Pa	1783	J. H. Morgan, LL. D	400	20
Doane	Crete, Nev	1872	W. A. Selleck	198	21
Drake U	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	Arthur Holmes	2,130	83
Drexel Inst	Philadelphia, Pa	1891	H. Godfrey, Sc. D	2,646	...
Dubuque, U. of	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	C. M. Steffens, D. D	318	40
Duquesne U	Pittsburgh, Pa	1878	M. A. Hehir, LL. D	2,086	90
D'Youbille	Buffalo, N. Y	1908	Sister Veraeunda	100	16
Earlham	Richmond, Ind	1847	D. M. Edwards	541	...
Ellsworth	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1890	I. F. Meyer, Litt. M., A. M.	359	19
Elmira	Elmira, N. Y	1855	Frederick Lent, Ph. D	370	30
Elon	Elon City, N. C	1889	W. A. Harper	400	28
Emory U	Atlanta, Ga	1914	F. W. Parker	1,250	50
Emory & Henry	Emory, Va	1836	C. C. Weaver, Ph. D	203	14
Emporia	Emporia, Kan	1882	Frederick W. Lewis	257	25
Eureka	Eureka, Ill	1855	L. O. Lehman	290	23
Fairmount	Wichita, Kan	1895	W. H. Rollins, D. D	358	21
Fargo	Fargo, N. D	1888	Rev. E. L. Howard, D. D	555	24
Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	1884	W. H. Guyer, A. M., D. D	535	19
Fisk	Nashville, Tenn	1866	F. A. McKenzie	569	60
Florida (Fem.)	Tallahassee, Fla	1905	E. Conradi	1,015	60
Florida, U. of	Gainesville, Fla	1905	A. A. Murphree	812	56
Fordham U	Fordham, N. Y	1841	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S. J	2,300	250
Franklin	Franklin, Ind	1834	C. E. Goodell, A. M	438	19
Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa	1787	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D	318	16
Friends U	Wichita, Kan	1898	W. O. Mendenhall	300	18
Furman U	Greenville, S. C	1852	Dr. W. J. McGlothlin	299	10
Geneva	Beaver Falls, Pa	1848	R. H. Martin	542	31
George Washington U	Washington, D. C	1821	W. M. Collier, LL. D	2,958	220
Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky	1829	M. B. Adams	375	25
Georgetown U	Washington, D. C	1780	J. B. Creeden	360	25
Georgia School of Tech	Atlanta, Ga	1888	K. G. Matheson	2,209	100
Georgia, U. of	Athens, Ga	1784	Rev. D. C. Barrow	1,263	85
Gonzaga U	Spokane, Wash	1887	Rev. John A. McHugh	600	40
Goshen	Goshen, Ind	1895	I. R. De Tweiler	250	17
Goucher	Baltimore, Md	1885	W. W. Guth, Ph. D	793	70
Graceland	Lamoni, Iowa	1895	G. N. Briggs, B. A., B. D	305	15
Greenville	Greenville, Ill	1892	E. G. Burritt, A. M	370	22
Grenada	Grenada, Miss	1852	J. R. Countiss	212	17
Grinnell	Grinnell, Iowa	1847	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D	800	65
Grove City	Grove City, Pa	1884	W. C. Ketler	400	26
Guilford	Guilford City, N. C	1837	Raymond Binford	242	18
Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn	1862	Dr. O. J. Johnson	402	23
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y	1812	F. C. Ferry	296	27
Hamilton	Lexington, Ky	1869	Dr. R. H. Crossfield	150	18
Hamline U	St. Paul, Minn	1854	S. F. Kerfoot	500	30
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va	1776	Dr. J. G. Eggleston	129	10
Hanover	Hanover, Ind	1827	W. A. Millis	312	18
Hardin, Jr. (Fem.)	Mexico, Mo	1873	J. W. Million	250	22
Hartshorn Memorial	Richmond, Va	1883	G. W. Rigler, D. D	220	14
Harvard U	Cambridge, Mass	1636	A. L. Lowell, LL. D	5,273	786
Harvey, Morris	Barboursville, W. Va	1888	S. B. Vought	158	17
Hastings	Hastings, Neb	1873	Dr. Calvin H. French	358	22
Haverford	Haverford, Pa	1833	W. W. Comfort, Ph. D	200	25
Hedding	Abingdon, Ill	1855	W. W. Ballinger, D. D	167	21
Heidelberg U	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	C. E. Miller, D. D	353	25
Henderson-Brown	Arkadelphia, Ark	1890	Dr. J. M. Workman	326	23
Hendrix	Conway, Ark	1884	Dr. C. J. Greene	365	18
Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich	1853	Joseph W. Mauk	350	25
Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	1850	M. L. Bates, A. M	282	21
Hiawassee	Madisonville, Tenn	1849	J. E. Lowry, A. M	218	10
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y	1822	M. Bartlett, D. D	147	24
Hollins	Hollins, Va	1842	M. L. Cocke	280	30
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	1843	Rev. J. J. Carlin	702	45
Hood	Frederick, Md	1893	J. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D	353	27
Hope	Holland, Mich	1866	E. D. Dimnent	405	20
Houghton Wesleyan	Houghton, N. Y	1883	J. S. Luckeys	172	12
Howard	Birmingham, Ala	1842	Chas. B. Williams	423	15
Hunter	New York, N. Y	1870	G. S. Davis, LL. D	11,010	120
Huron	Huron, S. D	1883	H. M. Gage	303	22
Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	W. J. Boone	216	15
Idaho, U. of	Moscow, Idaho	1889	E. H. Lindley	1,021	97

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill	1829	C. H. Rammelkamp	450	23
Illinois State Normal	Normal, Ill	1857	David Felmley	2,202	105
Illinois, U. of	Urbana, Ill	1867	David Kinley	9,208	891
Illinois Wesleyan U	Bloomington, Ill	1850	Theodore Kemp	424	40
Illinois Woman's Col	Jacksonville, Ill	1846	Jos. R. Harker, Ph. D	350	33
Indiana State Normal School	Muncie, Ind	1918	W. W. Parsons	890	22
Indiana U	Bloomington, Ind	1820	W. L. Bryan	3,700	150
Industrial Arts	Denton, Tex	1903	F. M. Bralley	1,462	108
Iowa State Teachers	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1876	H. H. Deebley	3,432	125
Iowa State U	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	W. A. Jessup, Ph. D	4,933	440
Iowa Wesleyan U	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	W. S. Smith	265	20
Jamestown	Jamestown, N. D	1909	B. H. Kroeze, D. D	230	23
Jewell, Wm	Liberty, Mo	1849	David J. Evans	400	20
Johns Hopkins U	Baltimore, Md	1876	F. J. Goodnow, LL. D	3,200	377
Judson	Marion, Ala	1838	P. V. Bomer, D. D	306	27
Juniata	Huntingdon, Pa	1876	I. H. Brumbaugh	420	25
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich	1833	H. L. Stetson	293	21
Kansas, U. of	Lawrence, Kan	1864	Frank Strong	4,011	256
Kansas Wesleyan	Salina, Kan	1885	L. B. Bowers	715	32
Kendall, Henry	Tulsa, Okla	1894	J. M. Gordon, LL. D	386	31
Kentucky, U. of	Lexington, Ky	1866	F. L. McVey	164	20
Kentucky Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky	1866	Board of Education, M. E.	1,624	127
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1824	W. F. Pierce, D. D	164	15
Knox	Galesburg, Ill	1837	J. L. McConaughy	520	26
Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn	1876	J. Kelly Giffen	475	25
Lafayette	Easton, Pa	1832	J. W. MacCracken, Ph. D	725	53
Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill	1857	H. W. Wright	226	19
Lander	Greenwood, S. C	1872	Rev. John O. Wilson	308	24
Lane	Jackson, Tenn	1882	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	458	22
La Salle	Philadelphia, Pa	1863	Brother E. Richard	320	20
Lawrence	Appleton, Wis	1847	Samuel Plantz	864	53
Lebanon Valley	Annville, Pa	1866	G. D. Gossard	300	25
Lehigh U	S. Bethlehem, Pa	1866	H. S. Drinker, LL. D	1,136	91
Leland Stanford Jr. U	Stanford U., Cal	1891	Dr. R. L. Wilbur	2,450	279
Lenoir	Hickory, N. C	1892	John C. Peery, D. D	200	16
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark	1908	H. A. Heagney	260	22
Livingston	Salisbury, N. C	1881	D. C. Suggs	810	27
Lombard	Galesburg, Ill	1851	J. M. Tilden, A. M., LL. D	250	22
Louisburg	Louisburg, N. C	1802	F. S. Love	143	15
Louisiana	Pineville, La	1906	C. Cottingham, M. A	225	16
Louisville U	Louisville, Ky	1837	J. L. Patterson, A. M	745	160
Loyola	Los Angeles, Cal	1911	Henry Welsh	300	18
Loyola	Baltimore, Md	1852	J. A. McEneany, S. J	315	24
Loyola U	New Orleans, La	1912	Rev. E. A. Cummings	1,100	75
McKendree	Lebanon, Ill	1828	Dr. G. E. McCammon	150	17
McPherson	McPherson, Kan	1887	D. W. Kurtz	600	30
Macalester	St. Paul, Minn	1885	E. A. Bess	524	25
Maine, U. of	Orono, Me	1865	R. J. Aley	1,213	139
Manhattan	New York, N. Y	1853	Rev. Bro. Jasper	300	18
Mansfield (Fem.)	Mansfield, La	1854	R. E. Bobbitt	210	14
Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	1835	Dr. E. S. Parsons	291	17
Marquette U	Milwaukee, Wis	1907	H. C. Noonan, S. J	3,100	260
Martin	Pulaski, Tenn	1870	Geo. A. Morgan	223	17
Maryland	Annap. & Balto., Md	1784	Thos. Fell, LL. D	223	23
Maryland U	College Park, Md	1856	A. F. Woods	666	54
Maryville	Maryville, Tenn	1819	S. T. Wilson, D. D	1,003	84
Mass. Inst. of Tech	Cambridge, Mass	1861	Elihu Thomson	3,100	300
Meredith	Raleigh, N. C	1891	C. E. Brewer	516	32
Meridian	Meridian, Miss	1898	Dr. R. J. Bateman	320	35
Meridian Junior	Meridian, Tex	1907	J. Hall Bowman	191	14
Miami U	Oxford, Ohio	1809	R. M. Hughes	1,049	61
Michigan, U. of	Ann Arbor, Mich	1837	M. L. Burton	9,401	617
Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt	1800	J. M. Thomas	652	37
Midland	Fremont, Neb	1887	E. E. Stauffer, D. D	456	26
Milliken, James, U	Decatur, Ill	1901	L. E. Holden	1,373	62
Mills	Oakland, Cal	1885	A. H. Reinhardt	425	50
Millsaps	Jackson, Miss	1892	A. F. Watkins, D. D	296	10
Milton	Milton, Wis	1867	Rev. W. C. Daland	176	13
Milton U	Baltimore, Md	1909	W. J. Heaps	250	15
Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis	1895	Ellen C. Sobin	300	38
Minnesota, U. of	Minneapolis, Minn	1868		8,120	775
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss	1826	J. W. Provine	390	14
Mississippi Indust	Holly Springs, Miss	1905	Frank H. Rodgers	530	16
Miss. Indust. Inst	Columbus, Miss	1885	H. L. Whitfield	950	90
Mississippi, U. of	N. Oxford, Miss	1844	J. W. Powers	650	40
Missouri, U. of	Columbia, Mo	1839	A. Ross Hill	4,678	299
Missouri Valley	Marshall, Mo	1889	W. H. Black, D. D	310	14
Missouri Wesleyan	Cameron, Mo	1887	Cameron Harmon	313	24
Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill	1856	T. H. McMichael	432	26
Montana State	Bozeman, Mont	1893	Alf. Atkinson	1,225	75
Montana State U	Missoula, Mont	1895	E. O. Sisson	1,296	68
Montana Wesleyan	Helena, Mont	1889	Chas. M. Donaldson	168	21
Moravian C. & S. (Fem.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1742	J. H. Clewell, Ph. D	263	24
Morehouse	Atlanta, Ga	1867	John Hope, A. M	589	28
Morgan	Baltimore, Md	1867	J. O. Spencer	380	32
Morningside	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	F. E. Mossman	740	40
Mount Holyoke	S. Hadley, Mass	1837	Mary E. Woolley	815	98
Mount St. Charles	Helena, Mont	1910	Rev. J. J. Tracy, A.M., Ph.D.	175	13

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Mount St. Mary's	Cincinnati, Ohio	1832	Rev. F. J. Beckman	210	9
Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	1846	W. H. McMaster	388	23
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Pa	1867	Rev. J. A. W. Haas	219	15
Murphy	Sevierville, Tenn	1891	Rev. E. A. Bishop	453	12
Muskingum	New Concord, Ohio	1837	J. K. Montgomery	1,054	45
Nebraska, U. of	Lincoln, Neb	1869	Samuel Avery, Ph. D	6,966	290
Nebraska Wesleyan U	University Pl., Neb	1887	I. B. Schreckengast	812	42
Nevada, U. of	Reno, Nev	1874	W. E. Clark, Ph. D	430	49
Newberry	Newberry, S. C	1856	S. J. Derrick	247	13
Newcomb, H. S, Men	New Orleans, La	1887	Pierce Butler	642	56
New Mexico, U. of	Albuquerque, N. M	1892	D. R. Boyd	417	26
New Orleans	New Orleans, La	1873	Chas. M. Melden, D. D	592	22
New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y	1904	Mother M. Irene	400	50
N. Y., Coll. of City of	New York, N. Y	1847	S. E. Mezes	14,473	283
N. Y. State C. for Tchrs	Albany, N. Y	1844	A. R. Brubacker	1,262	60
New York U	New York, N Y	1830	E. E. Brown	12,017	525
Niagara U	Niagara County, N. Y	1856	W. E. Katzenberger	400	20
North Carolina, U. of	Chapel Hill, N. C	1789	Harry W. Chase	2,232	100
North Dakota U	Grand Forks, N. D	1883	T. F. Kane	1,444	88
Northeastern	Boston, Mass	1898	F. P. Speare	5,099	162
N. Ill. State Nor School	De Kalb, Ill	1899	J. S. Brown	603	40
Northland	Ashland, Wis	1892	Rev. J. D. Brownell	178	17
Northwestern	Naperville, Ill	1861	E. E. Ball, Ph. D	466	31
Northwestern U	Chicago & Evanston, Ill.	1851		7,759	571
Norwich U	Northfield, Vt	1819	H. R. Roberts	275	20
Notre Dame U	Notre Dame, Ind	1842	James Burns	1,700	65
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	H. C. King, D. D	1,708	197
Occidental	Los Angeles, Cal	1887	Silas Evans	400	28
Ohio Northern U	Ada, Ohio	1871	A. E. Smith	1,300	33
Ohio State U	Columbus, Ohio	1870	W. O. Thompson, D. D	7,210	570
Ohio, U. of	Athens, Ohio	1804	Alston Ellis, Ph. D	4,023	98
Ohio Wesleyan U	Delaware, Ohio	1841	J. W. Hoffman, D. D	1,450	90
Oklahoma Coll. for Women	Chickasha, Okla	1909	G. W. Austin	395	40
Oklahoma, U. of	Norman, Okla	1890	S. D. Brooks, LL. D	4,087	137
Omaha U	Omaha, Neb	1909	D. E Jenkins	544	18
Oregon, U. of	Eugene, Ore	1872	P. L. Campbell, A. B	3,271	139
Oriental U	Washington, D. C		Rev. H. P. Holler	500	94
Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1856	H. O. Vance	500	70
Ottawa U	Ottawa, Kan	1865	S. E. Price, D. D	486	26
Otterbein	Westerville, Ohio	1847	W. G. Clippinger	478	37
Oriental U	Washington, D. C	1903	H. P. Holler, Ph. D	500	94
Ouachita Bapt	Arkadelphia, Ark	1886	C. E Dieken	350	30
Pacific	San José, Cal	1851	Tully C. Knoles	400	30
Pacific Union	Saint Helena, Cal	1909	C. W. Irwin	350	35
Pacific U	Forest Grove, Ore	1849	R. F. Clark	210	20
Paine College	Augusta, Ga	1882	Albert D. Betts	353	20
Park	Parkville, Mo	1875	F. W. Hawley	300	17
Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	R. A. Montgomery, D. D	411	23
Payne, Howard	Brownwood, Tex	1889	L. J. Mims, D. D	722	30
Payne U	Selma, Ala	1889	H. E. Archer	550	14
Peabody, Geo (Teachers)	Nashville, Tenn	1875	Dr B. R. Payne	1,897	95
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Pa	1832	W. A. Granville, Ph. D	493	35
Pennsylvania Military	Chester, Pa	1862	Col. C E Hyatt	160	23
Penn. State	State C., Pa	1855	Edwin Erle Sparks	2,936	518
Pennsylvania, U. of	Philadelphia, Pa	1740	J. H. Penniman	10,120	827
Philippines, U. of				3,427	
Phillips U	Enid, Okla	1907	L. N. McCash, A. M	1,163	39
Piedmont	Demorest, Ga	1897	F. E. Jenkins	386	40
Pikeville	Pikeville, Ky	1889	Rev. J. F. Record	370	17
Pittsburgh, U. of	Pittsburgh, Pa	1787	S. B. McCormick	4,979	471
Polytechnic Inst	Brooklyn, N. Y	1854	F. W. Atkinson, Ph. D	1,245	50
Pomona	Claremont, Cal	1887	J. A. Blaisdell, D. D	722	55
Porto Rico, U. of	Rio Piedras	1903	Paul G. Miller	1,175	71
Potomac U	Washington, D. C	1904	E. W. Porter, LL. D	225	20
Pratt Inst	Brooklyn, N. Y	1887	F. B. Pratt	4,103	150
Presbyterian Coll. of S. C	Clinton, S. C	1880	Dr. D. M. Douglas	150	12
Princeton U	Princeton, N. J	1746	J. G Hibben	1,850	192
Principia	St. Louis, Mo	1898	Mary K. Morgan	450	25
Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash	1903	E. H. Todd	411	21
Purdue U	Lafayette, Ind	1869	W. E. Stone, LL. D	2,925	226
Quinn, Paul	Waco, Tex	1881	F. K. Williams	250	15
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass	1879	L. R. Briggs, LL. D	655	124
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	R. E. Blackwell	207	18
Randolph-Macon (Fem.)	Lynchburg, Va	1893	Dill Robins Anderson	632	50
Redlands U	Redlands, Cal	1909	V. L. Duke	280	20
Reed	Portland, Ore	1911		285	23
Rensselaer Poly, Inst	Troy, N. Y	1824	P. C. Rickets, LL. D	1,017	71
Rhode Isl. Coll. of Educ	Providence, R. I	1920	J. L. Alger	300	54
Rhode Island State	Kingston, R. I	1892	Howard Edwards, LL. D	343	29
Rice Inst	Houston, Tex	1912	E. O. Lovett, Ph. D	680	50
Richmond	Richmond, Va	1832	F. W. Boatwright	630	35
Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	S. H. Blog	420	13
Ripon	Ripon, Wis	1851	H. C. Culbertson, D. D	401	28
Roanoke	Salem, Va	1853	Dr. J. A. Morehead	200	20
Robert	Constantinople	1863	Rev. C. F. Gates	650	71
Rochester U	Rochester, N. Y	1850	Rush Rhees, D. D	677	48
Rockford	Rockford, Ill	1847	W. A. Maddox, Ph. D	381	33
Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md	1856	Brother Felix	150	16

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Rose Poly. Inst	Terre Haute, Ind	1875	John White	241	20
Rutgers	New Brunswick, N. J	1766	W. H. S. Demarest, D. D	1,386	68
St. Ambrose	Davenport, Iowa	1883	Rev. W. L. Hannon	320	20
St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H	1889	Abbot Ernest	300	10
St. Bonaventura's	Allegany, N. Y	1859	Rev. A. M. Hickey, O. F. M.	289	25
St. Catherine	St. Paul, Minn	1904	Sister Antonia	257	37
St. Charles	Catonsville, Md	1848	Chas. D. Hogue	240	16
St. Elizabeth	Convent Station, N. J	1899	Sister Mary Pauline, LL. D.	163	21
St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y	1858	Brother Jarlath, O. S. F.	500	50
St. Francis Xavier	Manhattan Boro, N. Y	1847	Joseph A. Farrell	50	11
St. Ignatius	San Francisco, Cal	1855	Rev. Pius L. Moore, S. J	130	15
St. John's	Annapolis, Md	1696	Thomas Fell, Ph. D	236	16
St. John's	Brooklyn, N. Y	1870	Rev. J. W. Moore	1,060	45
St. John's U	Toledo, Ohio	1898	Rev. F. X. Busch	472	19
St. John's	Washington, D. C	1866	Rev. Bro. D. Edward, LL. D.	314	16
St. John's U	Collegeville, Minn	1857	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel	450	62
St. Joseph's	Philadelphia, Pa	1852	Rev. R. J. Walsh	451	28
St. Joseph's Sem. & C	Yonkers, N. Y	1895	J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	247	13
St. Joseph's Junior	Collegeville, Ind	1890	I. A. Wagner, Ph. D	320	24
St. Lawrence U	Canton, N. Y	1856	R. E. Sykes	723	63
St. Louis	San Antonio, Tex	1894	J. P. Canning	275	24
St. Louis U	St. Louis, Mo	1818	Rev. Wm. F. Robison, S. J.	2,094	235
St. Martin's	Lacey, Wash	1895	Oswald Baran	286	30
St. Mary's	Notre Dame, Ind	1855	Mother Pauline	434	45
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Ky	1821	Rev. Michael Jaglowicz, C. R.	115	8
St. Mary's	Oakland, Cal	1863	Bro. U. Gregory, F. S. C	389	34
St. Mary's	Dayton, Ohio	1850	J. A. Tetzlaff	800	40
St. Mary's	Van Buren, Me	1887	C. J. Barth	190	14
St. Mary's School	Raleigh, N. C	1842	Rev. W. W. Way	250	30
St. Michael's	Winooski, Vt	1903	Rev. W. J. Marie	150	16
St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn	1874	Rev. L. W. Boe	794	48
St. Peter's	Jersey City, N. J	1878	J. F. McDermott, S. J	80	8
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y	1860	Rev. B. L. Bell	110	15
St. Viator's	Bourbonnais, Ill	1874	Rev. W. J. Bergen	380	32
St. Vincent C. & S	Beatty, Pa	1846	Rev. G. Bridge	541	36
St. Xavier	Cincinnati, Ohio	1842	James McCabe	882	68
Salem	Winston-Salem, N. C	1772	H. E. Rondthaler	700	64
Salvation Army Nat	New York, N. Y	1895	Col. Chas. Miles	150	10
Santo Tomas W				701	...
Scott, Agnes	Decatur, Ga	1905	F. H. Gaines, D. D	453	37
Seton Hall	S. Orange, N. J	1856	J. F. Mooney	385	20
Shaw U	Raleigh, N. C	1865	Rev. J. L. Peacock	445	22
Shorter	N. Little Rock, Ark	1886	L. L. Greene	851	32
Shorter	Rome, Ga	1877	A. W. Van Hoose	276	27
Shurtleff	Alton, Ill	1827	G. M. Potter, A. M	135	12
Simmons	Abilene, Tex	1891	J. D. Sandefer, LL. D	1,000	35
Simmons	Boston, Mass	1899	Henry LeFavour, Ph. D	1,735	132
Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	1867	John L. Hillman	575	28
Skidmore School of Arts	Saratoga Springs, N. Y	1911	C. H. Keyes, Ph. D	276	30
Smith	Northampton, Mass	1871	W. A. Neilson	2,011	181
Smith, Philander	Little Rock, Ark	1877	Rev. J. M. Cox	253	24
South, U. of	Sewanee, Tenn	1857	Rev. A. W. Knight	275	24
South Carolina, U. of	Columbia, S. C	1801	W. S. Carrell	578	45
South Dakota U	Vermillion, S. D	1882	R. L. Slagle	981	78
Southern	Sutherland, Fla	1906	R. H. Alderman	210	24
Southern Cal., U. of	Los Angeles, Cal	1879	G. F. Bovard, D. D	4,399	300
Southern Meth. U	Dallas, Tex	1915	Rev. H. A. Blaz	1,206	51
Southwestern	Winfield, Kan	1885	Albert E. Kirk, D. D	429	27
Southwestern Presby. U	Clarkesville, Tenn	1875	C. E. Diehl	135	13
Southwestern U	Georgetown, Tex	1873	C. M. Bishop, A. M., D. D.	631	25
Spokane U	Spokane, Wash	1913	A. M. Meldrum	171	24
State Normal School	De Kalb, Ill	1899	J. S. Brown	639	50
Spring Hill	Spring Hill, Ala	1830	Rev. J. C. Kearns	332	33
Stephens Junior	Columbia, Mo	1833	J. M. Wood	450	36
Sterling	Sterling, Kan	1887	R. T. Campbell	187	15
Stetson, John B., U	De Land, Fla	1887	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D	500	37
Stevens Inst. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J	1870	A. C. Humphreys	780	58
Straight	New Orleans, La	1869	Rev. H. A. M. Briggs	530	25
Susquehanna U	Selinsgrove, Pa	1858	C. T. Aikens, D. D	300	27
Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Pa	1869	Joseph Swain	498	40
Sweet Briar	Sweet Briar, Va	1906	E. W. McVea, A. M	300	30
Syracuse U	Syracuse, N. Y	1870	Jas. R. Day, LL. D	4,854	375
Syrian Prot	Beirut, Syria	1863	Rev. H. S. Bliss	940	86
Talladega	Talladega, Ala	1867	F. A. Sumner	600	40
Taylor U	Upland, Ind	1846	M. Vayhinger	250	18
Teachers of Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Ind	1882	Dr. E. A. Blaker	1,030	35
Temple U	Philadelphia, Pa	1884	R. H. Conwell, D. D	6,769	325
Tennessee	Murfreesboro, Tenn	1905	G. J. Burnett	105	18
Tennessee, U. of	Knoxville, Tenn	1794	H. A. Morgan, LL. D	1,190	233
Texas	Tyler, Tex	1895	W. R. Banks	510	22
Texas Christian U	Fort Worth, Tex	1869	E. M. Waits	800	47
Texas, U. of	Austin & Gal., Tex	1883	R. E. Vinson	4,478	250
Thiel	Greenville, Pa	1870	H. W. Elson, Litt. D	250	17
Throop C. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	1891	J. A. B. Scherer, Ph. D	368	40
Toledo, U. of	Toledo, Ohio	1872	A. M. Stowe, Ph. D	2,485	57
Transylvania	Lexington, Ky	1798	R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D	290	27
Trinity	Hartford, Conn	1823	Rev. R. B. Ogilby	230	22
Trinity	Durham, N. C	1851	W. P. Few	618	60
Trinity U	Waxahachie, Tex	1869	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph. D	350	21

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Tri-State	Angola, Ind	1884	L. M. Sniff	600	24
Troy Conf. Acad	Poultney, Vt	1834	C. L. Leonard, D. D	290	17
Tufts	Medford, Mass	1852	John A. Cousens	1,996	336
Tulane U	New Orleans, La	1834	A. B. Dinwiddie	2,908	348
Tusculum	Greenville, Tenn	1794	Rev. C. O. Gray, D. D	200	18
Tuskegee Inst	Macon County, Ala	1881	Dr. R. R. Moton	1,930	207
Union	College View, Neb	1891	H. A. Morrison	500	25
Union	Schenectady, N. Y	1795	C. A. Richmond	600	45
Union U	Jackson, Tenn	1845	H. E. Walters	730	50
Upsala	Kenilworth, N. J	1893	Frans Ericson, M. A	90	14
Ursinus	Collegeville, Pa	1869	G. L. Omwake	244	19
U. S. Indian School	Chilocco, Okla	1884	Oscar H. Lipps	550	65
U. S. Military Acad	West Point, N. Y	1802	Brig. Gen. D. MacArthur	735	156
U. S. Naval Acad	Annapolis, Md	1845	Rear Admiral A. H. Scales	1,803	245
Utah, U. of	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	J. A. Widstoe, M. A	4,938	160
Valparaiso U	Valparaiso, Ind	1873	H. K. Brown	4,000	150
Vanderbilt U	Nashville, Tenn	1873	J. H. Kirkland	1,042	182
Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1865	H. N. MacCracken	1,106	130
Vermont, U. of	Burlington, Vt	1791	Guy W. Bailey	864	110
Villanova	Villanova, Pa	1843	Rev. J. J. Dean	645	42
Virginia Intermont	Bristol, Va	1884	H. G. Noffsinger	263	20
Virginia Military Inst	Lexington, Va	1839	E. W. Nichols	595	33
Virginia Theo. Sem. & Coll	Lynchburg, Va	1888	Rev. R. C. Woods	530	26
Virginia Union U	Richmond, Va	1865	William J. Clark	393	17
Virginia, U. of	Charlottesville, Va	1819	E. A. Alderman	1,560	100
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind	1832	G. L. Mackintosh	343	21
Wake Forrest	Wake Forrest, N. C	1834	W. L. Poteat	534	39
Washburn	Topeka, Kan	1865	P. P. Womer	850	46
Washington	Tennessee	1783	Adams Phillips	97	6
Washington	Chestertown, Md	1782	Dr. C. P. Gould	75	10
Washington State	Pullman, Wash	1892	E. O. Holland, Ph. D	2,593	172
Washington, U. of	Seattle, Wash	1861	H. Suzzallo, Ph. D	7,078	225
Washington U	St. Louis, Mo	1853	F. A. Hall	3,135	286
Washington & Jefferson	Washington, Pa	1802	S. C. Black	368	20
Washington & Lee U	Lexington, Va	1749	H. L. Smith	635	35
Wellesley	Wellesley, Mass	1875	E. F. Pendleton	1,529	140
Wells	Aurora, N. Y	1868	Kerr D. Macmillan	220	32
Wesleyan	Macon, Ga	1836	Rev. W. F. Quillian	364	35
Wesleyan U	Middletown, Conn	1831	W. A. Shanklin, L. H. D	595	51
Wesley	Greenville, Tex	1905	G. F. Winfield	340	26
Western (Fem.)	Oxford, Ohio	1855	W. W. Boyd	315	35
Western Maryland	Westminster, Md	1867	T. H. Lewis, D. D	272	21
Western Reserve U	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	Dr. Chas. F. Thwing	1,992	360
Westhampton	Richmond, Va	1914	F. W. Boatwright	250	24
Westminster	New Wilmington, Pa	1852	W. C. Wallace, D. D	250	21
Westminster	Fulton, Mo	1849	E. E. Reed, D. D	135	12
West Virginia U	Morgantown, W. Va	1867	Frank B. Trotter	1,737	120
W. Va. Wesleyan	Buckhannon, W. Va	1890	W. B. Fleming, D. D	430	33
Wheaton C. & Acad	Wheaton, Ill	1860	C. A. Blanchard	220	20
Wheaton College	Norton, Mass	1834	Samuel V. Cole, D. D	225	30
Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash	1882	S. B. L. Penrose	550	34
Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	W. S. Scarborough, M. A	950	65
Willamette U	Salem, Ore	1844	Rev. C. G. Doney, Ph. D	450	25
William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va	1693	Dr. J. A. C. Chandler	307	20
Williams	Williamstown, Mass	1793	H. A. Garfield, LL. D	554	52
William Woods	Fulton, Mo	1890	J. A. Serena	266	24
Wilmington	Wilmington, Ohio	1870	J. E. Jay	340	21
Wilson	Chambersburg, Pa	1869	Dr. E. D. Warfield	291	23
Winthrop	Rock Hill, S. C	1886	Dr. D. B. Johnson	1,096	100
Wisconsin, U. of	Madison, Wis	1848	E. A. Birge	7,294	886
Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio	1845	C. G. Heckert, D. D	971	25
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C	1854	H. N. Snyder, M. A	283	14
Woman's Alabama	Montgomery, Ala	1909	M. W. Swartz	365	35
Woman's Oklahoma	Chickasha, Okla	1908	G. W. Austin	400	42
Woman's Tennessee	Murfreesboro, Tenn	1907	G. J. Burnett	335	...
Wooster	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Chas. F. Wishart, D. D	670	45
Wyoming, U. of	Laramie, Wyo	1886	Aven Nelson, Ph. D	587	65
Yale U	New Haven, Conn	1701	A. T. Hadley, LL. D	3,326	532
Yankton	Yankton, S. D	1881	H. K. Warren, D. D	517	32

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Acadia U	Wolfville, N. S	1838	G. B. Cutter	330	24
Alberta U	Edmonton, S. Alberta	1908	Dr. Henry M. Tory	1,107	87
Alma	St. Thomas, Ont	1881	Rev. P. S. Dobson	235	18
British Columbia U	Vancouver, B. C	1912	L. S. Klinck	1,530	70
Dalhousie U	Halifax	1818	A. S. Mackenzie	622	76
McGill U	Montreal, Can	1821	Sir Arthur Currie, K. C. B	2,483	265
McMaster	Toronto, Ont	1887	A. L. McCrimmon	281	22
Toronto, U. of	Toronto, Ont	1827	Sir Robert Falconer	5,000	515
Macdonald	Ste. A. de Bellevue, Q	1907	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc	442	50
Manitoba	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1871	John MacKay	20	7
Mount Allison	Sackville, N. B	1862	B. C. Borden, D. D	800	50
New Brunswick U	Frederickton, N. B	1800	C. C. Jones	190	15
Nova Scotia Normal	Truro, N. S	1854	David Soloan	300	15
Queen's U	Kingston, Ont	1841	R. B. Taylor, D. D	1,417	75
Saskatchewan U	Saskatoon, Sask	1909	W. C. Murray, F. R. S. C	1,457	70
Victoria U	Toronto, Ont	1832	Rev. R. P. Bowles	608	28

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—*Continued.*

THE LARGER AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS.

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Albany Law School	239 State St., Albany	1851	J. Newton Fiero	290	15
Boston University	Boston, Mass	1872	Homer Albers	490	33
Brooklyn Law School	305 Wash. St., Bklyn	1901	W. P. Richardson	475	15
California U., Coll. of Law	Berkeley, Cal	1904	F. M. Porter	448	28
Chattanooga College of Law	Chattanooga, Tenn	1898	Chas. R. Evans	72	14
Chicago	Chicago, Ill	1896	J. J. Tobias	297	34
Chicago University	Chicago, Ill	1902	J. P. Hall	416	8
Columbia U., Sch. of Law	New York City, N. Y	1773	H. F. Stone	550	20
Cornell U., Coll. of Law	Ithaca, N. Y	1887	E. H. Woodruff	213	6
Fordham University	New York City, N. Y	1905	F. P. Garvan	687	12
Georgetown University	Washington, D. C	1870	G. E. Hamilton	40	7
Hamilton	Chicago, Ill	1910	C. A. Macomic	400	30
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass	1817	Roscoe Pound	883	11
Iowa, U. of	Iowa City, Iowa	1868	D. O. McGovney	152	8
Maryland University	Baltimore, Md	1807	Hon. Henry D. Harlan	425	24
Michigan University	Ann Arbor, Mich	1859	H. M. Bates	461	12
National	Washington, D. C	1869	C. F. Carusi	380	29
N. Y. Law School	New York City, N. Y	1891	George Chase	232	11
Northeastern	Boston, Mass	1898	E. A. Churchill	485	25
Northwestern University	Chicago, Ill	1859	J. H. Wigmore	250	32
Southern Cal. University	Los Angeles, Cal	1905	Frank M. Porter	448	28
Suffolk	Boston, Mass	1906	G. L. Archer	591	32
Yale University	New Haven, Conn	1824	T. W. Swan	185	15

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

NAME.	Location.	Yr. Org.	Control.	Governing Official.	No. Stud.	No. Tch.
Andover Theological Sem	Cambridge, Mass	1807	Cong	John W. Platner	20	6
Arkansas Baptist	Little Rock, Ark	1884	Baptist	J. A. Booker	450	18
Auburn Theological Sem	Auburn, N. Y	1818	Presby	G. B. Stewart, D. D	48	13
Bangor Theological Sem	Bangor, Me	1816	Cong	David N. Beach, D. D	22	8
Belmont Abbey	Belmont, N. C	1878	R. C	Right Rev. Leo Hald	110	21
Berkeley Div. School	Middletown, Conn	1854	Epis	Rev. W. P. Lodd	15	7
Bethany Bible School	Chicago, Ill	1905	Breth	A. C. Wieand, D. D	377	..
Bethel Acad. & Theo. Sem	St. Paul, Minn	1905	Baptist	G. A. Hagstrom, D. D	240	21
Bible C. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo	1897	D. of C.	G. D. Edwards	209	4
Bible Holiness Seminary	Owasso, Mich	1909	R. C	C. G. Taylor	136	7
Bible Teachers' Training School	New York, N. Y	1900	Christ	Dr. W. W. White	200	15
Bloomfield Theological Sem	Bloomfield, N. J	1869	Presby	Henry J. Weber, D. D	74	12
Bonebrake Theological Sem	Dayton, Ohio	1871	Breth	J. P. Landis	71	6
Brite C. of Bible	Fort Worth, Tex	1913	D. of C.	Colby D. Hall	60	4
Catholic U. of America	Washington, D. C	1889	R. C	Right Rev. T. J. Shahan	1,200	90
Cazenovia Seminary	Cazenovia, N. Y	1824	M. E.	Chas E. Hamilton	260	16
Central Theological Sem	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Ref. Ch.	Rev. H. J. Christman, D. D.	20	6
Chicago Theological Sem	Chicago, Ill	1857	Cong	O. S. Davis	43	9
Columbia Theological Sem	Columbia, S. C	1828	Presby	Rev. T. Whaling, D. D	37	7
Concordia Theological Sem	St. Louis, Mo	1839	Luth	Rev. Prof. F. Pieper	382	8
Crane Theological Sem	Tufts C., Mass	1871	Univ	L. S. McCollester, D. D	16	5
Crozer Theological Sem	Upland, Pa	1868	Baptist	Rev. M. G. Evans	75	11
Drew Theological School	Madison, N. J	1867	M. E.	E. S. Tipple, D. D	124	14
Eden Theological Sem	St. Louis, Mo	1850	Evang	S. D. Press	79	5
Episcopal Theological Sem	Cambridge, Mass	1867	P. E.	Rev. H. B. Washburn	28	9
Epworth Seminary	Epworth, Iowa	1857	M. E.	F. Q. Brown	126	10
Eugene Bible U	Eugene, Ore	1895	D. of C.	E. C. Sanderson	209	12
Evan. Luth Theological Sem	Maywood, Ill	1891	Ev.Luth.	E. F. Krauss	60	7
Evan. Luth. Theological Sem	Wauwatosa, Wis	1865	Ev.Luth.	Rev. John Schaller	60	5
Evangelical Theological Sem	Naperville, Ill	1873	Evan	G. B. Kimmel, D. D	39	5
Free Will Baptist Sem	Ayden, N. C	1899	F. W.	Board of Trustees	125	10
Garrett Bible Inst	Evanston, Ill	1855	M. E.	C. M. Stuart	209	16
Gen. Theo. Sem., P. E. Ch	New York, N. Y	1817	Epis	H. E. Fosbroke, D. D	71	15
Genesee Wesleyan Sem	Lima, N. Y	1832	M. E.	E. D. Shepard, D. D	200	18
Hartwick Seminary	Hartwick Sem., N.Y.	1797	Luth	J. C. Trever, D. D	70	7
Hartford Theological Sem	Hartford, Conn	1834		W. D. MacKenzie, D. D	44	12
Howard U. School of Theo	Washington, D. C	1867		D. B. Pratt, D. D	49	8
Hebrew Union	Cincinnati, Ohio	1875	Jewish	Rev. Dr. K. Kohler	70	10
Houghton Seminary	Houghton, N. Y	1884	Meth	J. D. Luckey	175	12
Iliff School of Theology	Denver, Col	1892	M. E.	J. A. Beebe, D. D	48	7
Jewish Theological Sem	New York, N. Y	1886	Jewish	Dr. Cyrus Adler	50	12
Kimball School of Theology	Salem, Ore	1906	M. E.	H. J. Talbott	40	7
Lane Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio	1832	Presby	Wm. McKibben, D. D	38	5
Luther Theological Sem	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	Luth	H. E. Jacobs, D. D	83	10
Luther Theological Sem	St. Paul, Minn	1917	Luth	Rev. M. O. Bochmon	86	10
Lutheran Theological Sem	Gettysburg, Pa	1826	Luth	Dr. J. A. Singmaster, D. D.	40	5
Lynchburg C	Lynchburg, Va	1903	Christ	J. T. T. Hundley	207	19
McCormick Theological Sem	Chicago, Ill	1829	Presby	J. G. McClure, D. D	165	18
Maine Wesleyan Sem	Kents Hill, Me	1824	Meth	J. O. Newton	200	12
Meadville Theological School	Meadville, Pa	1844	Unit	F. C. Southworth, A. M	17	6
Mission House	Sheboygan, Wis	1860	Ref. Ch.	F. Grether	100	9
Mt. St. Alphonsus Theo. Sem	Esopus, N. Y	1868	R. C	F. J. Reichert, D. D	117	11
Mt. St. Mary's Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio	1832	R. C	F. J. L. Beekman	220	8
Moravian C. & Theo. Sem	Bethlehem Pa	1807	Morav	J. T. Hamilton	70	6
Nashotah House	Nashotah, Wis	1842	Epis	E A. Larrabee, D. D	39	7

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Yr. Org.	Control.	Governing Official.	No. Stud.	No. Tch.
New Brunswick Theo. Sem.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	1784	Ref. Ch.	J. P. Searle, D. D.	25	11
New Church Theo. Sem.	Cambridge, Mass.	1866	Swed.	W. L. Worcester	15	6
Newton Theological Inst.	Newt. Centre, Mass.	1825	Bapt.	G. E. Horr, D. D.	63	7
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	.....	Dr. H. C. King	39	8
Ouachita Baptist	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1886	Baptist.	C. E. Dicken, D. D.	350	30
Park Region Luther	Fergus Falls, Min.	1892	N. Luth.	Francis Paterson	230	11
Pittsburgh Theo. Sem.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1825	Presby.	John McNaugher, D. D.	48	8
Presby. Theo. Sem. of Ky.	Louisville, Ky.	1853	Presby.	C. R. Hempbill	38	8
Princeton Theological Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	1812	Presby.	J. R. Stevenson, D. D.	156	14
Rochester Theological Sem.	Rochester, N. Y.	1850	Baptist.	C. A. Barbour, D. D.	63	10
St. John's Diocesa. Seminary	Little Rock, Ark.	1911	R. C.	W. H. Aretz	20	6
St. Joseph's Sem. and C.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1895	R. C.	Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	280	12
St. Mary's Theological Sem.	Cleveland, Ohio	1849	R. C.	Rev. J. A. McFadden	46	6
St. Paul's Seminary	St. Paul, Minn.	1894	R. C.	Rev. F. J. Schaefer	210	14
St. Vincent C. & Eccl. Sem.	Beatty, Pa.	1846	R. C.	Gerard Bridge	540	45
San Francisco Theological Sem.	San Anselmo, Cal.	1871	.....	Rev. W. H. Landon	54	9
Southern Bapt. Theo. Sem.	Louisville, Ky.	1859	Baptist.	E. Y. Mullins, D. D.	539	14
S'west'n Bapt. Theo. Sem.	Fort Worth, Tex.	1907	Baptist.	L. R. Scarborough	535	28
Suomi C. and Seminary	Hancock, Mich.	1896	Ev.Luth.	Rev. J. Wargelin, A. B.	166	12
Tilton Seminary	Tilton, N. H.	1845	M. E.	Geo. L. Plimpton	376	23
Union Theological Sem.	Richmond, Va.	1812	Presby.	W. W. Moore, D. D.	94	8
Union Theo. Sem. of City of N. Y.	New York City	1836	Interd'l.	Arthur C. McGiffert, LL. D.	295	38
Vanderbilt U.	Nashville, Tenn.	1875	.....	W. F. Tillett	40	7
Virginia Theo. Sem. & Col.	Lynchburg, Va.	1888	Baptist.	R. C. Woods, D. D.	90	6
Virginia Union U.	Richmond, Va.	1865	Baptist.	Wm. J. Clark	393	15
Wartburg Theological Sem.	Dubuque, Iowa	1854	Luth.	M. Fritschell, D. D.	58	5
Western Theological Sem.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1825	Presby.	J. A. Kelso	48	11
Williamsport Dickinson Sem.	Williamsport, Pa.	1848	M. E.	B. C. Connor	325	17
Yale Divinity School	New Haven, Conn.	1822	.....	C. R. Brown, D. D.	126	21

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

A. & I. State Normal (neg.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1912	W. J. Hale	1,250	45
Alabama Poly. Institute	Auburn, Ala.	1872	L. S. Dowell	1,273	75
Alcorn, A. & M. (neg.)	Alcorn Miss.	1871	L. J. Rowan	525	25
Colorado Agriculture	Fort Collins, Col.	1879	Dr. C. A. Lory, LL. D.	1,150	95
Colored A. & N. U.	Langston, Okla.	1897	J. M. Marquess	858	23
Connecticut Agriculture	Storrs, Conn.	1881	C. L. Beach	359	35
Florida A. & M. C. (neg.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1887	Nathan B. Young	409	43
Georgia State C. of A.	Athens, Ga.	1907	A. M. Soule	500	50
Georgia State Ind. C. (neg.)	(nr.) Savannah, Ga.	1891	R. R. Wright	400	18
Hampton N. & A. Inst.	Hampton, Va.	1868	Rev. J. E. Gregg	1,855	100
Harvard Eng. School	Cambridge, Mass.	1918	Rev. H. J. Hughes	300	40
Iowa State C. of A. & M. A.	Ames, Iowa	1868	R. A. Pearson	6,104	523
Kansas St. Agric.	Manhattan, Kan.	1863	W. M. Jardine	3,400	305
Kentucky Nor. & Ind.	Frankfort, Ky.	1886	G. P. Russell	396	24
Louisiana State A. & M. C.	Baton Rouge, La.	1860	T. D. Boyd	1,878	93
Maryland State C.	College Park, Md.	1856	Dr. A. F. Woods	666	54
Michigan Agric. C.	East Lansing, Mich.	1857	F. S. Kerzie	1,600	150
Massachusetts Agri.	Amherst, Mass.	1867	K. L. Butterfield	750	80
Mississippi A. & M. C.	Agric. Col, Miss.	1878	W. H. Smith	1,545	86
Negro A. & Tech.	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	Dr. J. B. Dudley	668	24
Montana State C.	Bozeman, Mont.	1893	Alf. Atkinson	1,225	102
N. M. C. of A. & M. A.	State College, N. M.	1889	Dr. R. W. Clothier	501	44
N. Y. State Institute	Farmingdale, N. Y.	1912	A. A. Johnson	200	24
N. C. A. & Eng. (State)	West Raleigh, N. C.	1889	W. C. Riddick, C. D., LL. D.	1,049	72
North Dakota Agri.	Fargo, N. D.	1890	E. F. Ladd, B. S., LL. D.	1,230	60
North Georgia Agri.	Dahlonega, Ga.	1872	G. R. Glenn	277	14
Oklahoma A. & M.	Stillwater, Okla.	1891	J. W. Cantwell	1,900	140
Oregon State Agri.	Corvallis, Ore.	1885	W. J. Kerr, Sc. D.	3,458	275
Prairie View State Nor. (neg.)	Prairie View, Tex.	1879	J. G. Osborne	562	73
State A. & M.	Orangeburg, S. C.	1895	R. S. Wilkinson	900	52
South Dakota State C.	Brookings, S. D.	1884	W. E. Johnson	1,045	77
Rhode Island State C.	Kingston, R. I.	1892	H. Edwards	343	29
Rochester A. & M. Inst.	Rochester, N. Y.	1885	R. B. Farnum	2,800	75
State Agrl. & Mech. C. (neg.)	Normal, Ala.	1875	W. S. Buchanan	431	31
Southern University (neg.)	Baton Rouge, La.	1880	J. S. Clark	1,225	75
Tarleton, John, Agri.	Stephenville, Tex.	1917	W. B. Bizzell	550	30
Texas A. & M. C.	College Station, Tex.	1876	W. B. Bizzell	2,750	150
Utah Agri. C.	Logan, Utah	1888	E. G. Peterson	1,968	75
Virginia Poly. Inst.	Blacksburg, Va.	1872	J. A. Barruss	760	67
Winthrop N. & I. C.	Rock Hill, S. C.	1886	D. B. Johnson	2,200	90
Washington State C.	Pullman, Wash.	1892	E. O. Holland	2,593	172

In addition to the above, there are agric. schools at the following institutions in the regular college list:—Arizona U.; Arkansas U.; California U.; Florida U.; Hawaii Coll.; Idaho U.; Illinois U.; Purdue U.; Kentucky U.; Maine U.; Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.; Minnesota U.; Missouri U.; Nebraska U.; Rutgers Coll.; Cornell Coll.; Ohio State U.; Penn State Coll.; Porto Rico U.; Tennessee U.; Vermont U.; Wisconsin U.; Wyoming U.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

The date is that of founding; the proper name is that of the governing official.

Carnegie Library (1905), Atlanta, T. D. Barker; Carnegie Library (1901), Pittsburgh, Sarah C. N. Bogle; Los Angeles P. L. (1914), Los Angeles, E. R. Perry; New York Public Library (1911) New York, E. J. Reece; New York State Library (1887), Albany, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; Pratt Institute (1891), Brooklyn, E. F. Stevens; Simmons College (1902), Boston, June R. Donnelly; Syracuse University (1908), Syracuse, E. E. Sperry; University of Illinois (1893), Urbana, P. L. Windsor; University of Wisconsin (1905), Madison, M. S. Dudgeon; Western Reserve (1903), Cleveland, Alice S. Tyler.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES (GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES).

(COLLEGE or place and year of founding are in parentheses. The first name is that of the president or chairman; the second that of the secretary.)

Inter-Fraternity Conference, A. S. Bard, 25 Broad St., New York City; H. W. Congdon, 18 Broadway, New York City.

Inter-medical Fraternity Conference, Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand, 210 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. G. G. Taylor, Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLEGIATE.

Acacia—for members of Masonic order only—(Univ. Mich., 1904) Jas. F. Groves, Rippon, Wis.; W. E. Ekblaw, Urbana, Ill.

Alpha Chi Rho (Trinity, 1895), J. A. Wales, Stratford, Conn.; C. H. Bassford, East Orange, N. J.

Alpha Delta Phi (Hamilton, 1832), H. W. Austin, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Merritt, Berkeley, Cal.

Alpha Gamma Rho (Ohio St. Univ., 1903), T. D. Harman, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sleeter Bull, 808 Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.

Alpha Omega (Durham, 1906), W. B. Wall, Durham, N. C.; R. W. Byman, Durham, N. C.

Alpha Sigma Phi (Yale, 1845), S. E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Kittredge, Newport, R. I.

Alpha Tau Omega (Richmond, 1865), T. A. Clark, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.; C. T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.

Beta Phi (Chicago U., 1911), R. F. Schreiner, 5509 Augusta St., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Thompson, 3232 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Beta Theta Pi (Miami, 1839), F. W. Shepardson, Springfield, Ill.; Geo. H. Bruce, Horace Mann School, New York City.

Chi Phi (Princeton, 1824), Dr. T. B. Appel, Lancaster, Pa.; H. F. Fletcher, 6 W. 48th St., New York City.

Chi Psi (Union, 1841), A. S. Bard, 25 Broad St., New York City; V. F. Mashek, 2201 Laflin St., Chicago, Ill.

Delta Kappa Epsilon (Yale, 1844), Ogden Reid, N. Y. Tribune, New York City; Jas. A. Hawes, 30 W. 44th St., New York City.

Delta Chi (Cornell, 1890), J. J. Kuhn, 115 Broadway, New York City; Geo. B. Bush, Riverside, Cal.

Delta Phi (Union, 1827), C. W. T. Burke, Troy, N. Y.; P. Z. Butterworth, Hartford, Conn.

Delta Sigma Phi (City, N. Y., 1899), John C. Harris, Dallas, Tex.; A. W. Defenderfer, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Delta Tau Delta (Bethany, 1859), A. B. Bellaski, Equitable Bldg., New York City; Geo. Sigman, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Delta Psi (Columbia, 1847).

Delta Upsilon (Williams, 1834), John Patterson, 43 Cedar St., New York City; H. W. Congdon, 18 Broadway, New York City.

Kappa Alpha, Northern (Union, 1825), A. B. Trowbridge, 25 W. 44th St., New York City; R. G. Mead, 62 Cedar St., New York City.

Kappa Alpha, Southern (Washington and Lee, 1865), H. B. Chiles, Lexington, Mo.; W. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Fla.

Kappa Alpha Psi (Indiana, 1910), W. E. Stewart, Champaign, Ill.; T. B. Mayo, Alton, Ill.

Kappa Delta Rho (Middlebury, 1905), F. C. Ewart, Hamilton, N. Y.; D. M. Tower, Dundee, N. Y.

Kappa Nu (Rochester, 1911), N. L. Sanow, 2937 Schubert Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Mackler, 978 Union Ave., New York City.

Kappa Sigma (U. of Va., 1869), R. E. Blake, 1129 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Ferguson, 330 W. 28th St., New York City.

Lambda Chi Alpha (Boston, 1909), E. J. C. Fischer, 261 Pierce St., Kingston, Pa.; L. R. Taylor, French Lick Springs, Ind.

Phi Beta Delta (Columbia, 1903), M. C. Dobrow, 18 E. 41st St., New York City; Dr. Louis Schorr, 238 W. 78th St., New York City.

Phi Delta Theta (Miami, 1848), E. C. Henderson, Fulton, Mo.; G. D. Kieruff, 68 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Phi Epsilon Pi (City, N. Y., 1902), E. Oberdorfer, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; I. E. Ecker, Rankin, Pa.

Phi Gamma Delta (Jefferson, 1848), Glen Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. I. Brightman, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Phi Kappa (Brown, 1892), W. H. Wheeler, 123 Homes St., Kane, Pa.; R. G. Real, Mattoon, Ill.

Phi Kappa Psi (Wash. and Jeff., 1852), W. L. Sheppard, Commonwealth Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Williams, Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Phi Kappa Sigma (U. of Pa., 1850), Hazeltine Smith, 326 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; T. B. McAdams, Richmond, Va.

Phi Kappa Tau (Miami, 1906), Dr. H. E. Hoagland, 49 Lafayette St., New York City; R. K. Bowers, Akron, Ohio.

Phi Sigma Delta (Columbia, 1910), H. K. Minsky, 16 E. 97th St., New York City; M. Hyman, 225 W. 88th St., New York City.

Phi Sigma Kappa (Mass. Agric. College, 1873), Dr. W. H. Conley, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City; F. P. Rand, North Amherst, Mass.

Pi Kappa Alpha (U. of Va., 1868), John R. Perez, Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans, La.; J. L. Francis, 15 Dey St., New York City.

Pi Kappa Phi (Charleston, 1904), R. J. Heffner, 1701 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.; J. W. Setze, Jr. 25 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Pi Lambda Phi (Yale, 1895), Chas. Steiner, 596 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.; A. M. Fabian, 729 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Psi Upsilon (Union, 1833), Herbert L. Bridgman, 604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. S. Coleman, P. O. Box 1720, New York City.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon (U. of Ala., 1856), K. Pittman, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.

Sigma Alpha Mu (City, N. Y., 1909), M. E. Relburn, 277 Broadway, New York City; Jacob Kaplan, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Sigma Chi (Miami, 1855), L. DeGraff, Des Moines, Iowa; B. F. Adams, 638 Groveland Park, Chicago, Ill.

Sigma Nu (Va. Milit. Inst., 1869), W. E. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Dunlavy, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sigma Phi (Union, 1827) F. T. Wood, 165 Broadway, New York City; P. J. Ross, 60 Wall St., New York City.

Sigma Phi Sigma (U. of Pa., 1908), Mordecai Casson, Jr., Addison, N. Y.; C. H. Fuchs, Portchester, N. Y.

Sigma Phi Epsilon (Richmond, Va., 1901), F. J. Knauss, Denver, Col.; W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.

Sigma Iota (La. State U., 1904), Prof. A. Guell, 668 St. Mary St., Baton Rouge, La.; Raul Antongiorgi, San German, Porto Rico.

Sigma Pi (Vincennes, 1897), C. E. Paenier, Champaign, Ill.; R. B. Fail, Clinton, Minn.

Tau Delta Phi (City, N. Y., 1910), S. A. Levinson, 154 E. 113th St., New York City; Albert Cornhall, 490 Broome St., New York City.

Tau Kappa Epsilon (Ill. Wesleyan, 1899), H. P. Flint, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; H. A. Burd, Steensland Bldg., Madison, Wis.

Theta Alpha (Syracuse, 1909), R. W. Cowan, Adams, N. Y.; K. J. Seulke, Ithaca, N. Y.

Theta Chi (Norwich, 1856), Maj. G. V. Catuna, 76 William St., New York City; F. W. Laduc, Schenectady, N. Y.

Theta Delta Chi (Union, 1847), F. H. Buck, 58 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; E. B. Twitmyeer, Secane, Pa.

Theta Xi (Rensselaer Poly.), W. W. Wiley, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City; F. G. Smith, 49 Liberty St., New York City.

Zeta Beta Tau (Jewish Theol. Sem., 1898), Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil, Columbia Univ., New York City; T. Peyser, Newport News, Va.

Zeta Psi (N. Y. U., 1847), C. D. Gregg, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Graves, 11 Broadway, New York City.

PROFESSIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL

Alpha Gamma Rho (Ohio U., 1903), T. D. Harman, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sleeter Bull, Urbana, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL, HONORARY.

Alpha Zeta (Ohio. U., 1897), Prof. C. B. Hutchinson, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. John Parker, Manhattan, Kan.

Gamma Sigma Delta (Ohio U., 1905), C. H. Eckles, 1281 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. L. H. Pammes, Ames, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURAL.

Alpha Rho Chi (U. of Ill., 1914), C. W. Ditchy, 146 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.; H. R. Peterson 1443 Fifth Ave., S. Minneapolis.

Scarab (U. of Ill., 1909), R. P. Hoffman, 3637 Blaine Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. McCumber Champaign, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL, HONORARY.

Tau Sigma Delta (U. of Mich., 1913), G. S. Underwood, Norfolk, Va.; C. W. Attwood, Toledo, Ohio.

CHEMICAL.

Alpha Chi Sigma (U. of Wis., 1902), Dr. S. Jordan, 544 Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. L. I. Shaw, 1709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHEMICAL, HONORARY.

Phi Lambda Upsilon (U. of Ill., 1899), G. D. Beal, Urbana, Ill.; R. K. McAlpine, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL.

Phi Delta Chi (U. of Mich., 1883), Azor Thurston, Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Cain, Boulder, Col.

COMMERCIAL.

Alpha Kappa Psi (N. Y. U., 1904), Prof. J. T. Madden, 32 Waverley Pl., New York City; C. R. Porter, 32 Waverley Pl., New York City.

Beta Gamma Sigma, H. T. Scovill, Urbana, Ill.; F. H. Elwell, Madison, Wis.

Delta Sigma Pi (N. Y. U., 1907), H. G. Wright, 72 Cedar St., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Edgar, 875 W. 181st St., New York City.

DENTISTRY.

Delta Sigma Delta (U. of Mich., 1883), Dr. E. T. Darby, 1701 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. D. Swing, 1623 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Psi Omega (Balto. Coll. D. S., 1892), Dr. M. M. Printz, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. E. Friesell, 1206 Highland Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Xi Psi Phi (U. of Mich., 1889), V. H. Nelson, La Salle Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. C. L. Storms, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRAMATIC.

Associated University Players (Chicago, 1914), V. H. Grossberg, Champaign, Ill.; D. E. E. Voight, Athens, Ohio.

EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL.

Alpha Tau (Carneg. Inst. Tech. Pittsburgh, 1916), J. W. Batman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. T. Heddaeus, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGINEERING.

Eta Kappa Nu (U. of Ill., 1904), F. A. Coffin, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. B. Zerby, Irwin, Pa.

Sigma Tau (U. of Neb., 1904), W. J. Wohlenberg, New Haven, Ct.; S. A. Smith, Manhattan, Kan.

Tau Beta Pi (Lehigh U., 1885), M. S. Kotcham, U. of P., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. C. Matthews, Knoxville, Tenn.

Theta Tau (U. of Minn., 1904), Prof. G. D. Louderback, U. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.; E. J. Schrader, Tonopah, Nev.

Triangle (U. of Minn., 1907), G. E. Lommel, W. Lafayette, Ind.; W. R. Manock, 10,512 Church St., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING, HONORARY.

Eta Kappa Nu (U. of Ill., 1904), H. S. Cocklin, 1634 N. Sydenham, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. B. Zerby, Irwin, Pa.

Sigma Tau (U. of Neb., 1904), W. J. Wohlenburg, New Haven, Ct.; S. A. Smith, Manhattan, Kan.

Tau Beta Pi (Lehigh, 1885), Sec.-Treas., R. C. Matthews, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.

FORENSIC.

Phi Alpha Tau (Boston, 1902), C. L. Clark, Lincoln, Neb.; W. B. Tripp, 30 Huntiugton Ave., Boston, Mass.

FORENSIC, HONORARY.

Delta Sigma Rho (at Chicago, 1906), S. B. Houck, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mabel U. Carleton, Cambridge, Mass.

Pi Kappa Delta (Ottawa U., Kan., 1912), J. R. MacArthur, Manhattan, Kan.; C. A. March, Sioux City, Iowa.

Tau Kappa Alpha (at Indianapolis, 1908), Chas. H. Brough, Little Rock, Ark.; E. J. Hecker, Indianapolis, Ind.

GRADUATE.

Phi Eta (U. of Pa., 1903), T. W. Van Metre, Columbia Univ., New York City; G. H. Betz, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOURNALISM.

Pi Delta Epsilon (Syracuse U., 1909), J. M. Fassett, Washington, D. C.; E. M. Simonson, New York City.

Sigma Delta Chi (DePauw U., 1909), F. M. Church, Cadillac, Mich.; K. C. Hogate, Detroit, Mich.

LEGAL.

Delta Theta Phi (Chicago, 1901), W. H. Thomas, Soc. for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Emery Weller, 509 W. 124th St., New York City.

Gamma Eta Gamma (U. of Me., 1901), W. E. Talcott, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Everett Hicks, 106 Walnut Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.

Phi Alpha Delta (Chicago, 1902), A. A. Rendigs, Jr., 2d Nat. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. K. Brasher, Scarrit Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Phi Delta Phi (U. of Mich., 1869), G. A. Urquhart, Davis Bldg., Windsor, Ont.; E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sigma Delta Kappa (U. of Mich., 1914), Ray Clem, State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Othneil Hitch, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sigma Nu Phi (Nat. U., 1903), E. S. Brashears, 710 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; J. V. Morgan, So. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

LEGAL, HONORARY.

Order of the Coif, Dean W. E. Mikell, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. W. W. Cook, Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.

MEDICAL.

Alpha Kappa Kappa (Dartmouth, 1888), Dr. Geo. Cook, Concord, N. H.; Dr. A. B. Landrum, Columbus, Ohio.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega (U. of Pa., 1891), Dr. S. D. Risley, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. H. A. Sutton, 314 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alpha Omega Alpha (Coll. P. and S. Chicago, 1902), J. L. Heffron, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

Alpha Phi Sigma (U. of Ill., 1908), (absorbed by Phi Delta Epsilon, Q. V.).

Alpha Sigma (N. Y. Homeop. Med. Coll., 1893), Dr. J. R. McCleary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. W. D. Rowland, 220 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

Chi Zeta Chi (U. of Ga., 1903), Dr. L. S. Peterson, 75 E. 81st St., New York City; Dr. Lanier Chipley, Columbus, S. C.

Iota Tau Sigma (Amer. Sch. Osteop., 1913), E. A. Klusmeyer, Kirksville, Mo.; J. E. Watson, 809 Green Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Kappa Psi (Russell Milit. Acad., 1879), Dr. J. F. Grant, 592 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; P. W. Eldridge, Jr., N. Y.

Omega Upsilon Phi (U. of Buffalo, 1894), Dr. J. Ralston Wells, 754 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Emmett Fayen, 1327 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nu Sigma Nu (U. of Mich., 1882), E. E. Irons, 122 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; S. Graves, Louisville, Ky.

Phi Alpha Sigma (Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1888), Dr. C. B. Hirst, 1829 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. J. G. Beardsley, 258 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Beta Pi (W. Pa. Med. Coll., 1891), Dr. D. S. Long, Harrisonville, Mo.; L. D. Lowrey, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

Phi Chi (U. of Vt., 1889), Dr. R. E. Duncan, St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Theo. Pearson, Nicholasville, Ky.

Phi Delta Epsilon (Cornell, N. Y.), Dr. N. Blumberg, 708 Pine St., Philadelphia' Pa.; Dr. M. E. Greenberger, 129 W. 46th St., New York City.

Phi Rho Sigma (Northwestern Med. Sch., 1890), S. Wilson, 435 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. E. Andrews, 4935 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phi Alpha Gamma (N. Y. Homeop. Med. Coll., 1894), Dr. C. E. Sawyer, Marion, Ohio; Dr. R. Hood, 616 Madison Ave., New York City.

Phi Sigma Gamma (Chicago, 1915), C. L. Draper, Denver, Col.; Dr. N. W. Boyd, 138 Washington Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Pi Mu (U. of Va., 1892), P. V. Anderson, Westbrook Sanatorium, Richmond, Va.; W. B. Blanton, M. D., 200 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Pi Upsilon Rho (Hahnemann Med. Coll., Chicago, 1877), Dr. L. E. Siemon, Erie Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. R. Bernstein, 37 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL, HONORARY.

Alpha Omega Alpha (Pard S., Chicago, 1902), J. L. Heffron, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. W. W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

Phi Mu Alpha (N. Engl. Consv. Mus., 1898), O. E. Mills, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Lutton, 64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY.

Alpha Psi (Ohio U., 1907), Dr. H. E. Kingman, Fort Collins, Col.; Dr. H. P. Hoskins, 50 Triteman Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HONORARY.

(Exclusive of those already mentioned under Professional.)

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES (GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES)—*Continued.*

HONORARY.

ATHLETIC.

Sigma Delta Psi (Ind. U., 1912), Sec., Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.

BIOLOGICAL.

Phi Sigma (Ohio U., 1915), E. W. Sink, 1113 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. E. Ludwick, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ECONOMICS.

Omicron Delta Gamma-Artus (U. of Wis., 1913), H. F. Boettler, 3931 Labadie ave., St. Louis, Mo.; J. V. McCormick, Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Phi Delta Kappa (Ind. U., 1906), F. W. Schacht, 6714 S. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Warren, Berkeley, Cal.

GENERAL.

Omicron Delta Kappa (Washington and Lee, 1914), Dr J. C. French, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Fisher, 913 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Psi Chi (Bost. U., 1914), Frank G. Montague, Boston; Warren A. Cole, Barrington, R. I.

GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL.

Sigma Gamma Epsilon (U. of Kan., 1915), W. H. Twenhofel, Madison, Wis.; C. E. Decker, Norman, Okla.

LITERARY.

Phi Beta Kappa (William and Mary, 1776), E. A. Birge, U. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Rev. O. M. Voorhees, 350 E. 146th St., New York City.

Phi Kappa Phi (U. of Me., 1897), E. E. Sparks, State College, Pa.; L. H. Pammel, Ames, Iowa.

Sigma Upsilon (Vanderbilt U., 1906), R. B. Marston, Ashland, Va.; I. W. Robertson, Callaway, Va.

Pi Delta Epsilon (Syracuse U., 1909), Sec., P. C. Pack, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MILITARY.

Scabbard and Blade (U. of Wis., 1905), V. L. Bohnson, Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; R. E. Hewitt, 10 S. Langdon St., Madison, Wis.

SCIENTIFIC.

Gamma Alpha (Cornell, 1899), J. R. Musselman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Wright, Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.

Sigma Xi (Cornell, 1886), Julius Stieglitz, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Ward, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.

AMERICAN COLLEGE SORORITIES.

Following are the chief women's Greek Letter Societies, place or college, and date of founding are in parentheses. The first name is that of president; the second, that of secretary.

COLLEGIATE.

Achoth (U. of Neb., 1910), Elsie W. Haskins, Waterloo, Iowa; M. Pinley, Hooperston, Ill.

Alpha Chi Omega (De Pauw, 1885), Mrs. E. R. Loud, Albion, Mich.; Mary E. Griffith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Alpha Delta Pi (Wesleyan of Ga., 1851), Mrs. I. P. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.; Miss Verona Hull, 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Alpha Gamma Delta (Syracuse, 1904), Louise Leonard, Syracuse, N. Y.; Gladys Branegan, 515 W. 121st St., New York City.

Alpha Kappa Psi (St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C., 1900), Eleanor Thomas, Raleigh, N. C.; Regina Rambo, Marietta, Ga.

Alpha Omicron Pi (Barnard, 1897), Mrs N. L. McCausland, Jr., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. A. J. Hennings, Evanston, Ill.

Alpha Phi (Syracuse, 1872), Mrs. W. J. Henry, 48 W. 55th St., New York City; Miss Paulo Kisco, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.

Alpha Xi Delta (Lonbard, 1893), Polly Fenton, Hotel St. Francis, Sacramento, Cal.; Mrs. J. M. Knote, Mansfield, Ohio.

Beta Delta Pi (1887; Phila., 1916), Mrs. Lawrence Stryker, Madison, N. J.; Mrs. R. B Fry, Marlboro, Mass.

Beta Sigma Omicron (Christian, 1888), Erna B. Watson, Lexington, Ky.; Janie Gilreath, 621 Buncombe, Greenville, S. C.

Chi Omega (U. of Ark., 1895), Mrs. M. C. L. Collins, Lexington, Ky.; Annie Whiteside, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

Delta Delta Delta (Boston U., 1888), Mrs W. M. Hudson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pearl B. Bonisteel, N. Y.

Delta Gamma (Warren, Miss., 1874), Mrs. J. R Wilbur, 1235 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. E W. Hawley, Minneapolis, Minn.

Delta Zeta (Miami, 1902), Martha L. Railsback, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rennie S Smith, Y. W. C A, Muncie, Ind.

Eta Upsilon Gamma (Christian, 1901), Mrs Monroe Cockrell, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. K. Cooper, Plainfield, N. J.

Gamma Phi Beta (Syracuse, 1874), L. Barbee, 1565 Lafayette St., Denver, Col.; Mrs. E. W. Jackson, 1180 St. Paul St., Denver, Col.

Kappa Alpha Theta (De Pauw, 1870), Betty Newsome, 1512 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.

Kappa Delta (Va. State Nor., 1897), Eliz. Corbett, 230 Gilmore St., Jacksonville, Fla.; Effie Moncure, Shreveport, La.

Kappa Kappa Gamma (Monmouth, 1870), Mrs. P. R. Kolbe, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. E. K. Kemp, Denver, Col.

Phi Mu (Wesleyan, Ga., 1852), Mrs. X. O. Keller, Gladstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; Leah Sturdevant, 2269 Bathgate Ave., New York City.

Pi Beta Phi (Monmouth, 1867), Mrs. A. L. Tannahill, Beloit Col., Wis.; Amy B. Onkin, Chapin, Ill.

Sigma Iota Chi (Alexandria, La., 1903,) Mary McCrae, Rolla, Mo.; Mae Briant, Hope, Ark.

Sigma Kappa (Colby, 1874), Mrs. E. H. Weston, Madison, Me.; Mrs. F. C. Battram, Oakland, Cal

Zeta Tau Alpha (Va. State Nor., 1898), Dr. May A. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.; Helen M. Donaldson, 37 Watsou Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATHLETIC.

Delta Psi Kappa (Nor. Coll., Indianapolis, 1916), Mrs. A. E. Metzger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elsa Hellick, Elizabeth, N. J.

Phi Delta Pi (Nor. Coll., Indianapolis, 1917), Mae Paddock, Maplewood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Martha Evans, Granite City, Ill.

HOME ECONOMICS.

Omicron Nu (E. Lansing, Mich., 1912), M. S. Van Liew, State Teachers Coll, Albany, N. Y.; Emily Hamilton, 390 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

LEGAL.

Phi Delta Delta (U. of S. Cal., 1911), Orfa J. Shontz, Los Angeles, Cal.; Eleanor Mack, Los Angeles, Cal.

Delta Omega (Amer. Sch. Osteop., 1904), Dr. L Alice Foley, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Mabel Gibbons, Scranton, Pa.

MUSICAL.

Beta Pi Omega (Cinn. Coll. Music, 1914), Eliz. Shipley, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Post, 1227 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sigma Alpha Iota (U. of Mich., 1903), R. W. Alter, 3669 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Peck, Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mu Phi Epsilon (Met. Coll. Mus., Cinn., 1903), Mrs. Wm. E. Wright, Youngstown, Ohio; W. L. Benson, 447 Oakland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NORMAL.

Alpha Sigma Alpha (Va. State Nor., 1901), Mrs W. H. Martin, 5 Cobden St., Roxbury, Mass.; Miss M. Vell, Scalp Level, Pa.

Delta Sigma Epsilon (O. State Nor., Oxford, 1914), Mrs. Orley See, Sacramento, Cal.; Miss Mary George, 1119 Merchant Ave., Emporia, Kan.

Pi Kappa Sigma (Ypsilanti, 1894), M. E. Brady, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. R. Colburn, Norwood, Ohio.

Sigma Sigma Sigma (Va. State Nor., 1898), Mabel L. Walton, Woodstock, Va.; Hazel I. Geer, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICAL.

Delta Psi Kappa (Nor. Coll Indianap., 1916), Mrs A. E. Metzger, Indianapolis, Ind., Elsa Hellick, Newark, N. J.

Phi Delta Pi (Nor. Coll Indianap., 1917), Mae Paddock, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edna Snyder, Berkeley, Cal.

HONORARY.

JOURNALISTIC

Theta Sigma Phi (U. of Wash., 1909), Miss Marion Lewis, Lawrence, Kan.; Mrs. M. G. Stone, 126 Claremont Ave., New York City.

MEDICAL

Alpha Epsilon Iota (U. of Mich., 1890), Dr. M. Warwick, 113 Church St., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss H. Slaughter, Ann Arbor Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLEGE DATA.

Total college attendance—(1905-6) men, 177,500; women, 81,103; (1909-10) men, 201,341; women, 100,477; (1915-16) men, 249,271; women, 137,835. Teachers—(1915-16) men, 28,472; women, 6,397.

Income of American colleges—(1905-6) $62,499,931; (1911-12) $104,514,095; (1915-16) $133,627,211. Of the income (1915-16) $36,133,969 was from student fees; $18,983,868 from productive funds; $6,258,931 from United States Government; $32,204,111 from State or city; $30,196,006 from private benefactions; $9,850,326 from other sources.

Total college endowment—(1905-6) $248,430,394; (1911-12) $357,048,919; (1915-16) $425,245,270.

Nurses' training schools—(1918) 1,776; students, 55,251.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Rhodes Scholarships to the University of Oxford are assigned to each State in the Union. The scholarships are tenable for three years and have the value of £300 a year. To be eligible a candidate must be—(a) A citizen of the United States, (b) Over 19 and not over 25 years of age, (c) Above Sophomore standing in some recognized degree-granting university or college in the United States. Candidates may apply either from the State in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or from the State in which they have received at least two years of their college education.

Selections are made on the basis of the candidate's record in school and college supplemented by references of persons who know him and by a personal interview with the Committee of Selection. There is no written examination. Elections are made on the basis of—(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership. (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments. (3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways. No restriction is placed on a Rhodes scholar's choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B. A. in any of the Final Honor Schools, he may enter for any one of the so-called Diploma Courses, or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

An election is held each year in two-thirds of the States of the Union. In 1921 one scholar will be elected in each of the States which are starred in the following list. Applications must be made to the Secretary of the Committee of Selection in the State in which the scholar wishes to apply on or before Oct 22, 1921, and the election will be held Nov. 26, 1921. Application blanks and further information may be obtained from Prof. Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass., or from any one of the following Secretaries of Committees of Selection.

**Alabama*—Addison White, Huntsville.
Arizona—Pres. R. B. von Kleinsmid, Univ. of Ariz., Tucson.
**Arkansas*—Pres. J. C. Futrall, Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville.
**California*—F. P. Griffiths, Merch. Exch. Bldg., San Francisco.
**Colorado*—Prof. J. W. Woodrow, Univ. of Col., Boulder.
**Connecticut*—G. Van Santvoord, Yale Univ., New Haven.
Delaware—H. R. Isaacs, 207 Ford Bldg., Wilmington.
Florida—W. T. Stockton, Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville.
**Georgia*—R. P. Brooks, Fourth Nat. Bank, Macon.
Idaho—McK. F. Morrow, Care Richards & Haga, Boise.
**Illinois*—G. E. Hamilton, Western Springs.
**Indiana*—Prof. L. H. Gipson, Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville.
**Iowa*—Prof. J. Van der Zee, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City.
**Kansas*—Chancellor Frank Strong, Univ. of Kan., Lawrence.
**Kentucky*—Prof. J. J. Tigert, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington.
Louisiana—Supt. G. C. Huckaby, State Sch. for Deaf, Baton Rouge.
**Maine*—Dean P. Nixon, Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick.
**Maryland*—E. H. Niles, 928 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.
**Massachusetts*—Prof R. K. Hack, Kirkland Court, Cambridge 38.
**Michigan*—J. K. Watkins, 924 Ford Bldg., Detroit.
**Minnesota*—W. B. Millen, Capital Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
**Mississippi*—Prof. A. G. Sanders, 6 Park Ave., Jackson.
**Missouri*—R. E. Blodgett, 819 Fed. Res. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.
Montana—Prof. H. G. Merriam, Univ. of Montana, Missoula.
**Nebraska*—P. F. Good, 613 Security Mut. Bldg., Lincoln.
Nevada—Prof. J. E. Church Jr., Univ. of Nevada, Reno
**New Hampshire*—Prof. A. B Meservey, 6 Webster Ave., Hanover.
**New Jersey*—Prof. R. M. Scoon, Princeton Univ., Princeton.
New Mexico—Vice-Pres. Charles F. Hodgin, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
**New York*—Dr. Augustus S. Downing, State House, Albany.
North Carolina—Pres. H W. Chase, Univ. of N C, Chapel Hill.
North Dakota—Dean G. R. Vowles, 1016 Sixth St. South, Fargo.
**Ohio*—Prof. Leigh Alexander, 111, So Cedar Ave, Oberlin.
Oklahoma—Prof. W. S. Campbell, Univ. of Okla., Norman.
**Oregon*—Prof. C. H. Gray, Reed Coll., Portland.
**Pennsylvania*—W. C. Johnson, 35 Congress St., Boston.
**Rhode Island*—N. S Taber, 129 Taber Ave., Providence.
South Carolina—I. F. Belser, 310 Nat. Loan & Exch. Bank Bldg., Columbia.
South Dakota—M. A. Brown, Care Brown & Brown, Chamberlain.
**Tennessee*—H. M. Gass, Milit. Acad., Sewanee.
**Texas*—Prof. H. Tranthan, Baylor Univ., Waco.
Utah—Prof. B. H. Jacobson, 3369 So. Highland Drive, Salt Lake City.
**Vermont*—J. C. Sherburne, Randolph.
**Virginia*—Rev. B. D. Tucker Jr., Theo. Sem., Alexandria.
**Washington*—F. D. Metzger, 617 Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma.
West Virginia—Prof. T. P. Hardman, Univ. of W. Virginia, Morgantown.
**Wisconsin*—A. B. Doe, 50 Sentinel Bldg., Milwaukee.
Wyoming—Pres. Aven Nelson, Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie.

The 1920 Rhodes Scholarship for New York State was awarded to Alex. B Trowbridge Jr., (Cornell University), of Flushing, L. I.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.

Board of Trustees—William R. Castle, Jr., Harvard Univ. (appointed by the Maison des Etudiants); Livingston Farrand, Pres. Univ. of Col.; John H. Finley, Pres. Univ. State of N Y (appointed by Pres. N. Y. Univ. Club); Frank J. Goodnow, Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ.; A Ross Hill, Pres. Univ Mo. (ex-officio, Pres. Assoc. Amer. Universities); Samuel F. Houston, Trustee Univ. Pa. H B Hutchins, Pres. Univ. Mich.; Harry Pratt Judson, Pres. Univ. Chicago; Anson Phelps Stokes Sec. Yale Univ.; Henry B. Thompson, Trustee Princeton Univ., John H. Wigmore, Prof in Northwestern Univ; James H. Woods, Prof. in Harvard Univ. *Chairman of Trustees*—Anson Phelps Stokes, New Haven, Conn. *Vice-Chairman*—H. B. Hutchins, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Secretary*—James H. Woods, Cambridge, Mass. *Treasurer*—Henry B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK IN UNITED STATES.

(Source: Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Reprinted from the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. Private schools not included, nor are public schools in American colonies.)

School Year.	Population 5 to 18 Years.	Pupils.		Teachers.				Total Expenditure.
		Number Enrolled.	Aver. Daily Attendance.	Male.	Female.	Total	Sal'ies Sup'ts and Teachers.	
							Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1871	12,305,600	7,561,582	4,545,317	90,293	129,932	220,225	42,580,853	69,107,612
1872	12,565,600	7,815,306	4,658,844	94,992	134,929	229,921	45,935,681	74,234,476
1873	12,833,700	8,003,614	4,745,459	97,790	139,723	237,513	47,932,050	76,233,464
1874	13,112,900	8,444,251	5,050,840	103,465	144,982	248,447	50,785,656	80,054,286
1875	13,405,200	8,785,678	5,248,114	108,791	149,074	257,865	54,722,250	83,504,007
1876	13,708,000	8,869,115	5,291,376	109,780	149,838	259,681	55,358 166	83,082,578
1877	14,025,800	8,965,006	5,426,595	114,312	152,738	267,050	54,973,776	79,439,826
1878	14,356,000	9,438,883	5,783,065	119,404	157,743	277,147	56,155,133	79,083,260
1879	14,702,800	9,504,458	5,876,077	121,490	158,840	280,330	54,639,731	76,192,375
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1881	15,379,290	10,000,896	6,145,932	122,511	171,349	293,860	58,012,463	83,642,964
1882	15,704,660	10,211,578	6,331,242	118,892	180,187	299,079	60,594,933	88,990,466
1883	16,044,410	10,651,828	6,652,392	116,388	188,001	304,389	64,798,859	96,750,003
1884	16,401,280	10,982,364	7,055,696	118,905	195,110	314,015	68,384,275	103,212,837
1885	16,773,190	11,398,024	7,297,529	121,762	204,154	325,916	72,878,993	110,328,375
1886	17,122,060	11,664,460	7,526,351	123,792	207,601	331,393	76,270,434	113,322,545
1887	17,482,020	11,884,944	7,681,806	127,093	212,367	339,460	78,639,964	115,783,890
1888	17,827,310	12,182,600	7,906,986	126,240	220,894	347,134	83,022,562	124,244,911
1889	18,168,580	12 392,260	8,005,969	124,467	232,110	356,577	87,568,306	132,539,783
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1891	18,897,076	13,050,132	8,408,323	123,350	245,028	368,388	96,303,069	147,494,809
1892	19,194,233	13,255,921	8,560,603	121,573	252,653	374,226	100,298,256	155,817,012
1893	19,620,964	13,483,340	8,837,199	122,472	260,278	382,750	104,560,339	164 171,057
1894	20,137,521	13,995,357	9,263,350	125,402	263,547	388,949	109,202,405	172,502,843
1895	20,440,479	14,243,765	9,548,722	129,705	268,336	398,042	113,872,388	175,809,279
1896	20,863,807	14,498,956	9,781,475	130,373	269,923	400,296	117,139,841	183,498,965
1897	21,114,812	14,823,059	10,052,534	131,221	273,737	404,958	119,310,503	187,682,269
1898	21,572,114	15,103,874	10,356,458	132,257	278,556	410,813	124,192,270	194,292,911
1899	21,917,865	15,176,219	10,328,396	131,207	283,065	414,272	129,345,873	200,154,597
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1901	21,982,797	15,688,602	10,714,613	126,491	305,292	431,783	143,286 204	227,465,664
1902	22,278,693	15,917,385	11,064,164	120,883	320,936	441,819	151,443,681	238,262,299
1903	22,655,001	15,999,717	11,053,158	116,720	333,144	449,864	157,635,732	252,804,081
1904	23,028,748	16,256,038	11,318,256	113,744	341,498	455,242	167,824,753	273,216,227
1905	23,410,800	16,468,300	11,481,531	110,532	349,737	460,269	177,462,981	291 516,660
1906	23,792,723	16,641,970	11,712,300	109,179	356,884	466,063	186,483,464	307 765,659
1907	24,262,936	16,890,818	11,925,672	104,414	376,902	481,316	202,047,814	336,898,333
1908	24,613,763	17 061,962	12,154,172	104,495	390,968	495,463	219,780,123	371 344,410
1909	24,239,820	17,506,175	12,684 837	108,300	398,153	506,453	237,013,913	401,397,747
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,587,331	18,609,040	13,613,656	113,213	452,270	565,483	304,431,681	521,546,375
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089

Salary figures, 1910 and since, include teachers and principals only; 1918 figures for teachers do not include 9,180 superintendents, 5,119 supervisors, or 12,591 principals, whose salaries, though, are included in the next column.

Public high schools (1918) 13,951; teachers—male, 29,731. female, 55,257; students—male, 851,954; female, 1,081,867; private high schools, (1918) 2,058; teachers—male, 5,411; female, 8,788; students—male, 72,238; female, 86,507.

Public normal schools (1918) 251; teachers, 7,614; students, 128,505; private normal schools (1918) 55; teachers, 938; students, 9,569.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH, 1917-18.

States.	Estimated Population 5 to 18 Years.		Enrollment in Elementary and High Schools.		Per Cent. School Pop. in School.		Number Teachers.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White	Col'd.	White.	Col'd.
Alabama	454,327	306,271	383,512	190,250	84.4	62.1	9,625	2,937
Arkansas	407,324	155,537	340,592	120,999	83.6	77.7	9,861	2,147
Dist. of Col	55,405	19,119	43,345	18,191	78 2	95.2	1,244	611
Florida	165,927	103,626	137,826	58,579	83.1	56.6	4,950	1,321
Georgia	513,215	424,527	416,130	263,531	81.1	62.1	10,459	4,595
Kentucky	650,271	57,495	485,565	47,790	74.6	83.0	12,692	1,379
Louisiana	353,932	236,327	226,268	99,303	64.0	42 1	6,520	1,388
Maryland	303,105	60,129	193,235	42,033	63.8	69.9	4 536	1,009
Mississippi	296,583	354,860	252,756	298,000	85.2	84.1	7,811	3,800
Missouri	865,819	34,325	638,308	26,104	73.7	76.1	19,867	800
North Carolina	537,068	255,413	446,270	187,980	83.1	73.6	11,730	3,511
Oklahoma	656,356	73,191	510,119	41,246	77.7	56 3	12,789	1,007
South Carolina	259,798	294,576	194,687	199,780	75.0	67.8	5,448	3,013
Tennessee	555,748	141,362	479,518	111,828	86.3	79.1	10,777	2,170
Texas	1,211,588	230,293	888,711	210,278	73.4	91.3	25,201	3,800
Virginia	466,483	211,501	348,823	132,316	74 8	62 5	10,994	2,910
West Virginia	397,499	18,984	302,175	14,969	76.0	78 8	10,456	522
Total	8,150,448	2,977,536	6,277,840	2,063,177	77.0	69 4	174,980	36,920

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS ENROLLED, BY STATES, 1917-18.

STATES	Elementary.		Secondary.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Continental United States	9,392.545	9,316,666	851.954	1.081,867	10,329,466	10.504 050
Alabama	273,856	268.673	12,844	18,389	286.700	287.062
Arizona	32.376	31,094	1,892	2.611	34.268	33.705
Arkansas	223,915	225,950	4,725	7,001	228,640	232.951
California	232,108	216,387	54,141	72 772	299 500	303,258
Colorado	91,229	85.294	10,491	13,749	101 720	99,043
Connecticut	102.170	100,884	10.780	13.677	121,050	122,830
Delaware	17,498	16,925	1,487	1.227	18,985	18,152
District of Columbia	24,399	25,314	3,328	4,406	29 717	31 819
Florida	90,092	95,692	4,874	5,747	94,966	101.439
Georgia	309,587	329.923	19,664	20,487	329,251	350,410
Idaho	47,373	45,372	5,153	6,839	52.526	52,211
Illinois	473,309	458,015	50,107	62,450	545 655	542 736
Indiana	248 392	243.714	34,339	37,707	282,731	281,421
Iowa	242,358	234.401	21,922	31 694	264,280	266,095
Kansas	178,185	172,056	21.850	31,304	200,997	204,322
Kentucky	254,438	255,406	8,943	14,568	263,381	269,974
Louisiana	145.742	152.733	9,110	14,326	156,641	168,930
Maine	61,600	59,763	7,413	10,204	69 892	70 882
Maryland	111,573	109,940	5,989	7,766	117 562	117 706
Massachusetts	265,691	256,397	48,361	60,429	314,052	316,826
Michigan	275,055	266,989	32,967	42,902	327 050	328,891
Minnesota	219,891	217,516	20,159	30,757	240 059	248,273
Mississippi	254,271	257,340	14,436	14,703	268,707	272,049
Missouri	299,600	302,952	30,404	31,456	330 004	334 408
Montana	55,940	54,500	4,560	7 000	60,500	61.500
Nebraska	137,713	133,280	11,778	17.240	149,491	150.520
Nevada	6,686	6,302	676	854	7,362	7.156
New Hampshire	27,011	27,033	5.040	6,937	32 051	33.970
New Jersey	239,799	232,362	23.236	27,064	283,252	279.067
New Mexico	40,272	41,620	1,576	2.184	41.863	43,814
New York	748,494	749,507	79.799	88.789	828,293	838,296
North Carolina	303,726	312,672	7,405	10.447	311.131	323,119
North Dakota	79,251	77,163	4,249	7,371	83,500	84.534
Ohio	417,871	401,287	62.641	70 161	480,512	471,448
Oklahoma	259,800	256,461	14,328	20,776	274,128	277.237
Oregon	63,042	60,202	9.505	13,142	72,547	73,344
Pennsylvania	697,458	693,511	57.032	66.983	754,490	760,494
Rhode Island	41.707	41.424	4,009	4 724	45.716	46.148
South Carolina	184,111	201,586	3,240	5.530	187,351	207,116
South Dakota	64,095	61,335	5.174	7,881	69,269	69,216
Tennessee	280,614	280.198	12,438	18,096	293,052	298,294
Texas	498,528	491,282	45.735	60.320	545,836	553 153
Utah	50,863	49.233	4,648	5.449	55.511	54,682
Vermont	27,752	26,221	3,403	4 673	31.155	30,894
Virginia	221,521	230,461	11,435	17,722	232.956	248,183
Washington	114,733	109,709	15,171	21,699	130,678	132,151
West Virginia	151,144	149,636	6,857	9.507	158,001	159,143
Wisconsin	188.213	183,543	21,252	28,159	223.615	225,788
Wyoming	17,493	17,402	1,388	1,988	18,881	19,390
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.						
Alaska	1,542	1,504	124	171	1,666	1.675
Hawaii	18,153	16,678	800	336	18,953	17.014
Canal Zone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	397,307	259,562	11,320	3,209	408.627	262,771
Porto Rico	78,479	59.764	1,584	1,762	80,063	61,526

Enrolment in secondary schools (normal and high) includes vocational schools.
Kindergarten school enrolment totalled 104,967 boys and 105,517 girls.
Colored school enrolment included in above table was: 837,374 boys and 927,803 girls.

FINANCIAL LOSS DUE TO IRREGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1917-18.

STATES	Dollars.	STATES.	Dollars	STATES	Dollars.	STATES.	Dollars.
Alabama	2 462,879	Iowa	7,436 575	Nevada	225,516	So. Dakota	2,450,338
Arizona	1.581,572	Kansas	4,976,869	New Hamp.	637,084	Tennessee	2,418,432
Arkansas	1,748,166	Kentucky	3,434,312	New Jersey	7,440,130	Texas	6,949,827
California	9,723,029	Louisiana	1,703,222	New Mexico	1,320,321	Utah	1,178,442
Colorado	3,036,765	Maine	850,773	New York	17,994,956	Vermont	502,282
Connecticut	2,293,971	Maryland	1,854,989	No. Carolina	2,283,968	Virginia	2,665,747
Delaware	295,170	Mass	6.093,206	No. Dakota	2,879,190	Washington	3,922,843
Dist. of Col.	710,003	Michigan	6,488,492	Ohio	5,403,288	W. Virginia	2,069,346
Florida	1,406,907	Minnesota	5,874,296	Oklahoma	5,623,985	Wisconsin	3,672,571
Georgia	2,435,859	Mississippi	1,535,023	Oregon	775,617	Wyoming	398,879
Idaho	1,491,507	Missouri	5,424,596	Pennsylv'a	13,208,847		
Illinois	5,974,701	Montana	2,401,480	Rhode Is.	862,388		
Indiana	1,958,017	Nebraska	4,098,829	So. Carolina	1,747,693		

Financial loss due to irregular attendance is estimated on the basis of each State's total expenditure for public schools, compared with time lost, measured by vacant seats.

Enrolment (1890) 12,722,581; (1900) 15,503,110; (1910) 17,813,852

Expenditures of public school libraries in the year ended June 30, 1919, totalled $1,292,725, of which States contributed $1,130,054. In New York State the expenditures were $155,745 by the State, and $38,754 from other sources. The next largest contributor was California, $94,179, and $5,286 from other sources.

WASTAGE OF SCHOOL TERM.

States.	School Term Provided.	Days Actually Attended.	Days Not Attended	Per Cent. School Term Wasted.	States.	School Term Provided.	Days Actually Attended.	Days Not Attended	Per Cent. School Term Wasted.
Indiana	155	144.0	11.0	7.1	Texas	146	104.7	41.3	28.3
Oregon	183	164.2	18.8	10.3	California	172	122.9	49.1	28.5
Ohio	163	145.5	17.5	10.7	Nebraska	165	118.0	47.0	28.5
Illinois	159	140.5	18.5	11.6	Idaho	150	106.8	43.2	28.8
Pennsylvania	175	141.8	33.2	19.0	Kansas	172	122.0	50.0	29.1
Maine	169	136.5	32.5	19.2	North Dakota	168	119.1	48.9	29.1
Massachusetts	176	141.5	34.5	19.6	West Virginia	133	93.6	39.4	29.6
Vermont	171	137.1	33.9	19.8	Florida	130	90.9	39.1	30.1
Wyoming	150	120.1	29.9	19.9	Maryland	170	117.3	52.7	31.0
Michigan	172	137.2	34.8	20.2	Colorado	168	115.5	52.5	31.2
New Hampshire	174	138.7	35.3	20.3	Tennessee	140	96.0	44.0	31.4
Wisconsin	178	141.0	37.0	20.8	Georgia	138	93.8	44.2	32.0
Rhode Island	193	151.8	41.2	21.3	Virginia	141	95 8	45.2	32.1
Connecticut	181	142.0	39.0	21.5	Delaware	164	108 7	55.3	33.7
Utah	169	131.8	37.2	22.0	New Mexico	155	102.1	52.9	34.1
New York	187	145.4	41.6	22.2	South Dakota	186	121.6	64.4	34.6
Dist. of Col.	173	134.4	38.6	22.3	North Carolina	123	80.1	42.9	34 9
Minnesota	169	129.3	39.7	23.5	Arkansas	120	78.0	42.0	35 0
Missouri	165	125.9	39.1	23.7	South Carolina	113	73.2	39.8	35.2
New Jersey	185	139.5	45.5	24.6	Mississippi	138	88.4	49 6	36.0
Iowa	180	134.2	45.8	25.4	Arizona	162	98.6	63.4	39.1
Washington	174	129.3	44.7	25.7	Oklahoma	157	94.7	62.3	39.7
Montana	152	112.8	39.2	25.8	Alabama	124	73.6	50.4	40.6
Nevada	171	123.0	48.0	28.1	Kentucky	150	88.3	61.7	41.1
Louisiana	136	97.5	38.5	28.3	United States	160.7	119.8	40.9	25.4

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Two classes of persons are eligible for Federal vocational education; *first*, those who have served in the U. S. military or naval forces (including authorized training camps), whether enlisted, drafted, or appointed, who have left the service voluntarily and honorably (i. e., through discharge, resignation, or furlough); who have incurred a disability due to such service, or whose existing disability has been increased or aggravated; *second*, persons disabled under circumstances entitling them after discharge to compensation, and who are not included in the first class.

To secure Federal vocational education a person must first establish his eligibility under either of the above classes, and which. His disability must be of such a nature as to cause him to need vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of disability, and his physical and mental condition such as to make vocational rehabilitation feasible.

Having established his eligibility, he must next be advised by a skilled vocational adviser as to the occupation for which he should have vocational training. This involves inquiry as to inclination, special aptitude, business, trade, or professional experience, and whether his injuries preclude his continuing his pre-war pursuits. Having obtained the advice of the vocational adviser, the applicant's case is referred to the office of the district wherein he makes his permanent home. The recommendation of this district staff, made after investigation, is sent to the Central Office at Washington, D. C., for final action. If a favorable decision is reached, the applicant is sent to a Receiving Station. There he may be set at certain work, or he may be tried at a variety of work until aptitude in some direction is shown. The pursuits in which training may be had are various; agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation, the professions and so on, farms, offices, manufacturing establishments and industrial shops are open for trial.

Vocational Educational Allotments by United States Government to the States (1920-21) $3,632,177; (1921-22) $4,124,977; (1922-23) $4,619,026. Of the 1920-21 allotment, New York State gets $360,664; New Jersey, $100,012; Connecticut, $39,589; Pennsylvania, $297,369; Illinois, $219,048; Ohio, $184,034; Texas, $145,183; Missouri, $125,269; Massachusetts, $135,214; Indiana, $102,719.

The *Federal Board for Vocational Education* has its headquarters at Washington, D. C. The chairman is the United States Secretary of Labor. The secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce are members of the board. All of the work is centralized there, regional offices being discontinued.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Furuseth, Nat. Hotel, Wash., D. C.; First V. P., Patrick Flynn, 58 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

Established April 22, 1892, and is composed of the following District Unions:

Name of Union.	Date of Organization.	Membership.	Name of Union.	Date of Organization	Membership.
Alaska Fishermen's Union	1902	3,500	Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Great Lakes	1888	3,200
Deep-Sea Fishermen's Union	1913	2,000	Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Pacific	1883	3,000
Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Assn.	1888	10,500	Mar. Firem. & Oilers' U. of B. C.	1917	500
Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic	1915	3,500	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes	1878	3,000
Mar. Cooks & Stew. Assn. of Atl.	1901	3,000	Sailors' Union of Pacific	1885	5,000
Mar. Cooks & Stew. U. of B. Col.	1918	500	United Fishermen of Pacific	1906	600
Mar. Cooks & Stew. U. of Gr. L.	1902	1,700			
Mar. Cooks & Stew. U. of Pacific	1901	2,000			
Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Atlantic	1902	8,000	Total		50,000

Thos. A. Hanson, Secretary-Treasurer, 324 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and International Seafarers' Federation.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT—Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, 1½ Lewis St., Boston; Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, 12 South St., New York; Marine Firemen's Union, 70 South St., New York; Fishermen's Union, 202 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor.)

Kind of Dispute.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Not St't'd	Total
Strikes:														
1916	180	203	289	419	604	340	310	318	247	257	193	147	174	3,681
1917	274	204	308	431	451	313	444	353	340	317	251	184	454	4,324
1918	183	212	300	308	385	289	279	273	197	145	202	239	220	3,232
1919	184	183	175	248	388	303	360	373	377	296	145	94	127	3,253
Lockouts:														
1916	8	3	5	15	13	14	3	8	5	4	4	2	24	108
1917	14	7	10	14	12	10	4	7	9	4	6	12	17	126
1918	8	11	11	11	6	6	6	5	10	...	5	10	16	105
1919	5	7	6	14	25	12	6	10	13	8	6	6	3	121

In 1919, there were nine disturbances in each of which 50,000 or more persons were directly concerned: A general strike in Tacoma and Seattle in February in sympathy with the metal-trades strikers in which 60,000 persons were involved, 65,000 employees in the Chicago stockyards struck in August, 100,000 longshoremen along the Atlantic coast struck in October; 100,000 employees in the shipyards of New York City and vicinity struck in October; 115,000 members of the building trades were locked out in Chicago in July; 125,000 in the building trades in New York City struck in February; 250 000 railroad shop workers struck in August; 367,000 iron and steel workers struck in September, and 435 000 bituminous coal miners struck in November. The total number of persons involved in the 1919 strikes and lockouts was 4,112 507. Many of the larger 1919 strikes occurred in New York City and vicinity where, in addition to those already mentioned, 35,000 waist and dress makers struck in January, 50,000 cloak and suit makers in May, 25,000 shirt makers in July, 50,000 men's clothing workers in October, 16,000 millinery workers in September, 10,000 rag pickers and paper sorters in March, as many paper box makers in August, and as many pressmen in October, 14,000 painters in August, 15,000 shoe workers in February, 15,000 street car men in August, 16,000 marine workers in January, 17,000 harbor workers in March, 18,000 teamsters in October, 20,000 longshoremen in March, 25,000 shipbuilders in November, 40,000 tobacco workers in July and 40,000 tug and ferry men in October. In March, 12,000 woolen operatives struck in Passaic, 24,000 silk workers in Paterson in February and 17,000 again in August, 32,000 textile workers in Lawrence in February, 30,000 in New Bedford in May, and 35,000 in Fall River in December In July 40,000 marine workers along the Atlantic coast struck, 20,000 meat cutters in cities along the Atlantic coast in August and again in October, 12,000 telephone operators in New England in April 15,000 street railway men in Chicago in July, 10,000 building laborers in Chicago in June, followed by 13,000 carpenters in July, 15 000 carpenters in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 17 000 machinists in Toledo in May, 15,000 miners in Illinois in July, 10 000 railroad shopmen in Western Pennsylvania in October, 15,000 steel workers in Pennsylvania in July, 43,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania in September, 10 000 tobacco workers in Philadelphia and 11,000 in Allentown in July, 15,000 in Porto Rico in January, and as many more in Tampa in October, 10,000 men in the building trades in Dallas in June, 28,000 metal workers in Seattle in January and 25,000 workers in the shipyards of San Francisco and vicinity in February and 40,000 more in October

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY MONTHS IN WHICH EACH ENDED.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Not St't'd	Total
Strikes:														
1916	114	129	173	289	330	213	200	213	217	171	151	76	119	2,395
1917	108	92	155	191	214	168	155	153	196	175	120	128	160	2,015
1918	103	123	160	197	258	217	203	203	165	140	113	159	75	2,116
1919	116	105	113	130	214	185	190	228	216	173	139	101	51	1,961
Lockouts:														
1916	3	3	3	3	7	3	...	4	6	2	5	2	12	53
1917	3	2	4	7	9	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	11	58
1918	2	1	6	10	3	5	6	3	5	6	4	4	9	64
1919	2	2	5	8	8	7	5	6	8	8	3	4	2	68

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Result.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			Result.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1917	1918.	1919.
Won by bosses	382	450	624	13	6	18	Not reported	190	188	33	1	21	20
Won by hands	614	610	533	17	15	16							
Compromised	698	668	729	21	17	11	Total	2,015	2,116	1,961	58	64	68
Return pend. arbitra.	131	200	42	6	5	3							

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Duration.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			Duration.	Strikes			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918	1919.	1917.	1918	1919.
Less than 1 day	88	84	25	..	....	....	19 to 21 days	44	67	85	2	2	5
1 day	194	143	73	2	2	....	22 to 24 days	22	37	47	1	....	3
2 days	111	168	64	2	3	1	25 to 28 days	32	33	62	3	2	....
3 days	102	124	74	3	....	....	29 to 31 days	28	55	59	....	2	8
4 days	61	111	73	1	1	....	32 to 35 days	27	27	55	....	....	3
5 days	55	68	65	1	....	1	36 to 42 days	37	37	74	1	1	3
6 days	65	66	39	....	....	....	43 to 49 days	26	34	72	3	1	4
7 days	93	113	57	2	2	2	50 to 63 days	37	40	115	....	8	8
8 days	29	59	66	....	3	1	64 to 77 days	19	46	66	3	....	2
9 days	29	38	32	2	....	....	78 to 91 days	11	45	52	1	....	3
10 days	42	54	49	1	....	2	92 to 199 days	51	28	137	4	2	7
11 days	24	24	27	....	....	....	Over 200 days	9	23	18	....	....	3
12 days	39	25	23	....	1	1	Not reported	614	483	279	24	28	9
13 days	13	17	29	....	....	....							
14 days	39	47	39	1	2	....	Total	2,015	2,116	1,961	58	64	68
15 to 18 days	74	84	105	1	4	1							

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY STATES AND SECTIONS

State or Section.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Alabama	17	13	15	3	....	1
Alaska	5	2	3	....	1	....
Arizona	20	3	7	....	1	....
Arkansas	36	11	6	....	....	....
California	105	92	89	7	2	6
Canal Zone	....	....	1	....	....	....
Colorado	46	29	30	2	3	1
Connecticut	178	90	120	....	2	3
Delaware	17	14	5	....	....	....
District of Columbia	14	13	8	....	....	1
Florida	14	18	28	2	2	....
Georgia	26	37	31	2	3	4
Hawaii	1	1	....	....	....	....
Idaho	32	10	16	....	....	....
Illinois	276	237	252	6	11	10
Indiana	65	68	91	8	8	9
Iowa	63	39	50	2	2	6
Kansas	51	40	14	2	1	1
Kentucky	37	17	25	1	2	....
Louisiana	39	16	28	....	....	2
Maine	40	36	36	....	....	2
Maryland	56	69	32	3	1	....
Massachusetts	342	341	376	11	4	6
Michigan	62	59	79	2	1	....
Minnesota	52	40	49	1	....	1
Mississippi	13	4	2	....	1	....
Missouri	117	100	63	5	5	2
Montana	74	32	19	3	1	2
Nebraska	27	11	17	1	....	....
Nevada	2	6	4	....	....	....
New Hampshire	20	17	32	....	....	1
New Jersey	219	138	171	8	....	1
New Mexico	4	2	....	....	....	....
New York	696	668	515	15	21	7
North Carolina	7	12	19	....	1	3
North Dakota	2	3	....	....	....	....
Ohio	265	188	214	14	9	8
Oklahoma	33	17	26	2	2	2
Oregon	57	18	32	1	....	1
Pennsylvania	481	304	265	13	7	10
Porto Rico	6	5	3	....	....	....
Rhode Island	102	53	74	2	....	1
South Carolina	7	3	6	....	....	....
South Dakota	2	3	3	1	....	....
Tennessee	40	22	34	2	3	8
Texas	56	37	51	....	3	1
Utah	21	12	20	....	2	2
Vermont	5	9	12	....	....	....
Virginia	34	36	24	1	1	2
Washington	290	126	78	4	2	....
West Virginia	64	49	56	....	1	4
Wisconsin	55	52	71	2	2	7
Wyoming	2	5	3	....	....	....
Interstate	25	4	21	....	....	....
Total	4,324	3,232	3,253	126	105	121
No. of the Ohio and east of the Miss.	2,971	2,400	2,412	85	66	72
South of the Ohio and east of the Miss	304	233	248	11	11	20
West of the Miss.	1,046	599	591	30	25	29

CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE STRIKES OCCURRED

City.	Strikes.			City.	Strikes.			City.	Strikes.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.
Baltimore	36	45	22	Holyoke, Mass.	9	17	16	Rochester, N. Y.	27	35	11
Boston	86	66	96	Jersey City	24	7	24	San Francisco	37	39	33
Bridgeport, Conn.	30	13	22	Kansas City	36	20	16	St. Louis	53	70	36
Buffalo	28	24	19	Milwaukee	14	11	25	Seattle, Wash.	49	28	13
Chicago	123	100	124	Newark, N. J.	50	36	30	Springfield, Mass.	27	12	20
Cincinnati	33	26	36	New Orleans	23	15	25	Toledo, Ohio	16	27	24
Cleveland	76	39	47	New York	481	484	360	Trenton, N. J.	15	11	4
Denver	26	19	22	Paterson, N. J.	27	20	15	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	25	8	4
Detroit	19	18	37	Philadelphia	89	80	69	Worcester, Mass.	12	11	27
Fall River	13	18	28	Pittsburgh	37	19	17	Youngstown, Ohio.	1	5	13
Hartford	21	8	15	Providence, R. I.	46	13	30				

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY SEXES.

Sex.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Males	3,513	2,380	2,599	99	76	70
Females	159	87	86	....	3	1
Males and females	184	263	478	6	11	21
Not reported	469	502	90	21	15	29
Total	4,324	3,232	3,253	126	105	121

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Matter of Dispute.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Increase of wages	1,554	1,378	999	17	14	24
Decrease of wages	34	31	80	2	2	3
Nonpaym't of wages	17	31	9	1	....	....
Increase of hours	18	6	8	....	....	....
Decrease of hours	127	79	106	5	....	8
Inc. wages, dec. hours	374	251	554	4	2	9
Recognition of union	275	188	366	39	35	31
Recog. and wages	149	95	127	5	2	5
Recog. and hours	27	18	19	1	....	....
Recog., wages, hours	56	66	178	....	....	7
General conditions	100	59	65	4	2	....
Conditions and wages	70	52	54	1	2	1
Conditions and hours	17	2	5	1	....	....
Cond., wages, hours	26	8	37	....	....	....
Cond. and recog.	13	7	14	....	....	....
Dis. fr'm'n dem'd'd.	37	54	15	1	....	....
Dis. of employees	204	138	141	3	....	....
Emp. nonun'n men	76	62	....	1	....	....
In reg. to aggreement	80	42	33	3	1	4
New agreement	22	4	36	2	....	....
Sympathy	70	31	100	1	1	....
Jurisdiction	21	16	15	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	183	172	91	5	9	15
Not reported	774	436	201	30	35	13
Total	4,324	3,232	3,253	126	105	121

COST OF STRIKES.

Strikes in the United States in 1919 cost employees over $800,000,000. It is estimated by the Government, and inflicted on capital a loss of $1,300,000,000. The railway strike cost the roads over $300,000,000, in earnings. The American Federation of Labor paid $418,000 in benefits in the steel strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY CLASSIFIED NO. OF PERSONS INVOLVED.

No. Persons Invol.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			No. Persons Invol.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
1 to 10	164	143	158	7	9	7	501 to 1,000	193	139	202	1	2	10
11 to 25	295	266	250	8	11	9	1,001 to 10,000	219	200	312	4	4	9
26 to 50	341	328	310	9	9	13	Over 10,000	67	16	53	1	1	1
51 to 100	358	344	357	3	13	13	Not reported	2,045	1,152	845	80	34	27
101 to 250	358	369	436	10	13	19							
251 to 500	284	275	328	3	9	13	Total	4,324	3,232	3,253	126	105	121

STRIKES IN THE LEADING INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			Industry.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Building trades	447	416	424	21	16	18	Mining	418	184	170	2	5	2
Clothing industries	483	416	304	12	18	7	Paper manufact'g	39	55	41	1	....	3
Furniture industry	40	25	44	3	1	3	Printing and pub.	40	39	58	3	4	9
Iron and steel	56	72	67	....	2	8	Shipbuilding	103	136	101	....	3	1
Leather workers	19	15	27	....	1	5	Stonework	26	14	13	....	....	....
Lumber industry	295	75	39	4	1	2	Textile industry	242	209	258	5	3	9
Meat cutting	38	39	67	2	....	2	Tobacco	45	47	54	2	2	2
Metal trades	513	439	527	31	23	29	Transportation	342	226	331	1	1	3

STRIKES IN INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			Occupation.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Bakers	92	41	63	13	4	7	Longshoremen	61	33	37	....	....	1
Boiler makers	43	28	29	1	....	....	Machinists	198	205	195	13	7	16
Boot and shoe work.	37	48	49	1	2	3	Metal polishers	23	24	55	6	1	6
Brewery workers	22	27	20	....	....	2	Miners, coal	350	156	143	2	5	2
Brickm'k's, clay wor.	9	5	16	....	....	1	Molders	161	109	167	5	6	5
Building laborers, hodcarriers	72	27	18	2	....	....	Painters, paper hang.	41	58	75	4	1	3
Carpenters	98	76	84	3	3	1	Plumb. and steam fit.	53	71	53	4	3	1
Freight handlers	59	24	5	....	....	....	Rubber workers	17	15	13	....	1	1
Glassworkers	20	13	8	2	....	....	Sheet-metal workers.	32	45	17	2	....	....
Hat and cap makers and fur workers	50	31	36	3	....	....	Street railway emp.	118	117	105	1	....	1
Inside waremen	33	45	29	2	4	1	Structural-iron work.	15	19	12	....	....	1
							Tailors	53	48	66	1	1	2
							Teamsters	164	129	88	6	2	....

In 1919 the total duration of these strikes was 57,885 days, and of the lockouts 2,215 days, the average duration of the former being thirty-four days and of the latter thirty-eight days. In 1918 the total duration of these strikes was 28,779 days and of the lockouts 1,116 days, the average duration of the former being eighteen days and of the latter thirty-one days. In 1917 the total duration of these strikes was 25,077 days and of the lockouts 1,904 days, the average of the former being eighteen days and of the latter fifty-six days. In 1916 the total duration of the strikes was 46,305 days and of the lockouts 3,375 days, an average of twenty-two days and sixty-four days, respectively.

Included in the above table as "not reported" are eighty-one strikes and two lockouts in 1919, 127 strikes and four lockouts in 1918, and 200 strikes and three lockouts in 1917, designated in the reports as "short," but their exact duration not being given.

In addition, there were, in 1919, 175 strikes and thirteen lockouts; in 1918, seventy-nine strikes and eight lockouts, and in 1917, ninety-five strikes and one lockout in which the places of the employees were filled very soon after the strike occurred, and the work became normal in a few days, but the Bureau has no record that these disturbances were ever formally settled.

In 1919, the number of unauthorized strikes of which the Bureau has information was 125, involving 1,053,256 strikers. In 1918 the number was fifty-eight and in 1917, seventy-two. Between April 6, 1917, the date of entrance into the war, and November 11, 1918, the date of signing the armistice, 6,205 strikes and lockouts occurred.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Executive Council—President, Samuel Gompers; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, 25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fourth Vice-President, William Green, 1102-8 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, W. D. Mahon, 104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.; Sixth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Seventh Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, 6111 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

In the Federation are 111 national and international unions, representing 34,000 local unions, 5 departments, 46 State branches, 801 city centrals, and 823 local trade and Federal labor unions.

The building trades, metal trades, mining, railroad and union label trades departments are all at Washington.

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President, Warren S. Stone, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, W. S. Carter, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, A. E. King, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, C. E. Whitney, The Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

STATE BRANCHES, A. F. OF L.

State branches and central bodies of the A. F. of L. are maintained for legislative and educational purposes, and they have no power to call strikes or negotiate wages or working conditions. Following are the chief officers of the State branches:

Alabama. Lewis Bowen, Birmingham.
Arizona. Thos. A. French, Phoenix.
Arkansas. L. H. Moore, Fifth and Scott streets, Little Rock.
California. Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.
Colorado. Ed Anderson, Denver.
Connecticut. I. M. Ornburn, 215 Meadow street, New Haven.
Florida. W. P. Mooty, Miami.
Georgia. J. A. McCann, Savannah.
Idaho. Al Reynolds, Labor Temple, Boisé.
Illinois. Victor A. Olander, 164-166 West Washington street, Chicago.
Indiana. Adolph J. Fritz, 29 South Delaware street, Indianapolis.
Iowa. Earl C. Willey, Sioux City.
Kansas. Charles Hamlin, Pittsburgh.
Kentucky. Peter J. Campbell, Louisville.
Louisiana. Ernest H. Zwally, Shreveport.
Maine. H. B. Brawn, Augusta.
Maryland-District of Columbia. Newton A. James, 606 Fifth street Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts. Martin T. Joyce, Old South Building, Boston.
Michigan. John J. Scannell, Detroit.
Minnesota. George W. Lawson, 75 West Seventh street, St. Paul.
Mississippi. Jos. W. Jones, Meridian.
Missouri. F. W. Brand, Roth Bldg., St. Joseph.
Montana. J. T. Taylor, Helena.
Nebraska. Frank M. Coffey, Labor Bureau, State Capitol, Lincoln.
New Hampshire. Chas. H. Bean, Jr., Franklin.
New Jersey. Henry F. Hilfers, 68 South Orange avenue, Newark.
New Mexico. Jos. J. Votew, 113 West Lead avenue, Albuquerque.
New York. Edw. A. Bates, Jones Building, Utica.
North Carolina. C. G. Worley, Asheville.
North Dakota. N. M. Aune, Grand Forks.
Ohio. Thomas J. Donnelly, Columbus Savings and Trust Building, Columbus.
Oklahoma. Geo. B. Johnson, Oklahoma City.
Oregon. W. E. Kinsey, Portland.
Pennsylvania. C. F. Quinn, Commonwealth Trust Company Building, Harrisburg.
Porto Rico. Free Federation of Workingmen. Rafael Alonso, San Juan.
Rhode Island. Lawrence A. Grace, 268 Weybosset street, Providence.
South Carolina. John L. Davis, Columbia.
Tennessee. W. C. Birthwright, 316 Third avenue north, Nashville.
Texas. Rob't McKinley, Temple.
Utah. A. E. Harvey, Salt Lake City.
Vermont. Alexander Ironside, 33 Ayers street, Barre.
Virginia. J. Gribben, Newport News.
Washington. L. W. Buck, Seattle.
West Virginia. James L. Pauley, 610 Ohio avenue, Charleston.
Wisconsin. J. J. Handley, 207 Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
Wyoming. William A. James, Mine Workers' Building, Cheyenne.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

Officers of the Grand Division—L. E. Sheppard, President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. B. Garretson, Advisory Counselor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; S. N. Berry, Senior Vice-President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, General Secretary and Treasurer, Cedar Rapids Iowa; E. P. Curtis, Vice-President, Crystal City, Tex.; W. M. Clark, Vice-President, 6111 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Turner, Vice-President, 2833 Eads Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; M. C. Carey, Vice-President, Apt. 30, Algonquin, Port Huron, Mich.; J. A. Phillips, Vice-President 1332a Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Larisey, Vice-President, 4 Liberty Street, Charleston, S. C.; J. T. Hughes, Vice-President, 1157 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; F. H. Nemitz, Argonaut Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Elkins, Grand Inside Sentinel, 3915 De Tonty, St. Louis Mo.; W. P. Sheahan, Grand Outside Sentinel, Commercial Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Trustees—J. D. Condit, Chairman, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Mooney, 3532 N. Gratz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Anderson, 237 S. Chautauqua Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

Insurance Committee—C. E. Bishop, Chairman, 307 N. Walnut Street, Danville, Ill.; H. S. Hopkins Vice-Chairman, 43 High Street, Skowhegan, Me.; M. J. Land, 212 N. Irvine Street, Cartersville, Ga.

The order was organized, July 6, 1869, and on Sept. 1, 1920, it had 54,344 members.

GRAND LODGE OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

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BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

(Headquarters, Cleveland, Ohio)

Grand Chief Engineer—Warren S. Stone. *First Grand Engineer*—W. B. Prenter. *Second Grand Engineer and Editor of Engineers' Journal*—C. H. Salmons. *President Insurance Department*—W. E. Futch, Cleveland.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized in 1863, and has 84,000 members.

The Brotherhood is an international organization, and has 887 sub-divisions in the United States and Canada.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers owns it own fourteen-story office building in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where the international headquarters is maintained.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened for business in November, 1920, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank, for which they received a charter from the Comptroller of the Currency.

The organization also maintains its own Insurance Department, of which department the following are the officers in charge: W. E. Futch, President; C. E. Richards, Secretary-Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—S. J. Lowell, Fredonia, N. Y. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Washington, D. C., Office, 303 Seventh Street, N. W., T. C. Atkeson in charge.

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Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.
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Missouri, Miss Lulu Fuqua, Hannibal.
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TRADE UNIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY (1920) 7,500,000, including: Metal workers, 1,600,000; Agricultural workers, 650,000; factory workers, 600,000; transport workers, 540,000; Textile workers, 450,000; building trades, 430,430; mine workers, 400,000; railway men, 400,000; woodworkers, 370,000; salaried employees, 367,000; municipal workers, 269,915; tailors, 136,000.

Great Britain (1919) 5,436,000, including: Mining, quarrying, 890,000; railways, 535,000; other transport, 335,000; iron and steel, 140,000; engineering and foundry, 556,000; shipyards, 170,000; building, woodworking, 280,000; printing and paper, 100,000; cotton textiles, 350,000; other textiles, 140,000; boot, shoe, leather, 100,000; clothing, 95,000; food trades, 40,000; distributing trades, 170,000; agriculture, 80,000; clerks and agents, 65,000; government employees, 200,000; general labor, 970,000; women workers, 60,000; miscellaneous trades, 160,000.

Austria (1919) 378,000 paying members in Fed. of Trade Unions.

Netherlands (1919) 373,000, including: National Federation of Trade Unions, 191,000; Roman Catholic Federation of Trade Unions, 92,000; Evangelical Federation of Trade Unions, 46,000; National Labor Secretariat, 34,000; Non-partisan Federation of Trade Unions, 34,000. The Dutch Federation of Trade Unions (1920) reported 248,000 members, including many of above.

Czecho-Slovakia (1919) 500,000, of which 98,000 were women. In the list are: metal workers, 95,000; agriculture, 90,000; miners, 50,000; railroad. 42,000; unskilled, 36,000; textile, 30,000; building trades, 12,000; woodworkers, 15,000; glass workers, 13,000.

Denmark (1920) 360,000, of which 277,000 were affiliated with the Danish Trade Union Association. The general workers union gained most in 1919.

Switzerland (1919) 210,000, affiliated with the Central Association.

Hungary (1919) 500,000. Many of the trade unions, alleged to be radical, were dissolved by Bela Kun, and their reorganization under the succeeding administration has been slow.

Australia (1920) 582,000, including: rail, 75,000; shipping, 50,000; agriculture, 44,000; metal workers, 47,000; food, drink, tobacco, 41,000; building, 36,000; mines and quarries, 36,000; clothing, 30,000.

CANADIAN LABOR TROUBLES IN 1919.

There were 298 disputes in labor in Canada in 1919, involving 138,988 employees, who thereby lost 3,942,189 working days. By chief industries, the employees affected were: Metals, machinery, and conveyances, 70,268; mines, 12,196; building, 10,779; clothing, 7,539; foods, liquors, and tobacco, 6,268; transport, 14,400. The first named class lost 1,993,704 working days; mines, 714,340; building, 287,146; textiles, 210,263; lumbering, 100,785 days.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

(Data by the United States Department of Labor.)

Certain of the early co-operative schemes were linked up with some visionary theory doomed to failure; others were failures almost from the start, as in aiming at the abolition of profits they sold at cost and were thus unable to make a financial success of the venture. This was the fate of the stores established by the Workingmen's Protective Union the middle of the last century. At the close of the Civil War the movement was taken up, officially, by the labor unions, but as the stores did not hold to the Rochdale principles and were only buying agencies, the movement lost vitality. The Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of Labor organized productive and distributive organizations on a large scale, but while the co-operative principle was held to by the leaders, the majority saw only the immediate material benefits, the stores becoming commission houses, and in time the movement was merged in the modern labor movement of strikes and legislation. Farmers' creameries have followed co-operative lines more closely than have the farmers' elevators. It is estimated there are 2,000 cheese factories and 3,000 co-operative creameries in the United States. Co-operative live-stock selling associations are numerous, and Wisconsin has at least 130. Co-operative meat-packing plants are increasing. A good deal has been done in the marketing of fruit co-operatively, there being more than a thousand fruit growers' associations throughout the country.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of England manufactures and packs. It has wheat lands in Canada and Great Britain. In Great Britain (1919) there were 105 societies, with 82,000 members.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS—*Continued.*

In Russia, the first co-operative society was organized in 1865. In 1918 there were over 50,000 organizations in agriculture, and they did a year's business of $5,150,000,000.

Denmark's Co-operative Wholesale Society, in 1918, comprised 1,604 associations; the output in 1917 was valued at $21,863,917.

France has over 1,130,000 members in the co-operative societies, and their sales in 1918 exceeded $108,000,000.

Hungary (1916) had 6,072 societies, chiefly among the upper classes.

In Germany there were (1918) 37,284 such societies, with over 5,000,000 members. The 1920 members were about 3,000,000. The 1918 sales were valued at $200,000,000.

India (1915) had 17,327 societies, with 824,469 members and $29,000,000 capital.

Italy has over 7,000 societies, averaging 150 members each. They work over 110,000 acres of land.

Holland has over 3,000 organizations. They also class themselves as labor societies and trade unions.

In Norway (1918) there were 235 societies, with 68,000 members.

Roumania (1916) had 810 societies, with 52,000 members.

Sweden (1919) had 920 societies, with 370,324 members; sales in 1919 totalled $17,000,000.

Belgium (1912) had 205 societies, with 171,000 members.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

(By the President, Gilbert B. Grosvenor.)

FOUNDED in 1889, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the National Geographic Society has filled such an important rôle in the encouragement of science and its application to the needs of mankind that its membership now exceeds 750,000. In the promotion of its work of increasing geographic knowledge the society pioneered in the study of Alaska and the encouragement of the opening up of that territory; supported Peary in his Polar work; investigated the problems of vulcanism and seismology at Mont Pelée, Messina and in Alaska; explored the ruins of the Inca country of the high Andes, unearthing its Holy City, Machu Picchu, and the staircase farms of the Incas, which far eclipse the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; studied the history of the Ice Age, as exemplified in the glaciers of Alaska; discovered the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes.

In its recognition of the services to mankind of those who labor to push back the horizons of geography, the society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal to Peary for his furthest north in 1906; to Amundsen for achieving the Northwest Passage and locating the North Magnetic Pole; to Gilbert for his physiographic researches; to Shackleton for his Antarctic explorations; and to Stefansson for his discovery of a hundred thousand square miles of territory in the Canadian Arctic. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary and Amundsen for their attainment of the North and South Poles respectively; and to Gen. George W. Goethals in recognition of his service to the world in the building of the Panama Canal. In its work of diffusing geographic knowledge the society relies principally on its leading publication, the National Geographic Magazine. This magazine contains some 1,400 pages of text and illustrations in the twelve numbers of each year. Some of these numbers are monographic, and have become the recognized handbook on the subjects with which they deal—like Nelson's Larger and Smaller Mammals of North America, McCandless and Grosvenor's Flag Number, Baynes and Fuertes's Dog Number, and Wyllie's Romance of Military Insignia.

Through the columns of more than 500 leading American daily newspapers and the large plate-matter syndicates, the society's geographic news bulletins are reaching into more than half the homes of the United States. These bulletins are furnished gratis to the press, and through them the society is able to interpret the geographic and historical backgrounds that give significance to the news despatches from every corner of the globe. The United States Bureau of Education, in its promotion of the intelligent study of current events in the schools of the country, is co-operating with the society in placing illustrated editions of these bulletins in the hands of the teachers of the United States. Many State Superintendents have requested that they be furnished to every teacher in their jurisdiction.

A further educational activity undertaken by the society in recent months is its Pictorial Geography. By means of a continuing series of loose leaf geographic text and pictures, prepared in recognition of the fact that the average map and the technical phraseology of geographies means little to children, the society is aiming to bring them mental pictures of busy places, living peoples and beautiful landscapes, and to portray to them nature's moods and processes in terms they understand and forms they enjoy. Another activity of the society in the diffusion of geographic knowledge is the publicaiton of books, maps and monographs on subjects of first interest. Its map of the war zone in France was readily used by American officers at home and abroad; and the War Department has adopted its map of Mexico as the base for the army's military map of that turbulent country. In 1917 the society appropriated $20,000 and in 1920 $13,500 out of its reserve fund, the money necessary to save from destruction the privately owned "Big Trees" in Sequoia National Park, California, and had the ground they occupy deeded in perpetuity to the United States for the benefit of posterity.

For a review of the society's scientific work during 1920 reference is made to the article on "Scientific Progress in 1920," elsewhere in this Almanac. The officers and editorial staff are: *President and Editor*—Gilbert Grosvenor. *Vice-President*—Henry White. *Vice-Director and Associate Editor*—John Oliver La Gorce. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Associate Secretary*—George W. Hitchison. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson. *Assistant Editor*—William J. Showalter. *Assistant Editor*—Ralph A. Graves. *Chief of School Service*—J. L. Burrall.

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

ACCORDING to N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual and Directory for 1919, the number of daily and weekly newspapers in the United States and dependencies was:

STATE.	Daily	Wkly	STATE.	Daily	Wkly	STATE.	Daily	Wkly	STATE.	Daily	Wkly
Alabama....	23	163	Indiana.....	131	418	Nevada.....	10	27	Rhode Is....	11	23
Alaska.....	10	15	Iowa.....	52	678	N. Hamp...	13	71	S. Carolina..	17	100
Arizona.....	20	53	Kansas.....	69	567	New Jersey..	35	280	S. Dakota...	19	343
Arkansas...	31	242	Kentucky...	30	190	New Mexico.	8	93	Tennessee...	18	206
California...	164	539	Louisiana...	19	136	New York..	216	994	Texas.....	108	731
Colorado....	40	301	Maine.....	12	77	N. Carolina.	32	185	Utah.....	8	88
Connecticut.	36	75	Maryland...	17	105	N. Dakota..	19	344	Vermont....	10	76
Delaware...	3	28	Mass.....	91	359	Ohio.....	167	626	Virginia....	34	146
Dist. of Col.	7	24	Michigan...	67	487	Oklahoma...	56	427	Virgin Is....	4	1
Florida.....	33	150	Minnesota..	46	624	Oregon.....	31	199	Washington.	36	263
Georgia.....	28	225	Mississippi..	15	163	Pennsyl'nia..	197	715	W. Virginia.	32	148
Hawaii.....	9	14	Missouri....	76	656	Philippines..	23	5	Wisconsin...	56	483
Idaho.....	12	133	Montana...	18	238	Porto Rico..	11	12	Wyoming...	8	77
Illinois.....	164	932	Nebraska...	26	516						

Total number—daily, 2,562; weekly, 15,735; tri-weekly, 79; semi-weekly, 522; fortnightly, 66; semi-monthly, 304; monthly, 3,297; bi-monthly, 111; quarterly, 360; miscellaneous, 38; grand total, 23,074.

Aggregate circulation—evening, 21,600,000; morning, 12,763,000; Sunday, 17,233,000.

There are over 60,000 newspapers published in the world.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

(Prepared by that Organization.)

National Headquarters, 122 West 14th Street, New York City.

IN 1920 the United States branch of the movement underwent a thorough reorganization. Three territories were created, with headquarters respectively in New York, Chicago and San Francisco—Commissioner Thomas Estill being placed in charge of the Eastern Territory, with Col. Richard Holz as Chief Secretary; Commissioner William Peart in charge of the Midwest Territory, with Col. Sidney Gauntlett as his Chief Secretary, and Lieut.-Commissioner Adam Gifford in charge of the Western Territory, with Col. William Turner as Chief Secretary. Separate editions of the War Cry were published in each territory. Commander Evangeline Booth remains in general charge of the work in the entire country.

International officials—William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the founder of the Salvation Army, is General of the entire organization, the international headquarters being in London, England. His wife, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, has charge of the work in the British Isles. Next in rank comes Commissioner Edward J. Higgins, Chief of the Staff, who some years ago was Chief Secretary for the work in the United States of America.

U. S. STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1919.

FIELD WORK.	East.	West.
Corps and outposts	503	460
Officers and cadets	1,890	1,150
Hotels: Men	34	21
Women	2	.....
Young women's board. homes	1	2
Accommodation	2,051	3,272
Beds supplied	703,323	795,564
Meals supplied	58,405	312,929
Industrial homes	55	29
Accommodation	1,517	654
Men admitted	5,138	1,517
Men passed out	4,983	1,469
Meals supplied	1,066,432	418,777
Beds supplied	370,271	147,871
Slum posts and nurseries	7	4
Hours spent in active service	106,356	10,221
Families visited	6,125	4,250
Children sheltered	47,982	.....
Rescue homes, maternity hosp's.	14	12
Accommodation	905	520
Girls admitted	1,226	1,088
Girls passed out	1,167	984
Meals supplied	663,993	643,335
Beds supplied	212,914	223,203
Children admitted	933	1,058
Children passed out	890	1,051
Women in home end of year	318	330
Children in home end of year	288	405
Children's homes	2	1
Accommodation	190	250
Beds supplied	60,462	69,567
Meals supplied	185,787	208,761
Prison work: Prisoners assisted on discharge	2,614	229
Situations found	61	8
Christmas dinners (1918)	126,704	75,056
Children given Christmas toys (1918)	49,075	22,249
Thanksgiving dinners (1918)	15,432	1,034
Persons afforded temporary relief outside industrial homes and hotels	425,638	283,713
Mothers given summer outings	3,451	1,526
Children given summer outings	27,490	5,876
Men found employment outside own institutions	20,828	25,762
Women found employment outside own institutions	11,556	5,231
Meals given outs'e own instit's	175,306	119,150
Beds given outs'e own institut's	51,141	46,127
Pounds of ice distributed	54,126	261,787
Pounds of coal distributed	1,172,933	459,694

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS, DEC., 1918

Countries and colonies occupied	66
Languages in which salvation is preached	40
Corps and outposts	10,591
Social institutions	1,246
Day schools	722
Naval and military homes	24
Officers and cadets (including social)	17,476
Officers and cadets engaged in social work	3,124
Persons without rank employed wholly in S. A. work	6,238
Local officers (senior and junior)	68,676
Bandsmen (senior)	25,626
Bandsmen (junior)	5,763
Songsters	25,086
Corps cadets	16,901
Periodicals issued	76
Total copies per issue	1,210,194
Social statistics: Food depots (separate)	7
Shelters and food depots (men)	90
Shelters and food depots (women)	10
Hotels for working men	142
Hotels for working women	24
Total	273
Total accommodation	24,925
Beds supplied during year	6,474,316
Meals supplied during year	17,437,292
Men's industrial institutions: Homes	125
Elevators	9
Woodyards	21
Workshops	34
Total	189
Accommodation	7,100
Men supplied with work during year (temporary and permanent)	65,717
Labor bureaus: Branches	120
Applications during year	82,475
Situations found during year	75,730
Prison-gate work: Homes	20
Accommodation	633
Ex-criminals received during year	2,041
Number passed out satisfactory	1,543
Inebriates' homes: Branches	9
Accommodation	316
Children's homes: Branches	75
Accommodation	3,305
Creches	33
Industrial schools	26
Accommodation	1,362
Rescue homes: Branches	117
Accommodation	3,824
Women received during year	6,277
Passed out satisfactory	5,697
Maternity homes: Branches	33
Accommodation	967
Farms and colonies	32
Slum posts	172
Other social institutions	147
Total number of social institutions	1,246
Total number of officers and cadets engaged in social work	3,124

OATH OF THE ATHENIAN YOUTH.

We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	No. and Centr. Am.	South America.	Australasia.	Total.
Roman Catholics	195,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	37,000,000	35,000,000	8,000,000	288,000,000
Eastern Catholics	99,000,000	17,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	121,000,000
Protestants	96,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	43,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	167,000,000
Total Christians	390,000,000	37,000,000	19,000,000	81,000,000	36,000,000	13,000,000	576,000,000
Jews	10,892,000	357,000	360,000	3,530,000	114,000	19,000	14,972,000
Mohammedans	4,000,000	145,000,000	52,000,000	25,000	15,000	26,000,000	227,040,000
Buddhists	1,000	140,000,000	15,000	1,000	5,000	25,000	140,047,000
Hindus	2,000	215,000,000	325,000	50,000	100,000	35,000	215,512,000
Confuci. and Taoists	15,000	310,000,000	40,000	120,000	15,000	725,000	310,925,000
Shintoists	1,000	25,000,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	25,015,000
Animists	2,000	43,000,000	99,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	18,000,000	161,272,000
Misc	2,000,000	10,000,000	200,000	9,000,000	25,000	150,000	21,375,000
Total non-Christian	16,913,000	888,357,000	151,962,000	12,747,000	1,529,000	44,960,000	1116158000
	406,913,000	925,357,000	170,962,000	93,747,000	37,529,000	57,960,000	1692158000

WORLD TOTALS, PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONAL MEMBERSHIP.

Church of England—England, Wales, 2,400,000; Ireland, 576,000; Scotland, 56,000; rest of world, 3,000,000.
Methodists—U. S. and Canada, 7,600,000; British Isles, 1,300,000; elsewhere, 3,000,000.
Presbyterians—U. S. and Canada, 3,700,000; British Isles, 1,933,000; elsewhere, 3,000,000.
Baptists—U. S. and Canada, 7,600,000; British Isles, 408,000; elsewhere, 1,000,000.
Congregationalists—U. S. and Canada, 900,000; British Isles, 490,000; elsewhere, 700,000.
Lutherans—U. S. and Can., 2,500,000; Ger., 42,000,000; Scand., 11,000,000; elsewhere, 8,000,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1919, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

Diocese.	Clergy.	Churches	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Pop'lat'n	Diocese.	Clergy.	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Pop'lat'n
Baltimore	600	224	30,012	273,200	Indianapolis	255	198	19,679	135,547
Boston	864	294	72,346	900,000	Kansas City	136	111	7,873	72,500
Chicago	936	352	124,287	1,150,000	La Crosse	240	232	11,786	118,500
Cincinnati	391	219	33,960	210,000	Lafayette	74	79	3,919	158,715
Dubuque	263	233	14,979	111,500	Lead	67	148	805	28,153
Milwaukee	441	299	37,389	274,329	Leavenworth	169	125	9,000	62,000
New Orleans	253	214	18,070	426,338	Lincoln	100	138	2,999	36,485
New York	1,110	391	93,692	1,325,000	Little Rock	88	104	3,438	23,192
Oregon City	155	114	7,100	60,000	Louisville	213	169	14,402	119,682
Philadelphia	808	338	95,336	711,293	Manchester	144	111	17,147	135,712
St. Louis	578	317	37,041	125,692	Marquette	98	136	8,311	93,113
St. Paul	349	273	25,413	365,000	Mobile	134	109	6,499	47,629
San Francisco	410	209	15,282	359,037	Monte'y-L. Angeles	248	237	9,724	190,000
Santa Fe	80	356	4,041	141,573	Nashville	53	58	4,231	25,000
Albany	272	185	22,988	210,000	Natchez	51	111	5,639	30,792
Alexandria	39	79	2,681	42,433	Newark	569	242	63,862	542,337
Alton	202	160	10,762	87,000	Ogdensburg	160	156	4,250	100,337
Altoona	148	110	11,369	123,756	Oklahoma	103	154	5,980	47,373
Baker City	25	53	1,037	6,819	Omaha	205	156	9,994	75,186
Belleville	132	134	10,699	70,865	Peoria	226	236	14,509	116,553
Bismarck	74	152	2,610	37,000	Pittsburgh	603	356	67,596	560,000
Boisé	54	104	1,525	18,253	Portland	153	156	17,100	523,225
Brooklyn	566	237	74,583	803,415	Providence	265	115	20,400	276,219
Buffalo	455	238	41,538	341,251	Richmond	70	94	4,868	42,800
Burlington	102	96	7,743	92,692	Rochester	218	152	24,268	172,643
Charleston	27	36	1,048	10,000	Rockford	115	101	6,205	58,527
Cheyenne	28	53	485	20,000	Sacramento	70	107	2,396	55,079
Cleveland	402	234	53,495	441,275	St. Augustine	50	77	3,949	50,913
Columbus	179	142	13,844	104,769	St. Cloud	150	134	6,989	62,694
Concordia	96	95	4,557	34,386	St. Joseph	98	98	3,776	44,102
Corpus Christi	45	113	3,301	91,977	Salt Lake	19	32	342	12,175
Covington	93	82	7,880	60,000	San Antonio	160	178	9,076	146,452
Crookston	49	79	1,339	27,621	Savannah	65	58	3,866	19,829
Dallas	94	117	6,926	37,027	Scranton	304	235	23,000	275,145
Davenport	137	123	6,957	51,253	Seattle	138	141	5,532	80,000
Denver	181	232	8,207	112,637	Sioux City	140	113	9,150	64,724
Des Moines	81	88	2,759	35,212	Sioux Falls	137	192	4,780	65,950
Detroit	343	254	57,700	501,519	Spokane	87	96	2,211	26,339
Duluth	72	96	4,077	63,885	Springfield	377	213	34,061	332,750
El Paso	65	92	2,983	108,290	Superior	92	150	4,981	55,131
Erie	181	163	12,297	114,695	Syracuse	156	135	15,285	151,463
Fall River	168	97	13,090	173,116	Toledo	174	121	18,050	121,039
Fargo	113	173	2,112	69,871	Trenton	228	199	19,662	205,027
Ft. Wayne	306	174	23,730	145,190	Tucson	68	97	2,458	50,000
Galveston	110	127	5,775	85,000	Wheeling	112	116	4,315	61,000
Grand Island	50	89	1,649	20,517	Wichita	106	149	4,071	37,848
Grand Rapids	164	221	19,812	146,155	Wilmington	59	50	4,716	35,000
Great Falls	56	124	1,570	33,000	Winona	120	123	7,163	68,800
Green Bay	235	241	19,182	149,675	North Carolina	43	62	926	8,100
Harrisburg	123	97	12,600	85,000	Ruthenian-Greek	153	227	12,951	500,000
Hartford	425	247	41,615	519,886					
Helena	91	94	7,560	75,079	Total	21,019	16,181	1,701,213	17,735,553

Italic dioceses are archdioceses. Cardinals, 2; archbishops, 16; bishops, 94; secular clergy, 15,389; religious clergy, 5,630; total clergy, 21,129; churches with resident priests, 10,608; missions with churches, 5,573; total churches, 16,181; seminaries, 110; seminary students 8,941; colleges for boys, 211; academies for girls, 700; parishes with schools, 5,852; orphan asylums, 296; orphans, 45,687; homes for the aged, 121.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

AT the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF, BENEDICT XV., Giacomo della Chiesa, born at Genoa, Italy, November 21, 1854; made Archbishop of Bologna, December 18, 1907; Cardinal, May 25, 1914; elected Pope, as successor of Pius X., September 3, 1914, crowned September 6, 1914. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

NOTE—The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Palestrina, Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nationality	Year of Birth.	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Bishops:—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Arch-priest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of The Pope	Italian	1836	1889
Gaegano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina	Italian	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	Italian	1847	1915
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1917
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar-Gen. of the Pope, Card.-B'p of Velletri	Italian	1858	1917
Giulio Boschi	Bishop of Frascati	Italian	1838	1919
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Jose Sebastiao Neto	Former Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
James Gibbons	Archbishop of Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Andrea Ferrari	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1850	1894
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1836	1896
Jose Maria Martin de Herrera y de la Iglesia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1835	1897
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Agostino Richelmy	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Leo von Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1835	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Sec. of the Congr. of the Holy Office, Archp. Vatican Basil	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Attavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Pref. Congr. for Affairs of Relig	Italian	1845	1905
Aristide Rinaldini		Italian	1844	1907
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1858	1907
Desire Mercier	Archbishop of Mechlin	Belgium	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Camerlengo of the Church, Pontif. Secretary of State	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Lucon	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portugese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Enrique Almaraz y Santos	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1847	1911
Francois Marie Anatole Roverie de Cabrieres	Bishop of Montpellier	French	1830	1911
Willem van Rossum		Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazarie Begin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
John Cagliero	Apostol. Deleg. to Costa Rica	Italian	1838	1915
Andrew Francis Fruhwirt	Nuncio at Munich	German	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1852	1915
Rafael Scapinelli di Leguigno	Nuncio in Vienna	Italian	1858	1915
Petro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1860	1916
Donato Sbaretti		Italian	1856	1916
Augustus Dubourg	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1842	1916
Charles Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	French	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani		Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascallessi	Archbishop of Benevento	Italian	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commenatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot		French	1846	1911
Filippo Giustini	Prefect Congr. Sacraments	Italian	1852	1914
Michele Lega	Prefect of Apostolic Signature	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Lasquet		English	1846	1914
Nicolo Marini		Italian	1843	1916
Oreste Giorgi		Italian	1856	1916
Adolphus Bertram	Bishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Filippo Camassei	Former Patriarch of Jerusalem	Italian	1848	1919
Augusto Silj	Vice Chamberlain of the Church	Italian	1846	1919
Juan S. y Romero	Archbishop of Saragossa	Spanish	1843	1919
Teodoro V. di Bonzo	Head of Congreg. Eastern Church	Italian	1853	1919
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	Polish	1869	1919

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. JOHN BONZANO, D. D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	George W. Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes	1911
Oregon City, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J. Dougherty	1903
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Austin Dowling	1912
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Albert Daeger	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Edmund F. Gibbons	
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
	J. J. McCort (Coadj.)	1912
Baker City, Ore	J. F. McGrath	
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C	Leo Haid, O. S. B	1888
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1911
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.	1910
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston, Mass	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, N. Y	William Turner	
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	A. J. McGavick	1899
Cleveland, Ohio	John P. Farrelly	1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Corpus Christi, Tex	Paul J. Nussbaum, C. P.	1913
Covington, Ky	Ferdinand Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm	
Detroit, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1915
Duluth, Minn	J. T. McNicholas, O. P.	1918
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	John E. Fitzmaurice	1898
Erie, Pa	J. M. Gannon (Auxiliary)	1918
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex	C. E. Byrne	1918
Grand Island	J. A. Duffy	1913
Grand Rapids, Mich	Edward D. Kelly	1911
Great Falls, Mont.	M. C. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Ct	John J. Nilan	1910
	John G. Murray (Auxil'y)	1920
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1911
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis	1904
La Crosse, Wis	James Schwebach	1892
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S. Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	C. J. O'Reilly	1903
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
Ogdensburg, N. Y	Henry Gabriels	1892
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy (Auxiliary)	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Theophile Meerschaert	1891
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa		
Pittsburgh, Pa	J. F. Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R. I	M. Harkins	1887
Providence, R. I	Wm. A. Hickey (Coadj.)	1919
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	M. J. Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	M. F. Burke	1887
Sacramento, Cal	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur Drossaerts	1918
Savannah, Ga	Benj. J. Kelley	1900
Seattle, Wash	Edward O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux City, Iowa		
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Mass	Thomas D. Beavan	1892
Superior, Wis	J. M. Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

LATTER DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)—CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, 1916.

(The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, founded in 1830, at Fayette, N. Y., by Joseph Smith, was moved to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831; thence to Missouri, to Illinois, and, finally, to Salt Lake City. In 1853 a defection became the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In the table statistics appear for both branches.)

State.	Original Branch	Reorg. Branch.	State.	Original Branch.	Reorg. Branch.	State.	Original Branch.	Reorg. Branch.
Alabama	2,137	1,738	Maryland	125	138	Oregon	2,831	638
Arkansas	454	547	Massachusetts	272	702	Pennsylvania	604	1,290
Arizona	12,496	123	Michigan	711	7,487	Rhode Island	.....	346
California	2,634	2,848	Minnesota	439	410	South Carolina	2,509	.....
Colorado	3,358	1,197	Mississippi	1,622	.....	Tennessee	1,572	417
Florida	2,608	297	Missouri	1,069	9,974	Texas	2,487	1,013
Georgia	2,615		Montana	1,460	639	Utah	257,719	563
Idaho	72,439	626	Nebraska	278	1,973	Vermont	238	.....
Illinois	1,762	3,949	Nevada	3,429	.....	Virginia	1,540	.....
Indiana	667	671	New Mexico	1,484	.....	Washington	880	907
Iowa	396	9,878	New York	598	568	West Virginia	1,732	622
Kansas	567	2,034	North Carolina	2,802	.....	Wisconsin	.....	915
Kentucky	1,553	252	North Dakota	...	385	Wyoming	9,447	54
Louisiana	968	.....	Ohio	1,566	2,311			
Maine	.....	980	Oklahoma	756	2,335	Totals	403,388	58,941

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. J. Demby, Little Rock.
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco. F. L. Parsons, Coadj., San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson Pasadena; W. B. Stevens, Coadj.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford. Middletown: E. C. Acheson, Suffragan.
Dakota, North—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. P. Remington; Suffragan, Rapid City.
Delaware—Philip Cook, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Alfred Harding, Washington.
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell.
Idaho—Frank H. Touret, Boise.
Illinois—Charles Palmer Anderson; S. M. Griswold (Suffragan), Chicago. Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Rock Island.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Northern Indiana: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Des Moines: Harry S. Longley, Coadjutor.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka.
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: Geo. W. Davenport.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence; S. G. Babcock (Suffragan), Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield.
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: James D. Morrison.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. Wm. Mercer Green, Coadjutor.
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis. St. Louis: F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena; H. H. H. Fox (Suffragan).
Nebraska—Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher (miss.), Hastings.
Nevada—George C. Hunting (miss.), Reno.
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines. Newark: Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York—Chas. S. Burch, New York City. Central: Charles Tyler Olmstead. Utica: Charles Fiske, Coadj., Syracuse. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo; D. L. Ferris, (Suffragan). Albany: Richard H. Nelson. Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh. Raleigh: H. B. Delany, Suffragan. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Asheville: J. M. Horner (miss.).
North Dakota—John P. Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland. Toledo: Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati. Theo. I. Reese, Coadjutor.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: R. L. Paddock (miss.), Hood River.
Pennsylvania—P. M. Rhinelander; Thos. J. Garland (Suffragan). Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead. Bethlehem: E. Talbot, South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie, Rogers Israel.
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry, Jr., Providence.
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston.
South Dakota—Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. P. Remington, Suffragan.
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. Troy Beatty, Coadjutor.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin: Chas. S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: Alexander C. Garrett; H. T. Moore, Coadjutor. Western: William T. Capers. Northern: Edward A. Temple (miss.). Amarillo.
Utah—Arthur W. Moulton.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. Burlington: George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor.
Virginia—William C. Brown, Richmond. Southern Norfolk: B. D. Tucker, A. C. Thomson. Portsmouth, Coadj.: Southwestern: Robt. C. Jett.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. Spokane: Herman Page (miss.).
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne.
Africa—Liberia: W. H. Overs.
Brazil—Southern: L. L. Kinsolving (miss.). Rio.
China—Frederick R. Graves (miss.), Shanghai. Hankow: Logan H. Roots (miss.). Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington.
Hayti—Jas. C. Morris in charge.
Panama Canal Zone—James C. Morris (miss.).
Cuba—Hiram R. Huise (miss.).
Virgin Islands—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Dominica—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Japan—John McKim (miss.), Tokio. Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss.).
Hawaiian Islands—H. B. Restarick (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (miss.).
Philippines—Gouverneur F. Mosher (miss.).
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan.
A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.
Bishop Thos. F. Gailor, President Executive Council, Board of Bishops, 281 4th Avenue, N. Y. City.
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
A. W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewance, Tenn.
James S. Johnston, late Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio.
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah, Brownville Junc., Me.
E. W. Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, Savannah, Ga.
G. M. Williams, late Bishop of Marquette.

GENERAL CONVENTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1785	Philadelphia.	1826	Philadelphia.	1874	New York.
1786	Philadelphia (1st session).	1829	Philadelphia.	1877	Boston.
1786	Wilmington, Del. (2d session)	1832	New York.	1880	New York.
1789	Philadelphia.	1835	Philadelphia.	1883	Philadelphia.
1792	New York.	1838	Philadelphia.	1886	Chicago.
1795	Philadelphia.	1841	New York.	1889	New York.
1799	Philadelphia.	1844	Philadelphia.	1892	Baltimore.
1801	Trenton, N. J.	1847	New York.	1895	Minneapolis.
1804	New York.	1850	Cincinnati.	1898	Washington, D. C.
1808	Baltimore.	1853	New York.	1901	San Francisco.
1811	New Haven.	1856	Philadelphia.	1904	Boston.
1814	Philadelphia.	1859	Richmond, Va.	1907	Richmond, Va
1817	New York.	1862	New York.	1910	Cincinnati.
1820	Philadelphia.	1865	Philadelphia.	1913	New York.
1821	Philadelphia.	1868	New York.	1916	St. Louis.
1823	Philadelphia.	1871	Baltimore.	1919	Detroit.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

The Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops (London, July 5-Aug 7, 1920) attended by several American Protestant Episcopal prelates, adopted resolutions against Spiritualism, Christian Science, and Theosophy. The conference declared for indissoluble marriage.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Residence.	*Elected.*
*James M. Thoburn...Miss. Bis., Meadville, Pa.	1888
*Earl Cranston.....New Richmond, Ohio	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell...Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton...Washington, D. C.	1900
Joseph F. Berry.....Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
Wm. F. McDowell...Washington, D. C.	1904
William Burt.....Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson.....New York City, N. Y.	1904
*Thomas B. Neely...Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott.....Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn.	1904
*John E. Robinson...Miss. Bis., Bangalore, India	1904
*Merriman C. Harris.Miss. Bis., Tokio, Japan	1904
William F. Anderson.Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen.....Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle...St. Louis, Mo.	1908
Wilson S. Lewis.....Pekin, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes...Boston, Mass.	1908
Frank M. Bristol.....Chattanooga, Tenn.	1908
Homer C. Stuntz.....Omaha, Neb.	1912
Theo. S. Henderson...Detroit, Mich.	1912
William O. Shepard...Portland, Ore.	1912
Francis J. McConnell.Pittsburgh, Pa.	1912
Frederick D. Leete...Indianapolis, Ind.	1912
*Richard J. Cooke...Helena, Mont.	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield...Mexico City, Mex.	1912
Herbert Welch.....Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson...Chicago, Ill.	1916
A. W. Leonard.....San Francisco, Cal.	1916
W. F. Oldham.....Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell.....St. Paul, Minn.	1916
Francis W. Warne...Lucknow, India	1920
John W. Robinson...Bombay, India	1920
Eben S. Johnson.....Cape Town, South Africa	1920
Lauress J. Birney...Shanghai, China	1920
Fred B. Fisher.....Calcutta, India	1920
Ernest L. Waldorf...Wichita, Kan.	1920
Charles E. Locke...Manila, P. I.	1920
Ernest G. Richardson.Atlanta, Ga.	1920
Charles W. Burns...Helena, Mont.	1920
Anton Bast.....Copenhagen, Denmark	1920
Edgar Blake.....Paris, France	1920
George H. Bickley...Singapore, Straits Settle't.	1920
F. T. Keeney.....Foochow, China	1920
H. Lester Smith.....Bangalore, India	1920
Charles L. Mead.....Denver, Col.	1920
Robert E. Jones.....New Orleans, La.	1920
Matthew W. Clair...Monrovia, Liberia	1920

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

E. R. Hendrix.....Kansas City, Mo.	1886
Warren A. Candler...Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison.....Leesburg, Fla.	1898
James Atkins.....Nashville, Tenn.	1906
Collins Denny.....Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah.....Memphis, Tenn.	1910
John C. Kilgo.....Charlotte, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth.Oakdale, Cal.	1910
R. G. Waterhouse...Emory, Va.	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon...Dallas, Tex.	1910
John M. Moore.....Nashville, Tenn.	1918
W. F. McMurry.....St. Louis	1918
U. V. W. Darlington.Huntington, W. Va.	1918
H. M. Du Bose.....San Francisco	1918
W. N. Ainsworth.....Macon, Ga.	1918
James Cannon, Jr...Birmingham, Ala.	1918

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are: G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bruce, Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (ineffective).

Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., 17 North Hill Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bishop L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop J. A. Johnson, 1412 N. 18th St., Phila.

Bishop W. H. Heard, 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D., 1208 Harden Street, Columbia, S. C.

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop James M. Connor, Little Rock, Ark.

Bishop I. N. Ross, D.D., 1616 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bishop W. W. Beckett, D.D., 373 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

Bishop A. J. Carey, 3428 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, 418 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, Plains, Ga.

Bishop W. S. Brooks, 1415 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. T. Vernon, 27th and Parkway, Kansas City, Kan.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are: Isaac Lane (retired), Jackson, Tenn; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; R. A. Carter, Chicago, Ill.; N. C. Cleaves, St. Louis, Mo.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Rudolph	Philadelphia, Pa.
Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Arthur L. Pengelley	Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

1792	Baltimore.	1828	Pittsburgh.	1860	Buffalo.	1892	Omaha.
1792	Baltimore.	1832	Philadelphia.	1864	Philadelphia.	1896	Cleveland.
1800	Baltimore.	1836	Cincinnati.	1868	Chicago.	1900	Chicago.
1804	Baltimore.	1840	Baltimore.	1872	Brooklyn.	1904	Los Angeles
1808	Baltimore.	1844	New York.	1876	Baltimore.	1908	Baltimore.
1812	New York.	1848	Pittsburgh.	1880	Cincinnati.	1912	Minneapolis.
1816	Baltimore.	1852	Boston.	1884	Philadelphia.	1916	Saratoga.
1820	Baltimore.	1856	Indianapolis.	1888	New York.	1920	Des Moines.
1824	Baltimore.						

EARLY METHODIST CHRONOLOGY.

1760—Philip Embury and Barbara Heck arrive in New York.

1766—Philip Embury begins preaching in New York City.

1768—Ground on John Street bought, "Wesley Chapel" built; afterward known as "John Street Church;" opened for service by Embury Oct. 30.

1770—George Whitefield died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30.

1771—Francis Asbury sailed for America.

1773—First Conference of Methodists in New World held at Philadelphia July 14-16.

1784—Dr. Coke was sent to conferences in United States.

1784—Methodist Episcopal Church organized with Coke and Asbury as superintendents or bishops in Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, Dec. 24.

1794—William Watters, first Methodist preacher raised in America, begins preaching in Kentucky.

1800—The General Conference elects Richard Whatcoat as Bishop.

1806—Bishop Whatcoat died.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1916.

(Figures taken from latest special U. S. Religious Census.)

	All Denom'tions.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational	Prot. Epis.	Uni-tarian.	Lutheran.	Reformed.
Alabama	1,009,465	37,482	323,400	518,706	20,428	4,822	10,069	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	117,014	84,742	5,651	2,927	4,353	539	2,318	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	583,209	21,120	176,806	287,349	18,213	740	4,431	.....	.....	107
California	893,366	494,539	96,818	39,570	54,011	34,180	30,018	3,343	7,582	448
Colorado	257,977	104,982	38,584	18,548	25,667	11,782	8,437	638	2,738	221
Connecticut	724,692	483,834	36,181	26,243	3,143	71,158	48,854	316	14,971	1,600
Delaware	86,524	30,183	37,521	3,651	6,197	.....	4,656	.....	940	.....
Dist. of Col.	164,413	51,421	20,836	39,978	9,338	3,255	18,295	.....	3,050	705
Florida	324,856	24,650	114,821	131,107	10,170	2,878	10,399	184	.....	.....
Georgia	1,234,132	18,214	387,775	721,140	25,181	6,119	11,098	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	135,386	17,947	11,373	5,682	6,943	2,827	2,404	.....	.....	83
Illinois	2,522,373	1,171,381	287,931	170,452	114,857	57,926	40,725	1,593	187,746	9,196
Indiana	1,777,341	272,288	271,596	85,786	59,209	5,768	8,848	376	47,879	10,642
Iowa	937,334	262,513	199,036	44,939	68,899	39,524	8,126	1,004	83,925	7,575
Kansas	610,347	128,948	151,348	60,383	45,263	16,893	5,843	258	30,512	1,420
Kentucky	967,602	160,185	155,129	367,731	48,423	712	9,383	.....	.....	2,058
Louisiana	863,067	509,910	81,273	213,018	9,636	1,765	11,632	.....	.....	.....
Maine	255,293	148,530	22,531	35,492	320	21,641	5,628	2,488	.....	.....
Maryland	602,587	219,530	161,287	44,055	10,603	875	38,469	.....	33,555	15,801
Massachusetts	1,977,482	1,410,208	75,965	86,551	10,319	133,509	75,217	41,587	.....	271
Michigan	1,181,431	572,117	144,094	49,766	48,989	35,597	33,409	1,478	101,608	14,903
Minnesota	931,388	415,664	59,576	28,156	32,494	22,987	22,635	1,898	264,649	1,914
Mississippi	762,977	32,160	226,356	441,293	19,758	371	6,132	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1,370,551	445,352	241,751	252,107	67,628	10,479	14,309	911	45,303	1,204
Montana	137,566	78,113	13,873	4,073	6,792	3,841	4,607	375	9,129	136
Nebraska	440,791	135,537	81,879	19,643	26,333	19,423	7,931	549	66,906	3,597
Nevada	16,145	8,742	777	356	501	261	1,207	.....	444	.....
New Hampshire	210,736	136,020	13,574	17,335	908	20,084	6,155	3,890	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,337,983	790,764	131,211	80,918	102,290	10,839	67,996	1,291	19,680	38,772
New Mexico	209,809	177,727	11,505	6,721	3,892	366	1,718	.....	.....	.....
New York	4,315,404	2,745,552	328,250	182,443	222,888	65,021	227,685	6,288	73,581	73,991
North Carolina	1,080,723	4,989	338,979	535,299	69,898	3,125	18,545	994	19,450	6,109
North Dakota	225,877	95,859	13,479	6,268	9,295	8,913	2,455	.....	72,026	1,435
Ohio	2,291,793	843,856	399,045	105,753	160,413	45,606	47,175	1,700	93,192	56,101
Oklahoma	424,492	47,427	113,202	129,436	23,618	3,419	3,566	.....	3,899	486
Oregon	179,468	49,728	30,381	15,635	16,672	6,373	5,726	532	4,499	755
Pennsylvania	4,114,527	1,830,532	427,509	194,262	405,493	16,444	118,687	1,828	371,674	210,978
Rhode Island	344,060	261,312	7,801	18,771	2,205	10,531	20,176	1,412	.....	.....
South Carolina	794,126	9,514	278,854	413,630	38,361	501	11,000	.....	14,788	46
South Dakota	199,017	72,113	21,429	8,852	9,855	11,762	11,762	.....	46,947	2,100
Tennessee	840,133	23,015	286,143	320,442	71,821	2,185	9,910	124	.....	374
Texas	1,784,620	402,874	418,121	646,494	68,229	2,377	17,116	414	19,187	.....
Utah	280,848	10,000	1,848	1,305	2,254	1,616	1,469	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	145,682	78,178	16,808	9,797	1,157	22,912	6,000	1,833	.....	.....
Virginia	949,136	36,671	147,954	456,095	49,186	360	33,593	235	14,010	2,440
Washington	283,709	97,418	40,020	17,738	30,559	16,137	10,881	2,176	17,359	385
West Virginia	427,865	60,337	154,519	78,679	27,349	316	6,831	265	.....	1,015
Wisconsin	1,162,032	594,836	63,331	20,425	23,459	30,534	18,451	508	297,310	10,427
Wyoming	39,505	12,801	4,293	1,841	2,514	1,951	3,890	.....	704	.....

CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES, 1916.

City.	All Denom'tions.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational	Prot. Epis.	Unitarian.	Lutheran.	Reformed.
Baltimore	296,599	137,730	41,784	33,511	9,105	.....	17,209	.....	15,538	5,570
Boston	401,498	294,914	9,053	15,959	.....	15,458	17,790	9,327	.....	.....
Buffalo	277,045	193,220	10,333	6,029	8,441	.....	10,004	.....	12,514	4,342
Chicago	1,058,785	718,114	33,676	36,309	27,408	15,448	22,233	.....	56,784	.....
Cincinnati	167,028	101,031	12,268	10,648	9,269	.....	5,623	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	357,261	261,427	16,725	12,374	8,286	7,808	9,924	.....	.....	3,854
Denver	71,847	28,772	10,038	5,694	5,741	3,768	3,632	.....	1,611	.....
Detroit	330,600	204,796	19,789	9,690	14,113	3,658	10,915	.....	24,260	.....
Jersey City	146,490	109,436	4,612	2,865	2,774	.....	5,755	.....	5,078	4 392
Kansas City	103,905	32,311	18,063	17,533	7,993	2,350	2,300	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles	122,697	49,107	16,598	8,362	9,763	5,643	6,027	.....	2,096	.....
Louisville	129,529	53,474	10,789	29,536	7,057	.....	4,499	.....	2,655	1,419
Milwaukee	201,082	126,921	4,592	2,465	3,198	.....	3,601	.....	38,084	.....
Minneapolis	122,259	51,776	9,778	8,016	7,205	6,327	5,183	.....	17,063	.....
New Orleans	195,617	147,696	6,695	11,369	3,878	.....	6,630	.....	6,025	.....
New York City	2,101,233	1,545,562	50,745	45,954	61,707	25,230	106,611	.....	33,629	25 706
Philadelphia	776,422	436,700	55,848	63,958	62,929	.....	52,629	.....	20,062	11,310
Pittsburgh	377,703	225,362	25,678	18,652	41,169	.....	7,541	.....	9,190	.....
Richmond	82,944	10,776	12,021	41,234	4,498	.....	6 382	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	392,453	281,627	17,827	17,425	9,864	.....	6,579	.....	16,001	.....
San Francisco	174,745	139,676	3,889	.....	3,377	1,885	3,599	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	72,986	29,862	5,876	3,810	10,428	4,207	3,825	.....	966	.....
Washington	164,413	51,421	20,836	39,978	9,338	3,255	18 295	.....	3,050	.....

In the above table, figures for each denomination include those of whatever branches of that denomination use the same general name, both white and colored.

According to the "Year Book of the Churches" for 1920, the 1919 membership of chief denominations in United States was: Roman Catholic, 17,549,324; Methodist Episcopal (white), 6,328,476; Baptist (white), 4,389,769; Presbyterian, 1,603,033; Disciples of Christ, 1,193,423; Protestant Episcopal, 1,065,825; Congregational, 808,122; Lutheran, 2,451,997; Colored Baptist and Methodist Episcopal, 4,191,257; Mormons, 494,388—total Protestant, 25,980,456. Presbyterians claim 1,637,105.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, ETC., IN UNITED STATES

DENOMINATION.	Members.	Church Edifices.	Value of Church Prop.	Debt.	Expenditures, 1916.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
All denominations	41,926,854	203,432	1,676,600,582	164,864,899	328,809,999
Adventists bodies:					
Advent Christian Church	30,597	418	1,188,070	95,970	274,446
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	79,355	1,231	2,568,495	209,154	1,887,772
Church of God (Adventist)	848	8	8,200	.....	2,358
Life and Advent Union	658	8	41,600	12,250	8,996
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	3,457	52	78,870	1,290	13,016
American Rescue Workers	611	2	1,900	25	22,682
Armenian Church	27,450	10	142,500	31,300	32,440
Assemblies of God, General Council	6,703	63	101,779	12,460	61,941
Bahais	2,884	1	1,273	.....	6,877
Baptist bodies: Baptists—					
Northern Baptist Convention	1,232,135	8,105	94,644,133	7,302,769	16,082,462
Southern Baptist Convention	2,708,870	19,770	58,348,373	3,153,158	15,063,743
National Baptist Convention	2,938,579	20,146	41,184,920	3,433,366	8,361,919
General Six Principle Baptists	456	11	25,850	.....	2,483
Seventh Day Baptists	7,980	62	307,600	2,150	67,695
Free Baptists	12,570	159	670,720	19,846	123,363
Free Will Baptists	54,833	656	517,240	6,260	75,835
Colored Free Will Baptists	13,362	164	178,385	9,525	36,647
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	184	6	3,450	.....	275
General Baptists	33,466	390	421,837	17,362	64,698
Separate Baptists	4,254	41	47,565	110	9,468
Regular Baptists	21,521	192	141,480	1,462	11,855
United Baptists	22,097	82	52,147	20	4,837
Duck R. & Kind. Asso. Bap. (Bap. Ch. of Chr.)	6,872	51	40,600	.....	2,518
Primitive Baptists	80,311	1,697	1,601,807	12,053	96,270
Colored Primitive Baptists	15,144	236	154,690	8,507	22,881
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Pred. Baptists	679	37	23,950	.....	170
Brethren, German Baptist (Dunkers):					
Ch. of the Brethren (Conserv. Dunkers)	105,102	1,340	3,990,898	129,705	705,725
Old Order German Baptist Brethren	3,399	73	107,212	.....	7,120
The Brethren Church (Prog. Dunkers)	24,060	192	896,725	114,289	204,562
German Seventh Day Baptists	136	3	33,000	.....	1,980
Church of God (New Dunkers)	929	13	28,000	.....	5,243
Brethren, Plymouth:					
Plymouth, I	3,896	21	51,650	24,190	54,030
Plymouth, II	5,928	25	108,751	23,950	89,694
Plymouth, III	476	.....	.....	.....	3,723
Plymouth, IV	1,389	.....	.....	.....	17,630
Plymouth, V	1,820	1	1,200	.....	17,899
Plymouth, VI	208	.....	.....	.....	2,978
Brethren, River:					
Brethren in Christ	3,805	64	218,875	215	31,841
Old Order or Yorker Brethren	432	.....	.....	.....	400
United Zion's Children	1,152	27	67,125	11,550	2,511
Buddhists:					
Japanese Temples	5,639	12	73,050	6,055	24,252
Catrolic Apostolic Church	2,768	9	165,000	6,000	29,740
Christadelphians	2,922	17	19,743	675	16,340
Christian and Missionary Alliance	9,625	126	590,150	137,657	232,29
Christian Ch. (Am. Christian Convention)	118,737	1,171	3,569,471	147,494	644,044
Christian Union	13,692	193	341,510	9,169	47,079
Church of God and Saints of Christ	3,311	37	43,746	11,754	18,674
Church of the Universal Messianic Message	266	.....	425	.....	2,816
Churches of Christ	317,937	4,342	5,644,096	136,003	679,191
Churches of God, General Assembly	7,784	122	73,283	6,639	32,090
Ch. of God in No. Am., Gen. Eldership of the	28,376	391	1,418,787	90,958	266,338
Churches of the Living God:					
Church of the Living God	1,743	27	23,875	1,032	6,199
Ch. of Liv. God, Chr. Work. for Fel'ship	9,626	60	78,955	7,380	18,812
Ch. of the Living God, Gen. Assembly	266	6	12,700	7,100	3,704
Churches of the New Jerusalem:					
Gen. Conv. of the New Jerus. in the U. S.	6,352	72	1,711,090	30,466	172,463
General Church of the New Jerusalem	733	8	55,032	11,000	16,666
Communistic Socities:					
Amana Society	1,534	22	16,300	.....	.....
United Society of Believers (Shakers)	367	8	20,750	.....	750
Congregational Churches	791,274	5,744	80,842,813	3,928,253	14,220,133
Disciples of Christ	1,226,028	6,815	40,327,201	4,160,239	8,797,820
Eastern Orthodox Churches:					
Albanian Orthodox Church	410	.....	.....	.....	2,482
Bulgarian Orthodox Church	1,992	4	18,500	4,000	5,051
Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic)	119,871	59	1,115,464	322,423	230,288
Rumanian Orthodox Church	1,994	1	18,000	15,000	11,520
Russian Orthodox Church	99,681	164	2,137,713	982,048	549,776
Serbian Orthodox Church	14,301	10	106,700	21,112	29,353
Syrian Orthodox Church	11,591	26	180,507	70,779	28,498
Evangelical Association	120,756	1,582	8,317,978	771,943	1,939,368
Evangelical Prot. Church of No America	17,962	42	1,193,950	83,150	197,194
Evangelistic Associations:					
Apostolic Church	112	2	6,400	500	650
Apostolic Christian Church	4,766	51	265,325	1,000	29,893
Apostolic Faith Movement	2,196	8	40,950	4,000	38,380
Christian Congregation	645	5	11,500	.....	1,650
Church of Daniel's Band	393	5	7,800	.....	895

Denomination.	Members	Church Edifices.	Value of Church Prop.	Debt.	Expenditures, 1916.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Church of God as Organized by Christ	227	3	1,500	.....	50
Church Transcendent	91	1	4,500	2,200	700
Hephzibah Faith Missonary Association	352	11	21,100	350	3,887
Lumber River Mission	434	6	6,425	.....	323
Metropolitan Church Association	704	1	100,000	40,000	80,635
Missionary Church Association	1,554	21	84,700	1,500	37,930
Peniel Missions	257	2	111,600	.....	5,765
Pentecost Bands of the World	218	10	18,500	7,900	4,420
Pillar of Fire	1,129	8	171,555	14,800	57,790
Voluntary Mission Society in America	855	4	2,580	63	2,199
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ	6,225	35	35,900	1,700	19,154
Friends:					
Society of Friends (Orthodox)	92,379	733	4,262,893	119,794	744,166
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite)	17,170	168	1,356,200	800	100,777
Orthodox Conserv. Friends (Wilburite)	3,373	46	95,380	1,600	10,144
Friends (Primitive)	60	2	6,000	.....	496
German Evangelical Synod of No. America	339,853	1,267	13,118,273	1,492,479	2,375,690
Holiness Church	926	28	34,200	652	8,988
Independent Churches	54,393	462	4,429,598	294,284	765,815
International Apostolic Holiness Church	5,276	116	200,468	33,463	73,639
Jacobite Church (Assyrian)	748	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	357,135	874	31,012 576	6,502,872	4 352,935
Latter Day Saints:					
Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	403,388	905	6,283,226	268,230	804,068
Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Chr. of Lat. Dy. Sts.	58,941	382	871,571	62,204	145,036
Lithuanian National Catholic Church	7,343	6	88,000	65,700	17,374
Lutheran Bodies:					
Men. Synod Evang. Luth. Church in U. S.	370,715	1,813	24,271,797	2,376,634	4,342,251
United Synod Evang. Luth. Ch. in South	56,656	488	2,572,245	166,181	446,283
Gen. Council Evang. Luth Church in N. A	540,642	2,330	32,108,091	4,530,425	5,630,234
Evang. Luth. Synodical Conf. of America	777,701	3,301	25,973,538	3,261,637	6,721,599
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America:					
Hauge's Norweg. Evang. Luth. Synod	29,893	255	1,128,488	72,713	270,914
Syn. for Norweg. Evang. Luth. Ch. of Am.	112,673	800	4,383,151	363,588	836,923
United Norweg. Luth. Church in America	176,084	1,210	5,990,280	324,818	1,431,715
Evang. Luth. Joint Syn. of O. & Oth. States	164,968	807	5,718,462	679,504	1,256,673
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo	6,128	41	244,163	32,750	68,952
Evang. Luth. Ch. in America, Eilesen's Syn	1,206	8	23,500	900	7,030
Evang. Luth. Syn. of Iowa and Oth. States	130,793	879	4,057,635	250,214	1,089,874
Danish Evang. Luth. Church in America	14,544	93	394,809	44,934	105,356
Icelandic Evang. Luth. Syn. in No. Am	1,830	12	35,450	1,360	4,720
Immanuel Syn. Evang. Luth. Ch. in No. Am	2,978	8	78,000	.....	13,905
Finnish Evang. Luth. Ch. of Am., Suomi Syn	18,881	92	368,771	45,953	73,977
Lutheran Free Church (Norwegian)	28,180	311	1,116,760	67,719	287,986
Uni. Danish Evang. Luth. Ch. in America	17,324	173	696,780	45,088	193,593
Finnish Evang. Luth National Church	7,933	41	125,091	15,790	15,017
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish)	6,664	34	64,942	1,467	8,459
Ch. of the Luth. Breth. of Am. (Norweg)	892	19	45,410	6,495	14,837
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference	831	7	17,800	4,600	6,749
Mennonite Bodies:					
Mennonite Church	34,965	285	1,014,246	12,562	156,069
Hutterian Brethren	982	12	11,100	109	.....
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church	1,066	13	20,060	250	3,517
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church	7,665	.....	.....	.....	406
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	1,125	16	23,815	400	6,333
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler)	1,608	23	43,900	.....	185
Reformed Mennonite Church	1,281	29	85,965	.....	5,606
Gen. Conf. of Mennonites of No. America	15,407	107	544,560	15,400	149,237
Defenseless Mennonites	854	11	33,500	500	10,241
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	4,737	92	223,648	17,195	91,317
Mennonite Brethren Ch. of No. America	5,127	47	131,605	1,700	38,101
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeindo	894	14	31,700	1,000	13,075
Kleine Gemeinde	171	2	3,200	390	25
Central Conference of Mennonites	2,101	16	91,500	.....	21,621
Conf. Defenseless Mennonites of No. Am	1,171	13	30,625	.....	8,239
Stauffer Mennonites	209	3	3,000	.....	.....
Methodist Bodies:					
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,717,785	28,406	215,104,014	16,615,195	43,993,681
Methodist Protestant Church	186,908	2,266	7,944,467	484,679	1,509,243
Wesleyan Meth. Connection of America	20,778	529	787,731	37,060	329,294
Primitive Methodist Church in U. S.	9,353	93	829,035	85,869	147,695
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	2,114,479	17,251	62,428,433	3,849,850	17,139,398
Congregational Methodist Church	12,503	195	166,932	4,353	13,806
Free Methodist Church of No. America	35,291	1,217	2,236,325	121,979	772,038
New Congregational Methodist Church	1,256	18	14,450	76	1,372
African Methodist Episcopal Church	548,355	6,302	14,631,792	1,518,332	3,413,395
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	257,169	2,495	7,591,393	795,437	1,700,737
Colored Methodist Protestant Church	1,967	16	52,733	3,766	12,129
Union American Meth. Epis. Church	3,624	59	182,305	43,091	40,664
African Union Meth. Prot. Church	3,751	53	205,825	11,255	47,231
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	245,749	2,490	5,619,862	311,066	1,736,692
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	3,977	49	79,325	1,384	13,156
African American Meth. Episcopal Church	1,310	1	6,280	1,000	13,455
Reformed Meth. Union Epis. Church	2,196	27	35,500	2,740	3,420
Moravian Bodies:					
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	26,373	117	1,368,220	68,996	309,180
Evang. U. of Boh. & Morav. Breth. in N. A	1,714	13	19,720	250	5,499
Ind. Bohem & Morav. Breth. Churches	320	3	9,000	.....	1,84

Denomination.	Members.	Church Edifices.	Value of Church Prop.	Debt.	Expenditures, 1916.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
New Apostolic Church	3,828	6	69,710	47,040	8,210
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	2,273	25	25,050	20	1,263
Old Catholic Churches in America:					
Old Roman Catholic Church	4,700	11	89,300	55,360	12,150
American Catholic Church	475	1	3,000	.....	1,700
Catholic Church of North America	9,025	5	53,500	18,500	20,000
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	32,259	596	1,719,822	308,525	588,706
Pentecostal Holiness Church	5,353	154	478,077	13,689	50,600
Polish Nat. Catholic Church of America	28,245	37	929,636	315,106	149,839
Presbyterian Bodies:					
Presbyterian Church in the United States	1,611,251	9,068	150,239,123	7,504,138	30,166,158
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	72,052	1,163	1,935,072	69,455	330,905
Colored Cumberland Presby. Church	13,077	132	230,426	7,756	39,497
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	14,566	131	1,012,000	44,938	173,977
United Presby. Church of No. America	160,726	986	13,543,213	1,068,964	3,094,945
Presby. Church in the United States	357,769	3,321	23,924,915	1,319,344	5,809,909
Asso. Syn. of No. Am. (Asso. Presby. Ch)	490	12	26,400	.....	8,114
Associate Reformed Presby. Church	15,124	130	667,650	39,196	178,138
Syn. of Ref. Presby. Ch. of No. America	8,185	102	1,131,600	30,511	225,263
Ref. Presby. Ch. in No. Am., Gen. Synod	2,386	15	279,200	11,000	23,001
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,092,821	6,726	164,990,150	6,380,117	22,509,942
Reformed Bodies:					
Reformed Church in America	144,929	757	18,928,383	1,093,623	2,746,065
Reformed Church in the United States	344,374	1,719	20,116,336	2,007,041	3,247,773
Christian Reformed Church	38,668	233	1,658,308	486,408	715,193
Hungarian Reformed Church in America	9,851	38	434,600	189,624	133,511
Reformed Episcopal Church	11,050	74	1,702,187	94,198	180,880
Roman Catholic Church	15,721,815	15,120	374,206,895	68,590,159	72,358,136
Salvation Army	35,954	167	2,230,158	939,586	1,722,120
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies:					
Swedish Evang. Mission Covenant of Am.	29,164	310	2,295,172	205,132	522,352
Swedish Evangelical Free Church	6,208	98	480,966	49,405	144,303
Norwegian-Danish Free Church	2,444	31	277,700	85,138	55,880
Schwenkfelders	1,127	6	76,000	.....	6,552
Social Brethren	950	18	15,000	.....	817
Society for Ethical Culture	2,850	.....	.....	.....	80,661
Spiritualists:					
Spiritualists (Nat. Spiritualists' Asso)	23,197	75	440,955	79,469	173,048
Progressive Spiritual Church	5,831	3	51,500	.....	22,634
Temple Soc. in U. S. (Friends of the Temple)	260	2	10,500	.....	1,610
Theosophical Societies:					
Theosophical Society	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theosophical Society, New York	72	.....	.....	.....	1,176
Theosophical Society, American Section	5,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarians	82,515	399	15,247,349	447,174	1,486,556
United Brethren Bodies:					
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	348,828	3,244	13,787,579	1,489,929	3,315,238
Ch. of United Breth. in Chr. (Old Const.)	19,106	380	707,396	11,253	185,865
United Evangelical Church	89,774	905	4,657,893	524,988	1,111,264
Universalists	58,566	620	7,876,103	408,766	1,069,075
Vedanta Society	190	2	37,500	20,000	3,000
Volunteers of America	10,204	16	226,950	93,516	232,010

CHURCH "DRIVES."

Two years ago, after the organization of the Methodist Centenary had been so far completed that the probability of its success seemed assured, the missionary and benevolent boards of other denominations associated themselves together in the Interchurch-World Movement of North America for a united effort to secure adequate funds to finance their respective activities. The original plan was to raise $330,000,000. There was considerable unfriendly criticism of the expense of getting subscriptions, and several of the denominations quit the movement. The collections, up to September, 1920, approximated $1,457,000.

METHODIST CENTENARY FUND.

The Methodist Centenary Fund, up to the middle of 1920, promised $115,000,000, including the subscriptions for the five-year period; $16,270,251 was paid in the first year, June 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920.

BAPTIST $100,000,000 FUND.

The Baptist "drive," in September, 1920, had gathered in $64,011,920, including sums pledged or paid since April 1, 1919, and also including $7,082,000 in contributions which were not to be credited to the proposed $100,000,000 fund. This left a net balance of $59,929,921 for the fund. Of the $43,070,079.36 remaining to be raised there were, September, 1920, conditional pledges amounting to $3,000,000—one-half of which was to be available when $62,500,000 was pledged, the other half when $87,500,000 was pledged. To complete the $100,000,000 fund it was necessary to secure in addition to the amounts reported as of July 1, 1920, $40,070,079.

OTHER DENOMINATIONAL DRIVES.

The Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, Congregationalists, Brethren, and officials of the Reformed and Evangelical bodies, all have been engaged in drives, the total of which, late in 1920, was estimated to exceed $100,000,000. In addition, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Salvation Army all engaged in intensive campaigns for raising funds for extending their work.

WAR RELIEF WORK.

More than $1,000,000,000 was raised in the United States for war relief purposes, including the activities of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and kindred Jewish agencies. Most of the money raised in the Hoover movement was spent in the United States for supplies shipped abroad.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership.

Academy of Design, National (1825) 109th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York; Pres. Edwin H. Blashfield; Sec. Douglas Volk.

Academy of Medicine American (1876) Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pres., Fred L. Van Sickle, Olyphant Pa. Sec., T. W. Grayson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Academy of Medicine, N Y (1847), 21 W 43d St., New York; 1,743; Pres., G. D. Stewart, M. D.; Sec R. S. Haynes, M. D.

Academy of Political Science (1880), Columbia University, New York; 3,500; Pres., S. M. Lindsay, Sec. Prof. R. C. McCrea

Academy of Sciences, N. Y., Pres., E. L Thorndike. Sec., R. W. Tower, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York.

Accountants, Amer. Instit. of (1917), 1 Liberty St., New York; 1,350; Pres., W. H. Rand; Sec., W. P. Richardson.

Accountants, Cert. Pub., N. Y. State Soc. of (1897), 442; 120 Broadway, New York; Pres., J. S. M Goodloe; Sec., Jas. F. Farrell.

Acorn, Colonial Order of the (1894), 125; Chancellor; Sec., C. S. Van Rensselaer, 100 Broadway, New York.

Actors' Equity Association (1913), 9,000; Pres., John Emerson; Exec. Sec., Frank Gilmour; 115 W 47th St., New York.

Actors' Fidelity League (1919), 994; Pres., Henry Miller; Sec., Howard Kyle, 122 W. 43d St., New York

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 1476 Broadway, New York; 2,000; Pres., Dan. Frohman; Sec., W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Society of America (1889), 256 Broadway, New York; 286; Pres. Henry Moir; Sec., W M. Strong.

Advertising Agencies, American Association of (——), Pres., H. D. Smith; Sec. J O'Shaughnessy, Metropolitan Tower, New York.

Aerial League of America (1917), 297 Madison Ave., New York; 4,000; Pres., Henry Woodhouse; Sec., Major Reed Landis.

Aero Club of America (1905), 2,000; Pres., J. D. Thompson; Sec. A. Post, 11 E. 38th St., New York.

Aeronautical Society of America (1908), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 450; Pres. Fred Barker; Sec. A. H Fisher.

Agricultural Society, National (1916), 2 W. 45th St., New York; 6,000; Pres, H R Smith; Sec., R. Stavelle.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity (1906) 1,800; Pres., L. L. McGee; Sec., N. L. McGhee; Howard University Washington, D C.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (1914), 31 Union Sq., New York; Pres, Sidney Hillman Sec., J Schlossberg.

Amateur Athletic Union of U. S. (1888), 100,000; Pres., S. J. Dallas; Sec., F. W. Rubien; 290 Broadway, New York.

American Association for Advancement of Science (1848), Smithonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; 15 000; Pres., Dr S. Flexner; Sec., Dr. L. O. Howard.

American Council on Education (——), Chairman, Harry P. Judson Chicago; Sec., S. P. Capen, Washington, D. C.

American Council of Learned Societies (1920), New York; Chairman, Chas. H. Haskins; Sec., Geo. M. Whicher.

American Cross of Honor (1898), Pres, T. H Herndon; Sec., A. M. Taylor, 2904 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Labor (1881) 4,078,740; Pres., Samuel Gompers; Sec. Frank Morrison; A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

American Fine Arts Society (1889), 215 W. 57th St., New York; 100; Pres, Wm B. Faxon; Sec., Chas J. Miller.

American Humane Education Society (1889) 4,000 000; Pres., Dr. F H. Rowley; Sec. G. Richardson; 180 Longwood Ave., Boston.

American Institute of City of New York (1828), 342 W 23d St.; 960, Pres, J. W. Bartlett, M. D.; Sec., E. F. Murdock.

American Irish Historical Society (1897), 1,500; Pres., J. I. C. Clarke; Sec., S. P. Cahill; 35 W. 39th St., New York.

American Jewish Congress, Provisional Organization for (1920), Pres., Nathan Straus; Sec., B. G. Richards; 1 Madison Ave., New York

American Jewish Historical Society (1892), 38 Park Row New York; Pres., Cyrus Adler; Sec., A. M. Friedenberg.

American Legion (1919), National Com., J. W. Galbraith jr., Cincinnati; Vice Commanders, John G. Emory, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. J. Winslett, Sabeville, Ala.; Thomas J. Goldingay, Newark, N. J.; C. G. Pendill, Kenosha, Wis., and J. G. Scrougham, Reno, Nev.; Nat. Chaplain, John W. Inzer, Montgomery, Ala.

American Legion, N Y. (1919), Com., C. G. Blakeslee, Binghamton; Adj., G. F. Kelly, Westchester; 19 W. 44th St., New York.

American Legion, N. J. (1919), Com. L. Coyle, Bridgeton; Adj., C. P. Hutchinson, Trenton.

American Men, Order of United (1845), 35,112; Nat. Councilor. A. P Barnum; Sec., H. I. Holstein; 420 Market St. Harrisburg, Pa.

American National Red Cross (1905), Red Cross Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 17,734,967; Pres., Dr. L. Farrand; Sec. Mabel Boardman.

American Proportion Representative League (1912), 801 Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia; 700; Sec., C. G. Hoag.

American Rights League (1915), 2 W. 45th St., New York; Pres., G. H. Putnam; Sec., Lawrence Abbott.

American Scandinavian Foundation (1911) 25 W. 45th St., New York; 8,000; Pres., Prof. W. H. Schofield; Sec. Dr. H. G. Leach.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (1895), 154 Nassau St., New York; 700; Pres., G. F. Kunz, Ph. D., Sc.D.; Sec., E. H. Hall, Ph.D.

American Tract Society (1825), Park Ave. and 40th St., New York; 6,000; Pres., Wm. P Hall; Sec., Judson Swift, D.D.

American Universities, Association of (1900), 24; Sec., Prof. D A. Robertson University of Chicago.

American Wars Society (1909), 616 Madison Ave, New York; 305; Pres., Com. R. W. Wilcox; Sec., E. A. Kellogg.

Anatomists, American Association of (1888), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Antiquarian Society, American (1812), 175; Pres., Waldo Lincoln; Sec., C. L. Nichols; Worcester, Mass.

Anti-Saloon League of America (1893), Westerville, Ohio; Pres., Rev. L B. Wilson; Sec. S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.

Anti-Saloon League of N. Y. (1899), Pres., Dr. D. J. Burrell; Sec., Dr. G. C. Moore; Supt., W H. Anderson; 906 Broadway, New York.

Appalachian Mountain Club (1876), 2,433; Pres., H. P. Kelsey; Sec., W. T. May; 1050 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Archaeological Institute of America (1879), Columbia University, New York; 2,547; Pres., Jas., G. Egbert; Sec Geo. M. Whicher.

Architects, American Institute of (1857), 1741 New York Ave., Washington D. C.; 1,464; Pres, H. H Kendall; Sec., W. S. Parker.

Architects, Landscape, American Society of (1899), 527 Fifth Ave, New York; Pres., F L. Olmsted; Sec. A. F. Brinckerhoff, 527 Fifth Ave, New York.

Architects, Naval and Marine Engineers, Society of (1893), 29 W. 39th St. New York; 1,688; Sec., Dan. G. Cox.

Architects, New York Society of (1906), 29 W 39th St., New York; 225; Pres., Jas. R. Gordon; Sec, Fred. C. Zobel.

Architectural League of New York (1881), 215 W. 57th St., New York; 650; Pres, J. M. Hewlett; Sec., L. G. White.

Associated Press (1900), 51 Chambers St. New York; 1,150; Act. Gen. Mgr., F R. Martin; Sec. M. E. Stone

Astronomical Society, American (1899), Urbana, Ill.; 350; Pres, F. Schlesinger; Sec., Joel Stebbins.

Army and Navy Club, 18 Gramercy Park, New York; Pres., Gen. W. J. Nicholson; Sec., Theo. S. Farrelly.

Army and Navy Legion of Valor. Pres., P. J. Kyler; Adj, J. Drosnan.

Army and Navy Union of the U. S. A. (1888), 2,228 State St., Milwaukee; 20,000; Nat. Com., Lucas A. Van Toor; Sec., H. W. Lee, 128 E. Price St., Philadelphia.

Army Ordnance Association. Pres., Benedict Crowell; Sec., J. L. Walsh, 10th Ave. and 36th St., New York.

Art Alliance of America (1914), 10 E. 47th St., New York; 984; Sec., Eliz. B. Trimball.

Artists, Guild of Free Lance, of the Authors' League of America, Inc. (1920), 41 Union Sq. W., New York; 110; Pres., C. B. Falls; Sec., F. G. Cooper.

Arts, American Federation of (1909), 1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.; Pres., R. W. De Forest; Sec., Miss Leila Mechlin.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904), 347 Madison Ave., New York; Chancellor, Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., R. W. Johnson.

Arts and Letters, National Institute of (1898), 250; Pres., Cass Gilbert; Sec., J. B. Fletcher, Columbia University, New York.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor, N. Y. (1843), 105 E. 22d St.; Pres., C. N. Bliss, Jr.; Sec., A. Nichols.

Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Pres., Chas A. Otis, Cleveland; Sec., Park S. Florea, New York.

Audubon Societies, National Association of (1905), 1974 Broadway, New York; 4,500; Sec., T. Gilbert Pearson.

Authors' League of America, Inc., (1912), 41 Union Sq. W., New York; 1,500; Pres., Rex Beach; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Authors' League Fund (1917), 41 Union Sq. W., New York; Pres., E. P. Butler; Sec., E. Schuler.

Automobile Association, American (1902), Riggs Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 250,000; Pres., David Jameson; Sec., J. N. Brooks.

Automobile Club of New York (1918), Hotel Ansonia, New York; 4,500; Chairman, H. MacNair; Sec., Paul Archibald.

Automotive Engineers, Society of (1905), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 4,304; Pres., J. G. Vincent; Sec., C. F. Clarkson.

Aztec Club of 1847 (1847), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Gen. Horatio G. Gibson; Sec., W. S. Abert.

Bankers' Association American (1875), 5 Nassau St., New York; 21,925; Pres., R. S. Hawes; Gen. Sec., G. E. Bowerman.

Bankers' Association, New York State (1894), 128 Broadway; 1,050; Pres., S. G. H. Turner, Elmira; Sec., Edw, J. Gallien

Baptist, Northern Convention, Inc., S. B. C. (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis; Pres., Dr. D. C. Shull; Sec., W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Convention, Southern (1845), Atlanta, Ga.; 36; Pres., B. D. Gray.

Baptist Young People's Union (1891), 125 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago; 500,000; Sec., Dr. J. A White.

Bar Association, American (1878) Baltimore; 11,243; Pres., H. L. Carson; Sec., W. T. Kemp.

Bar Association, Bronx (1902), 1187 Washington Ave., New York; 244; Ch. Exec. Com., G. W. M. Clark; Sec., F. C. Hirleman.

Bar Association, City of New York (1870), 42 W. 44th St., New York; 2,157; Pres., J. G. Milburn; Sec., Chas. H. Strong.

Baron de Hirsch Fund (1891), Pres. E. S. Benjamin; Sec., Max J. Kohler, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Bar Association, New York State; Pres., Nathan L. Miller; Sec., F. E. Wadhams, Albany.

Ben Hur, Tribe of (1894), Crawfordsville, Ind.; 78,156; Sup. Chief, Dr. R. H. Gerard; Sec., J. C. Snyder.

Better America Federation of California (1917), 724 S. Spring St., Los Angeles; 25,000; Pres., H. M. Haldeman; Sec., M. M. Brenneman.

Bible Society, American (1816), Bible House, Astor Pl., New York; 16,000; Pres., C. H. Cutting; Secs., W. I. Haven, F. H. Mann and L. B. Chamberlain.

Bible Society of New York (1809), 5 E. 48th St., New York; Pres., J. C. West; Sec., G. W. Carter.

Big Brother Movement (1904), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; 572; Pres., F. C. Hoyt; Sec., C. A. Taussig.

Blind, New York Association for (1906). Pres., John H. Finley; Sec., Winifred Holt, New York City.

Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of (1906), Milwaukee, Wis.; Most Loyal Grand Gander, J. R. Stewart, 15 Wellington St., E., Toronto, Canada; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, B. A. Lehnberg, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Blue Goose (New York Pond); Gander, W. E. Mallalieu; Sec., F. J. Breen.

Boat Owners' Association, Inc., New York (1914), 80 Broad St., New York; 165; Pres., P. C. Newell; Sec., E. Stavoy.

Book Publishers, National Association of (——), 334 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., J. W. Hiltman; Sec., F. C. Dodd; Exec. Sec., F. G. Melcher.

Booksellers' Association, American (1900), 62 W. 45th St., New York; 350; Pres., Eugene L. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.; Sec., Fred G. Melcher.

Botanical Club, Torrey, Pres., H. M. Richards; Sec., F. W. Pennell, N. Y. Botanical Garden.

Botanical Society of America (1906), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; 775; Pres., Dr. N. L. Britton; Sec., J. R. Schramm.

Boy Scouts of America (1911), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; 400,000; Pres., C. H. Livingstone; Sec., Jas. E. West.

Brewers' Association, U. S. (1862), 50 Union Sq., New York; 700; Pres., C. W. Felgenspan; Sec., Hugh F. Fox.

Broadway Association, Inc. (1911), 1270 Broadway, New York; 1,200; Pres., J. de M. Thompson; Sec., H. G. Opdycke.

Bronx Board of Trade (1894) 137th St., 3rd Ave., New York; 1,100; Pres., Jas. Brackenridge; Exec. Sec., Chas. E. Reid.

Bronx Chamber of Commerce (1914), Borough Hall; 146; Pres., S. M. Platt; Sec., J. C. Walworth.

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce (1918) 32 Court St., Brooklyn; 3,000; Sec., Mayo Fesler.

Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities (1909), 12 Graham Ave., Brooklyn; 15,000; Pres., Max Abelman; Sec., M. S. Jonas.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew (1883), 12th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia; 12,000; Pres., E. H. Bonsall; Sec., G. F. Shelby.

Building & Loan Associations, U. S. League of, Local (1892), Cincinnati; Sec., H. F. Cellarius.

Building Trades Employers' Association (1903), 34 W. 33d St., New York; 925; Chairman Bd. of Govs., C. J. Kelly; Sec., S. B. Donnelly.

Bureau of Municipal Research (1906), 261 Broadway, New York; Pres., R. F. Cutting; Sec., C. A. Beard.

Camels, Order of (1920), Milwaukee, Wis.; 67,000; Grand Sheik, L. M. Kotecki; Sec., C. R. Diegle.

Camp Fire Girls (1912), 31 E. 17th St., New York; 125,000; Pres., R. Garrett; Sec., Lester F. Scott.

Cancer, American Society for Control of (1913), 25 W. 45th St., New York; 800; Ch. Exec. Com., Dr. Howard C. Taylor; Ch. Directorate, Dr. Edw. Reynolds; Sec., Thomas M. Debevoise, 62 Cedar St., New York.

Canners' Association, National (1909), Washington, D. C.; Pres., W. J. Sears; Sec., F. E. Gorrell.

Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911), 522 Fifth Ave., New York; Sec., Jas. Bertram; Ch. Bd. of Trustees, Elihu Root.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Sec. J. B. Scott.

Carnegie Foundation (——), 576 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Robt. S. Woodward.

Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching (——), Washington, D. C.; New York Office, 576 Fifth Ave.; Pres., Henry S. Pritchett; Sec., Clyde Furst.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (1904), Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh; Pres., C. L. Taylor; Sec. and Mgr., F. M. Wilmot.

Carnegie Institute of Washington (1902), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Robert S. Woodward; Sec., Chas. D. Walcott.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood (1881), 400,000; Pres., W. L. Hutcheson; Sec., Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.

Catholic Actors' Guild (1915) Pres., Brandon Tynan; Sec., E. J. Kelly.

Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), Chicago; 160,000; Pres., T. H. Cannon; Sec., T. F. McDonald.

Central Mercantile Association (1912), Pres., Clarkson Cowl; Sec., Joseph E. Kean, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Chagres, Society of the (1911), Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; Sec., J. Wynne.

Chamber of Commerce, Queensboro (1911), Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.; 700; Pres., H. P. Williams; Sec., W. I. Willis.

Chamber of Commerce of State of New York (1768); 65 Liberty St., New York; 1,750; Pres., D. P. Kingsley, Sec., C. T. Gwynne.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. (1912), Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., J. H. Defrees; Sec., D. A. Skinner.

Charities Aid Association, State (1872) 105 E. 22d St., New York; 12,000; Sec., Homer Folks.

Charity Organization Society of City of New York (1882), 105 E. 22d St., New York; 7,500; Pres., R. W. de Forest; Sec., Lawson Purdy.

Chautauqua Institution (1874), Chautauqua, N. Y.; Pres., A. E. Bestor.

Chemical Society, American (1876) New York; 15,000; Pres., Dr. W. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill.; Sec., C. L. Parsons, 1709 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chemical Engineers, American Institute of (1908), Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; 408; Pres., David Wesson; Sec., J. C. Olsen.

Chemical Industry, Society of (1881), 50 E. 41st St., New York; 800; Pres., S. R. Church; Sec., Allen Rogers.

Child Conservation League of America (1913), Women's Temple, Chicago; 27,631; Pres., W. S. Hall; Sec., Mrs. M. L. Beckwith.

Child Hygiene Association, American (——), Pres., Philip Van Ingen, 125 E. 71st., New York; Sec., Gertrude B. Knipp, Baltimore.

Child Labor Commission, National (1907), 105 E. 22d St., New York; 12,000; Pres., Dr. Felix Adlor; Sec., Owen R. Lovejoy.

Child Welfare League, International (——), New York; Pres.; Mrs. Walston H. Brown; Sec., Mrs. Geo. L. Wheelock, 331 W. 101st St., New York.

Child Welfare Association, National (1911), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 450; Pres., W. H. Wadhams; Sec., C. F. Powlison.

Children's Aid Society (1855), 105 E. 22d St., New York; 4,000; Pres., W. C. Osborne; Sec., C. L. Brace.

Christian Convention, American, Educational Board (1852), C. P. A. Bldg., Dayton, O.; Sec., W. G. Sargeant.

Christian Endeavor, United Society of (1881), Boston; 3,700,000; Pres., Rev. Francis E. Clark; Gen. Sec., E. P. Cates.

Christian and Missionary Alliance (1892), 690 Eighth Ave., New York; Pres. Rev. Paul Rader; Sec., W. S. Poling.

Christian Reformed Church (1857), 42,000; Sec., Rev. H. Beets, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Pub. Bd., 214 Pearl St., Grand Rapids; B. of Missions, 2050 Francis Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids.

Church Peace Union (1914), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. W. P. Merrill; Sec., H. A. Atkinson, D. D.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ (1881), Pres., C. J. Kephart, Kansas City, Mo.; Sec., Wm. Schell, Dayton, O.

Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America (——); Sec., S. K. Lichtenstein, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Cincinnati, Society of the (1783), Baltimore; Pres., W. Warren; Sec., J. C. Daves.

Citizens' Union of City of New York (1897), 41 Park Row, New York; 3,700; Chairman, W. J. Schieffelin; Sec., W. T. Arndt.

Civic Federation, National (1899), 1 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., A. B. Parker; Sec., D. L. Cease.

Civil Engineers, American Society of (1852), 33 W. 39th St., New York; 9,525; Pres., A. P. Davis; Sec., C. W. Hunt.

Civil Liberties Union, American (1920); 138 W. 13th St., New York; Ch., H. F. Ward; Secs., A. De Silver and R. N. Baldwin.

Civil Service Commissions, Assembly of (1906), 1724 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., R. L. Peck; Sec., J. T. Doyle.

Civil Service Reform Association, National (1877), 8 W. 40th St., New York; 900; Pres., S. H. Ordway; Sec., Geo. T. Keyes.

Civil Service Reform League (1883), 8 W. 40th St., New York; Pres., R. H. Dana; Sec., H. W. Marsh.

Civil War, Union Society of (1908), 304 W. 44th St., New York; 300; Pres., Paul Dana; Sec., W. R. Jones.

Clansmen, American Order of, Grand Clan (1916), 1112 Market St., San Francisco; Pres., Dr. Henry Waterhouse; Sec., Mrs. M. A. Apter.

Climatological and Clinical Association, American (1884), Philadelphia; 175; Pres., L. Brown, M. D.; Sec., A. K. Stone, M. D.

Clothiers, National Association of, Sec., Wm. R. Corvine, 13 Astor Pl., New York.

Coal Association, National (——), Pres., Col. D. B. Wentz; Sec., J. D. A. Morron.

Coal Merchants' Association (1903), 90 West St. New York; 50; Pres., W. A. Leonard; Sec., Arthur F. Rice.

Coal Trade Association (Wholesale) of New York (1917), 90 West St., New York; 94; Sec., Chas. S. Allen.

Colleges, Association of America (——), Pres., Wm. A. Shanklin, Wesleyan University; Sec., R. M. Hughes, Miami University.

College Women, National Federation of (——), Pres., Mrs. Myra K. Miller, New York; Sec., Mrs. F. W. Seymour, Chicago.

Collegiate Registrars, American Association of (1910), Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; 200; Pres., C. M. McConn; Sec., R. Walters.

Colonial Dames of America (1890), 324 Lexington Ave., New York; 675; Pres., Mrs. T. M. Cheesman; Sec., Miss Borrowe.

Colonial Dames, XVII. Century, National (——), Pres., Miss M. F. Taney, 309 E. 3d St., Covington, Ky.; Sec., Miss F. M. Washington, 616 Lexington Ave., Newport, Ky.

Colonial Dames, State of New York (1893), 2 W. 47th St., New York; 800; Pres., Mrs. H. R. Fairfax; Sec., Mrs. R. B. Potter.

Colonial Daughters of America, National Society (1907), Newport, Ky.; 400; Pres., Miss M. F. Taney; Sec., Miss F. M. Washington.

Colonial Order of the State of New York (——), Chancellor, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, 100 Broadway, New York.

Colonial Wars, Society of, in State of New York (1892) 43 Cedar St., New York; 1,080; Gov., Howard Duffield; Sec., F. L. Chrystie.

Colored People, National Association for Advancement of, New York; Pres., Moorfield Storey; Sec., J. R. Shillady.

Colored People, National Association for Advancement of (1909), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 90,000; Pres., M. Storey; Sec., J. W. Johnson.

Commercial Federation of America (1920), St. Louis, Mo.; Perm. Chair., Harry M. Haldeman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Commercial Travelers of America, Associated (——), 345 Fifth Ave., New York.

Commercial Travelers, Order of United (1890) 638 N. Park St., Columbus, O.; 96,138; Pres., W. B. Emerson, Sec., W. D. Murphy.

Commission Merchants, National League of, of U. S. (1893), Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 600; Pres., E. W. J. Hearty; Gen. Mgr. & Sec., R. S. French.

Composers, Authors and Publishers, American Society of (——), Sec., Glen MacDonough, 56 W. 45th St., New York.

Confectioners of the U. S., Associated Retail (0000), Sec., L. Runkel, 451 W. 30th St., New York.

Confederate Memorial Lit. Society (1890), 12th and Clay Sts., Richmond; 600; Pres., Mrs. S. A. Anderson.

Confederate States, Society of Army and Navy of, in State of Maryland (1871), 409 N. Charles St., Baltimore; 620; Pres., Lieut. McH. Howard; Sec., Capt. W. L. Ritter.

Confederate Veteran Camp of New York (1890), Hotel Astor, New York; 60; Pres., Wm. S. Keiley; Adj., C. R. Hatton.

Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.; 14,000; Pres., Gen. K. M. Van Zandt; Sec., A. B. Booth.

Confederate Veterans, United (1889), Mobile, Ala.; 60,000; Pres., Gen. K. M. Van Zandt; Sec., Major Gen. Wm. E. Nickle.

Confederate Veterans, Sons of (1896), Memphis, Tenn.; 50,000; Com. in Chief, B. N. Forrest, Biloxi, Miss.; Sec., C. Hinton, Denver.

Congregational, Women's Board of Missions for the Pacific (1873), Phelan Bldg., San Francisco; Pres., Miss H. F. Brewer; Sec., Miss E. S. Benton.

Congregational Churches of U. S., National Council (1871), 289 Fourth Ave., New York; Moderator, Rev. H. C. King; Sec., Rev. H. C. Herring.

Congregational Education Society (1815), Boston; Pres., C. F. Smith; Secs., Gen., Rev. F. M. Sheldon; Social Serv., Rev. H. A. Atkinson; Missionary Education, Rev. M. B. Fisher.

Congregational Home Missionary Society (1826), New York; Pres., Rev. R. H. Potter; Secs., Chas. E. Burton; of Missions, Rev. F. L. Moore, Woman's Dept., Miss Miriam L. Woodberry.

Congregational Women's Boards of Missions (1868), Boston; Home Sec., Miss Helen B. Calder; Treas., Mrs. F. G. Cooke.

Congregational Women's Home Missionary Federation (1905), 289 Fourth Ave., New York, Pres., Mrs. H. H. Hart; Sec., Miss Marian F. Choate.

Congregational, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1810), Head Office, Congregational House, 14 Beacon St., Boston; 701 churches; 89,668 members; Pres., Edw. C. Moore, D.D.; Secs., Foreign Dept., Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., and Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D. Three district offices: (1) United Charities Bldg., New York; Sec., Rev. E. L. Smith, (2) La Salle St., Chicago; Sec., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock; (3) San Francisco, Sec., Henry H. Kelsey, D.D.

Congregational American Missionary Association (——), 287 Fourth Ave., New York, Pres., Henry C. King, LL. D.; Secs., Hon. and Edit., A. F. Bland, D. D.; Cor., H. Paul Douglas, D. D.; Geo. L. Cady, D. D.; Dist., Rev. G. H. Gutterson, Congregational House, Boston; Frank N. White, D. D., La Salle St., Chicago; Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, San Francisco; Field, Mrs. Ida V. Woodbury, Boston; Bureau of Woman's Work, Mrs. T. W. Wilcox.

Congregational Church Building Society (——), New York, Pres., Lucien C. Warner, LL. D.; Secs., Gen., Chas. E. Burton, D. D.; Cor., Chas. H. Richards, D. D.; Church Efficiency, Wm. W. Newell, D. D., La Salle St., Chicago; Field, John P. Sanderson, D. D., Chicago; Wm. W. Leete, Boston; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

Congregational Churches, National Council of (1871), 289 Fourth Ave., New York; 6,000 churches; Moderator, Rev. H. C. King, D. D.; Sec., Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D. D.

Congregational World Movement (1919), 287 Fourth Ave., New York; Sec., Rev. H. F. Swartz.

Conservation Association, National (1909) Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C., Pres., Gifford Pinchot; Sec., H. A. Slattery.

Consumers League of City of New York (1890), 289 Fourth Ave., New York, Pres., Miss A. Aldrich; Sec., Mrs. Clara M. Lead.

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art (1857), Third Ave. and 7th St., New York.

Co-Operative League of America, Sec., Albert Sonnichsen.

Copyright League, American Publishers', (——), Pres., W. W. Appleton; Sec., Geo. Haven Putnam, 2 W. 45th St., New York.

Cornish Association, New York (1914), Johnson Bldg., 8-12 Nevins St., Brooklyn; 200; Pres., T. H. Dunn; Sec., W. E. Wills.

Cotton Manufacturers, National Council of America (——), Pres., R. B. Lowe; Sec., Rufus W. Wilson, 320 Broadway, New York.

Cotton Seed Crushers Association, Interstate (1897), No. Texas Bldg., Dallas; 1,000; Pres., J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; Sec., R. Gibson.

Council, Church Boards of Education (1912), 19 La Salle St., Chicago, 14,000,000, Pres., Dr. R. L. Kelly; Sec., Dr. R. C. Hughes.

County Lawyers Association, New York (1908), 3,800; Pres., C. E. Hughes; Sec., G. C. Austin, 165 Broadway, New York.

Court of Honor (1895), Springfield, Ill.; 75,000; Sup. Chancellor, A. L. Hereford; Sup. Recorder, W. E. Robinson.

Credit Men, National Association of (1896), Pres., H. C. Koelsch; Sec., J. N. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, New York.

Crime, Society for Prevention of (1878), 50 Union Sq., New York; Pres., Dr. C. E. Bruce; Sec., T. Kennenson.

Dairy Union, National (1903), Lansing, Mich.; 1,000; Pres., W. P. Hull; Sec., A. M. Loomis.

Dairymen's League, Inc. (1907), 303 Fifth Ave., New York; 83,000; Pres., R. D. Cooper; Sec., Albert Manning.

Dante League of America (1917) National Arts Club, New York; Pres., Prof. C. Gauss; Sec., Mrs. H. D. Roe.

Daughters of American Revolution, National Society of (1890), Washington, D. C.; 110,334; Pres., Mrs. G. M. Minor; Sec., Mrs. J. F. Yawger.

D. A. R., Fort Washington Chapter; 30; Pres., Mrs. J. P. Marshall; Sec., Mrs. J. Wickham.

Daughters of American Revolution, Washington Headquarters' Association (1903), 160th St. and Edgecombe Ave., New York; 200; Pres., Mrs. S. Baruch; Sec., Mrs. A. E. Hadlock.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894), 116 Riverside Drive, New York; 173; Pres., Miss Ruth Lawrence; Sec., Mrs. R. E. Tucker.

Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894), 100,000; Pres., Miss M. B. Poppenheim, Charleston, S. C.; Sec., Mrs. T. W. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.

Daughters of 1812, National Society, U. S. (1892 and 1901), 3,000; Pres., Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne; Sec., Mrs. C. R. Banks, 122 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Daughters of the King (1885), 84 Bible House, New York; 5,000; Pres., Mrs. A. Denmead; Nat. Sec., M. E. Atwood.

Daughters of Holland Dames, Society of the (1895), 150; Directress Gen., Mrs. J. A. Macdonald; Sec., Mrs. I. de P. Agnew, 987 Madison Ave., New York.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York (1891), Hotel Astor, New York; 300; Regent, Mrs. John F. Hemenway; Sec., Mrs. Herbert W. Will.

Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence (1907), Philadelphia; 350; Pres., Russell Duane; Sec., John Crevert.

Dialect Society, American (1889); 375; Pres., Prof. J. W. Bright; Sec., P. W. Long, Harvard University.

Dickens Fellowship (1902), Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London, England.

Dixie Highway Association (1915), Chattanooga Tenn.; Pres., M. M. Allison; Sec., V. D. L. Robinson.

Dragon, Imperial Order of the (1900), 524 W. 134th St., New York; 400; Gr. Viceroy, F. L. Gransbury; Sec., Edw. McMurry.

Drama League, New York (1912), 7 E. 42d St.; 2,500; Pres., S. M. Tucker; Sec., Laura V. Day.

Dramatic Guild of the Authors' League of America, Inc., (1919), 41 Union Sq. W., New York; 120; Ch., Channing Pollock.

Dramatists and Composers, Society of American (1891), 148 W. 45th St., New York; 142; Pres., Geo. M. Cohan; Sec., Percival Wilde.

Druggists' Association, National Wholesale (1876), 99 Nassau St., New York; 710; Pres., R. H. Bradley, Toledo; Sec., F. E. Holliday.

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898), Kansas City, Mo.; 410,000; Pres., Elbert D. Weed; Sec., J. S. Parry.

Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Order of (1876), Washington, D. C.; 1,000,000; Gr. Sec., Minnie E. Keyes.

Economic League, National (1911) 6 Beacon St., Boston; 2,500; Pres., W. H. Taft; Sec., J. W. Beatson.

Education Board, General (1902), 61 Broadway, New York; 16; Pres., Wallace Buttrick; Secs., Abraham Flexner Trevor Arnett and E. C. Sage.

Education, Council of Church Boards of, in U. S. (1911), 45 W. 18th St., New York; 20; Exec. Sec., R. L. Kelly; Sec., R. C. Hughes.

Educational Association, National (1857), 1201 16th St., Washington, D. C.; 50,000; Pres., F. M. Hunter, Oakland, Cal.; Exec. Sec., J. Crabtree.

Education, Committee on, Friends General Conference, 154 W. 15th St., Philadelphia; 24; Ch., T. A. Jenkins; Sec., Ida P. Stabler.

Educational Alliance (1893), 197 E. Broadway, New York; 3,200; Pres., Samuel Greenbaum; Sec., B. M. Ernst.

Educational Board, General (1908), Elgin, Ill.; Ch., Rev. D. W. Kurtz; Sec., D. C. Reber.

Educational Dramatic League (1913), 105 W. 40th St., New York; 400; Pres., Mrs. August Belmont; Sec., Marian A. Turner.

Eighteen-Twelve, General Society of War of (0000), 10 P. O. Sq., Boston; 680; Pres., John Cadwaldor; Sec., H. M. Leland.

Electric Light Association, National (1885), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 12,000; Sec., S. A. Sewell; Exec. Mgr., M. H. Aylesworth.

Electric Railway Association, American (1882), 8 W. 40th St., New York; 600; Pres. J. H. Pardee; Sec., E. B. Burritt.

Electrical Society, New York (1881), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 835; Pres., W. N. Dickson; Sec., Geo. H. Frey.

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of (1884), 25 W. 39th St., New York; Pres., C. Townley; Sec., F. L. Hutchinson.

Electro-Chemical Society, Amer. (1902), 2,500; Pres., W. S. Landis; Sec., J. W. Richards, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of, of U. S. A. (1869), Dubuque, Ia.; 645,000; Grand Exalted Ruler, W. M. Abbott; Sec., F. C. Robinson.

Engineers, Heat and Ventilating, American Society of (1895), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,200; Pres., Dr. E. V. Hill; Sec., C. O. Obert.

Engineers, Illuminating, Society of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,221; Pres., S. E. Doane; Sec., C. L. Law.

Engineers, Mechanical, American Society of (1880), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 11,842; Pres., F. J. Miller; Sec., C. W. Rice.

Engineers, Mining and Metallurgical, American Institute of (1871), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 8,500; Pres., H. Hoover; Sec., B. Stoughton.

Engineers, Terminal, Society of (1917), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 200; Pres., J. Meigs, Sec., J. H. Leonard.

Engineering Council (1917), 29 W. 39th St., New York; Chairman, J. Parke Channing; Sec., A. D. Flinn.

Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St., New York; Chairman, Chas. F. Rand; Sec., A. D. Flinn.

Engineering Society, United (1904), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 12 trustees representing 40,000 members; Pres., J. Vipond Davies; Sec., Alfred A. D. Flinn.

Entomological Society, Brooklyn; Pres., W. T. Bather; Sec., J. Bequaert, American Museum Natural History, New York.

Entomological Society, American (1859), Philadelphia; 140; Pres., Dr. Henry Skinner; Sec., Roswell C. Williams.

Entomological Society, New York; Pres., L. B. Woodruff; Sec., C. W. Leng, Pub. Mus., S. I., N. Y.

Epworth League (1889), 740 Rush St., Chicago; 773,602; Pres., C. E. Guthrie.

Erectors Association, National (1906), 286 Fifth Ave., New York; 48; Pres., S. P. Mitchell; Sec., C. E. Cheney.

Ethnological Society, American, Pres., R. H. Lowie; Sec., Teresa Mayer, 41 E. 72d St., New York.

Eugenics Research Association (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; 235; Pres. Irving Fisher; Sec., Dr. H. H. Laughlin.

Explorers' Club (1905) 345 Amsterdam Ave., New York; 275; Sec., Isaiah Bowman.

Family Altar League (1908), Marquette Bldg., Chicago; 450,000; Pres., Rev. W. E. Biederwolf; Sec., Rev. W. M. Holderby.

Farm Bureau Federation (1920), Chicago; 250,000; Pres., J. R. Howard, Clemons, Ia.; Sec., J. W. Coverdale, Ames, Ia.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (1902), Gravette, Ark.; Pres., C. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Sec., A. C. Davis.

Farmers' National Congress (1880), Washington, D. C.; Pres., J. H. Kimble; Sec., J. H. Patten.

Farm Organizations, National Board of (——), Washington, D. C.; 2,000,000, Chairman, W. T. Creasy; Sec., C. A. Lyman.

Fifth Avenue Association, Inc. (1907-1916), 542 Fifth Ave., New York; 1,250; Pres., R. G. Cooke; Sec., S. F. Hart.

Fire Underwriters, National Board of (1866), 76 William St., New York; 176; Gen. Mgr., W. E. Mallolien; Sec., Geo. G. Bulkley.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (1873), Cleveland, O.; 126,000; Pres., W. S. Carter; Sec., A. H. Hawley.

First Aid to the Injured, Society for Instruction in (1882), 105 E. 22d St., New York; Pres., J. A. Wade; Sec., L. F. Bishop, M. D.

Flag Association, American (1898) Governor's Room, City Hall, N. Y.; Pres., C. A. Pugsley; Sec., C. E. Leonard, Yonkers, N. Y.

Foreign Born Citizens, League of (1913), 303 Fifth Ave., New York; 2,000; Pres., N. Phillips; Sec., H. Fields.

Foreign Language Newspapers, American Association of, Inc. (1908), 30 E. 23d St., New York; Pres., N. H. Seidman; Sec., H. P. Ingels.

Foreign Trade Council, National (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., New York; 74; Chairman, J. A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), Washington, D. C.; 469; Pres., R. C. Bryant; Sec., P. D. Kelleter.

Foresters, Independent Order of (1881), Toronto, Ont.; 180,000; Pres., W. H. Hunter; Sec., R. Mathison.

Foresters, United Order of (1893). Lodges, 215; members, 11,250; Sup. Ranger, R. E. Sherrard, Chicago; Sup. Sec., G. W. Blann, Milwaukee.

Forestry Association, American (1882), 1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 17,600; Pres., C. L. Pack, Lakewood, N. J.; Sec., P. S. Ridsdale.

Forestry Association, New York State (1913), Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; 600; Pres., Col. R. M. Thompson; Sec., J. R. Simmons.

Founders Association, National (1898), Chicago; 675; Pres., W. H. Barr; Sec., J. M. Taylor.

Founders and Patriots of America (1896), 34 Nassau St., New York; Pres., Gov.-Gen. H. V. Ames, Phila.; Sec., Gen. W. F. Dix, South Orange, N. J.

Fraternal Aid Union (1890), Lawrence, Kans.; 93,642; Pres., V. A. Young; Sec., S. S. Batty.

Francaise of New York, Alliance (1907), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., F. D. Pavey; Sec., M. L. Bergeron.

Francaise, Federation de l'Alliance (1902), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Marcel Knecht; Sec., Felix Weill.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of (1849), 21 W. 124th St., New York; 9,000; Pres., S. J. Liebeskind; Sec., H. J. Hyman.

Friendly Aid Society (1892), 246 E. 34th St., New York; 400; Pres., A. J. Hemphill; Sec., Miss Edith Kendall.

Friends of Irish Freedom (1916), 280 Broadway, New York. Rt. Rev. M. J. Gallagher, Detroit; Sec., Diarmuid Lynch.

Friends, Society of, General Conference, Board of Education, Pres., Thos. A. Jenkins, Chicago; Sec., Mrs. Ida P. Stabler, 154 W. 15th St., Phila.

Galton Society for Study of Origin and Evolution of Man, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Pres., C. B. Davenport; Sec., W. K. Gregory.

Game Protective Association, American (1911), New York; Pres., J. B. Burnham; Sec., G. M. Fayles, 233 Broadway, New York.

Gas Association, American (1918), 130 E. 15th St., New York; 3,000; Mgr., Oscar H. Fogg.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York (1869), 226 W. 58th St., New York. Pres., C. W. Bowen; Sec., H. R. Drowne.

General Society of the War of 1812 (1894), 10 P. O. Sq., Boston; 700; Pres., John Cadwalder; Sec., H. M. Leland.

Genetic Association, American (1903), Box 472, 11th St., Sta., Washington, D. C.; 3,241; Pres., D. Fairchild; Sec., G. M. Rommel.

Geographers, Association of America (——), Pres., Chas. R. Dryer, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Sec., Oliver L. Fassig, Baltimore, Md.

Geographic Society, National (1888), Washington, D. C.; 750,000; Pres., G. Grosvenor; Sec., O. P. Austin.

Geographical Society, American (1852), Broadway at 156th St., New York; 3,000; Pres., J. Greenough; Dir., Isaiah Bowman.

Geological Society of America (1888), American Museum of Natural History, New York; 427; Sec., E. O. Hovey.

German Society, City of New York (1784), 147 Fourth Ave., New York; 600; Pres., H. C. Kudlich; Sec., A. Ehbehrens.

Girl Scouts, Inc. (1912 and 1915), 189 Lexington Ave., New York; 74,313; Pres., Mrs. A. O. Choate; Dir., Mrs. J. D. Rippin.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of (1894), Detroit, Mich.; 80,000; Pres., G. H. Slocum; Sec., R. L. Holloway.

Good Templars, International Order of (1851), 2 National Grand Lodges (U. S. and Canada), 70 Grand Lodges (27 in U. S.); members, about 600,000; Nat. Chief Templar, C. W. Carlson, Youngstown, O.; Nat. Sec., Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass. Chief of the world order, Larz O. Jensen, Bergen, Norway; Sec., Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland.

Grand Army of the Republic (1866), Lincoln, Neb.; 110,337; Com. in Chief, W. A. Ketcham; Adj.-Gen., Isidore Isaacs.

Grand Army of the Republic, New York County (1870); Com., Wm. F. Kirchner; Sec., Isidore Isaacs.

Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. of New York (1870). Com., A. E. Stacy Elbridge.

Grocers' Association, Retail, New York City (1883), 1 Columbus Ave.; Pres., P. H. Almor; Sec., H. C. Kloefkorn.

Grocers' Association, National Wholesale (1906), 6 Harrison St., New York; 1,294; Pres., A. Davies; Sec., J. B. Newman.

Harlem Board of Commerce (1896), 290 Lenox Ave., New York; 500; Pres., J. G. Smith; Sec., T. P. Ward.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers (1895), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,200; Pres., D. E. V. Hill; Sec., C. O. Obert.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American (1872), Cincinnati; Pres., J. W. Freiberg; Sec., Rev. Geo. Zepin.

Hebrew Association, Young Men's (1874), 148 E. 92d St., New York; 3,000; Pres., Rabbi L. J. Levinger; Sec., E. H. Paul.

Hebrew Association, Young Women's (1903), 31 W. 110th St., New York; 4,000; Pres., Mrs. Israel Unterberg; Exec. Sec., Mrs. R. F. Schwartz.

Hibernians, Ancient Order of (1860), 225,000.

Highways Protective Society, National (1909), 80 Maiden Lane, New York; 446; Sec., E. S. Cornell.

Hispanic Society of America (1904), 156th St., near Broadway, New York; 100; Pres., A. M. Huntington; Sec., G. B. Grinnell.

Historical Association, American (1884 and 1889), 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,600; Pres., E. Channing, Cambridge, Mass.; J. S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.

Historical Society, National (1915), 37 W. 39th St., New York; Pres., Frank Allapen; Sec., Mabel Washburn.

Historical Association, New York State (1899), Glens Falls, N. Y.; Pres., G. A. Blauvelt; Sec., F. B. Richards.

Historic Preservation Society, American Scenic and, 154 Nassau St., New York; 500; Pres., G. F. Kunz; Sec., E. H. Hall.

Holland Society of New York (1885), 90 West St., New York; Pres., A. H. Van Bruut; Sec., F. R. Klator.

Home Market Club (1887), 77 Summer St., Boston; 1,000; Sec., T. O. Marvin; Treas., F. B. Hill.

Homeopathy, American Institute of (1844), Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago; 3,714; Pres., C. E. Sawyer; Sec., T. E. Costain, M. D.

Homeopathic Medical Society of County of New York (1857); 295; Pres., Dr. J. H. Fobeg, 1 W. 68th St.; Sec., Chas. Ver Nooy, M. D., 485 C. P. West, New York.

Horticultural Society of New York. Pres., T. A. Havemeyer; Sec., G. V. Nash, N. Y. Botanical Garden.

Hospital Fund of New York, United (1879), 105 E. 22d St., New York; R. Olyphant; Sec., F. D. Greene.

Hotel Association of New York City (1876) 334 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., T. D. Green; Sec., R. D. Blackman.

Hotel Association, New York State (1887), Pres., E. H. Green, Buffalo; Sec., Mark A. Cadwell, 334 Fifth Ave., New York.

Housewives' League, National (1011), 327 W. 101st St., New York; Pres., Mrs. Julian Heath; Sec., Mrs. C. I. West.

Housing Association, National (1910), 105 E. 22d St., New York; 1,040; Pres., R. W. De Forest; Sec., L. Veiller.

Huguenot Society of America (1883), 2 W. 45th St., New York; Pres., Wm. Mitchell; Sec., Miss Margaret A. Jackson.

Humane Association, American (1877 and 1903), Albany, N. Y.; 10,000; Pres., Dr. W. O. Stillman.

Hunters' Fraternity of America, New York. Pres., A. A. Anderson.

Hygiene Association, American Social (1914), 105 W. 40th St., New York; 1,831, Gen. Dir., Dr. W. F. Snow; Sec., Dr. D. R. Hooker.

Ice Industries, National Association of (1918), 163 W. Washington St., Chicago; 1,000; Pres., H. D. Norvell; Sec., L. C. Smith. Eastern Div.; H. W. Cole, 18 E. 41st St., New York City.

Indian Rights Association (1883), Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia; 700; Pres., H. Welsh; Sec., M. L. Sniffen.

Industrial Workers of the World (1905), Chicago; 800,000; Sec., T. Whitehead.

Inner Mission and Rescue Work, Society of (1909), 56 Pine St., New York; Pres., Rev. V. A. M. Mortensen; Sec., Rev. J. F. A. Kitzmeyer.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society (1904), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; Chair., Arthur Gleason; Sec., H. W. Laidler.

International Chamber of Commerce (1920) Pres., Etienne Clementel, Paris; Vice-Chair., for American Section, A. C. Bedford (of Standard Oil).

International Conciliation, American Association for (1907), 407 W. 117th St., New York; Pres., N. M. Butler; Sec., H. S. Haskell.

International Congregational Council, Boston. 13,000 churches; Pres., Rev. Jas. L. Barton.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1900); Pres., B. Schlesinger; Sec., W. Barott.

International Law, American Society of (1906), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; 1,100; Pres., E. Root; Sec., J. B. Scott.

International Association Chiefs of Police. Pres., Jos. M. Quigley, Rochester, N. Y.; Sec., Geo. Black, Wilmington, Del.

Inter-racial Council (1919), Woolworth Bldg., New York; 1,000; Pres., W. H. Barr; Sec., J. Mayper.

Inventors' National Institute (1914), 118 Fulton St., New York; 2,124; Pres., Thos. Howard; Sec., P. R. Fay.

Iron and Steel Institute, American (1908), 61 Broadway, New York; 2,000; Pres., E. H. Gary; Sec., J. T. McCleary.

Japan Society, Inc. (1909), 25 W. 43d St., New York; 1,500; Pres., F. A. Vanderlip; Sec., E. C. Worden.

Jeannes, Anna, Foundation (1907), Charlottesville, Va.; Pres., James J. Dillard; Sec., J. T. Emless.

Jewelers' Board of Trade, National (1873), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.; 1,200; Pres., A. Lorsch; Sec., F. C. Backus.

Jewelers' Protective Association, American (1912), 452 Fifth Ave., New York; 200; Pres., R. G. Monroe; Sec., A. Lorsch.

Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society (1900), 174 Second Ave., New York; Gen. Mgr., Gabriel Davidson.

Jewish Chautauqua Society (1893), Girard Bldg., Philadelphia; 6,000; Pres., Dr. Jac. Goldbaum, Sec., J. M. Goldberg.

Jewish Educational Alliance (1893), 197 East Broadway, New York; 3,200; Pres., Hon. Samuel Greenbaum; Sec., B. M. L. Ernest.

Jewish Charities, Brooklyn Federation of (1909), 12 Graham Ave., Brooklyn; 15,000; Exec. Dir., Max Abelman; Hon. Sec., Nathan S. Jonas.

Jewish Synagogues of America, United (1913), 531 W. 123d St., New York; 500 (115 Congregations); Pres., Dr. Elias L. Solomon; Sec., Rabbi Chas. I. Hoffman.

Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (1902), Hawthorne, N. Y.; 2,000; Gen. Supt., John Kleinz; Sec., E. J. Kohler.

Jewish Historical Society, American (1892), 38 Park Row, New York; 398; Pres., Cyrus Adler; Sec., A. M. Friedenberg.

Jewish—Independent Order Free Sons of Israel (1849), 21 W. 124th St., New York; 9,000; Grand Master, Solon J. Liebeskind; Gr. Sec.; Henry J. Hyman.

Jewish—Union of American Hebrew Congregation (1872), Duttenhofer Bldg.; Cincinnati, O.; 208 Congregations; Pres., J. Walter Freiberg; Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Jewish Women of America, Union of Orthodox (1920), 110 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, New York; Sec., Mrs. Max Levine.

Jewish Publication Society of America (1888), 1201 N. Broad St., Philadelphia; 16,000; Pres., Simon Miller; Sec., J. G. Dabsevage.

Junior League, City of New York (1900), 6 E. 45th St., New York; 1,127; Pres., Mr. W. Straight; Sec., Miss E. T. Riper.

Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (1902), Hawthorne, N. Y.; 2,000; Pres., John Klein, Sec. E. J. Kohler.

Jewish Women, Council of, New York Branch (1874), 59 W. 92d St., New York; 5,000 members; Pres., Mrs. M. D. Sporborg; Sec., Sara X. Schottenfels.

Jewish Women of America, Union of Orthodox (1898), 110 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., C. H. Shapiro; Sec., I. L. Bril.

Jewish World Relief, London, England; Pres., Leo Moizkin; Sec., Dr. A. Salkind.

Kahn Foundation for Foreign Travel of Teachers (1911), Columbia University, New York; Founder, Albert Kahn, Paris; Sec., F. D. Fackenthal.

Kindergarten Association, National (1909) 8 W. 40th St., New York; Pres., Major Bradley Martin; Cor. Sec., Bessie Locke.

King's Daughters and Sons, International Order of (1886), 280 Madison Ave., New York; 55,000; Pres., Mrs. R. J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.; Sec., Mrs. C. A. Menet.

Knights of Columbus (1882). 670,470; Sup. Kt., J. A. Flaherty; Sec., W. J. McGinley, New Haven, Conn.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (1878). 81,116; Sup. Chief, L. R. Lenich, Union City, Ind.; Sup. Master of Records, J. B. Treibler, 814 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

Knights of King Arthur (1874), Lebanon, N. H.; 300,000; Pres., Dr. W. Byron; Sec., B. Forbush.

Knights of Labor. Order of (1869), 615 F St., Washington, D. C.; 180,000; Pres., J. W. Hays; Sec., F. W. Bonehill.

Knights and Ladies of Security (1892). Councils, 1,945; members, 217,710; Nat. Pres., J. M. Kirkpatrick; Nat. Sec., J. V. Abrahams, Topeka, Kan.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order of (1048), 1345 Arch St., Philadelphia; 60,000; Sup. Com., R. B. Keller; Sup. Rec., Frank Gray.

Knights of Pythias, Sup. Lodge (1864). 746,034; Sup. Chancellor, C. S. Davis; Sec., F. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis.

Knights Templar (——), Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.; Commanderies, 1,461; members, 277,386; Gr. Master, Joseph Kyle Orr, Atlanta, Ga.; Gr. Recorder, Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

Labor Legislation, American Association for (1906) 131 E. 23d St., New York; 3,000; Pres., T. L. Chadbourne; Sec., J. B. Andrews.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association (1890). 139,206; Pres., Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.

Lake Mohonk Indian Conference (1883). Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Sec., H. C. Phillips.

Landscape Architects, American Society of, Inc. (0000). Pres., Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Sec., A. F. Brinckerhoff, 527 Fifth Ave., New York.

Latter Day Saints, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of (1830), Independence, Mo.; 100,000; Pres., F. M. Smith; Sec., R. S. Salyards sr.

Law, International, American Society of (1906), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington D. C.; 1,100; Pres., E. Root; Sec., J. B. Scott.

Lawyers' Association, New York County (1908), 165 Broadway, New York; 3,700; Pres., C. E. Hughes; Sec., G. C. Austin.

League of American Pen-Women, New York Auxiliary (1919). 150; Pres., Mrs. R. M. Rice; Sec., Miss Ruth Waterbury.

League of Free Nations, 130 W. 42d St., New York; Ch., J. G. McDonald; Sec., Miss C. Merriman.

League for National Unity (1917), 1 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., T. N. Vail; Sec., R. M. Easley.

League for Preservation of American Independence, New York City. Pres., Henry Watterson; Sec., H. A. Wise Wood.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 239 Broadway, New York; Pres., C. E. Hughes; Sec., C. P. Kitchell.

Letter Carriers, National Association (1889), Kenois Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 35,000; Pres., E. J. Gainor; Sec., E. J. Cantwell.

Letter Carriers, New York State Association. Pres., J. Finnelly, Albany; Sec., L. B. Van Duzer, Rochester.

Library Association, American (1876), 78 E. Washington St., Chicago; 4,570; Pres., Miss A. S. Tyler, Cleveland, O.; Sec., C. H. Milam.

Life Underwriters, National Association of, 23 W. 43d St., New York; 20,000; Pres., J. S. Edwards; Sec., E. M. Ensign.

Lincoln Highway Association (1913). F. A. Seiberling; A. F. Ment.

Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum Natural History, New York; Pres., J. Dwight; Sec., C. H. Rogers.

Little Mothers' Aid Association (1890), 236 Second Ave., New York; 200; Pres., Mrs. C. Burns; Sec., Mrs. E. Van Beil.

Lord's Day Alliance of the United States (1888), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; 15,000,000; Pres., J. Yereance; Sec., Rev. H. L. Bowlby.

Loyal Legion, Military Order of, New York Commandery (1867), 140 Nassau St., New York; 760; Pres., C. D. Sigsbee; Sec., W. S. Cogswell.

Loyal Legion, Military Order of the, of the United States, Commandery of State of Pa. (1865); 813; Commander, 1st. Lieut. R. Huey; Recorder, Col. J. P. Nicholson.

Lumber Dealers' Association, National Wholesale, (1894), Pres., J. W. McClure; Sec., E. F. Perry, 66 Broadway, New York.

Lumber Trade Association, New York (1886); Pres., W. C. Reid; Sec., H. B. Coho, 18 Broadway, New York.

Luther League of America (1895), Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia; 38,000; Pres., C. T. A. Anderson; Sec., Harry Hodges.

Maccabees, The (1883), 1021 Woodward Ave., Detroit; 308,854; Sup. Commander, D. P. Markey; Sup. Record Keeper, T. Watson.

Maccabees, Ladies of (1886), Modern Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Commander, Mrs. F. E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Dr. Emma E. Bower.

Managers' Protective Association, United (1916), 1520 Broadway, New York; 900; Pres., M. Klaw; Sec., C. A. Bird.

Manufacturers, National Association of (1895), 30 Church St., New York; 6,000; Pres., S. C. Mason; Sec., G. S. Boudinot.

Marine Firemen's Union (1902), 70 South St., New York; Sec., Oscar Carolson.

Marine Underwriters, American Institute of (1898), 63 Beaver St., New York; 36; Pres., H. Chubb; Sec., E. G. Driver.

Marine Underwriters, National Board of (1885), 63 Beaver St., New York; 37; Pres., Harry Bird; Sec., E. W. S. Morren.

Maritime Association of Port of New York (1873), 78 Broad St., New York; 1,200; Pres., Rafael Rios; Sec., Walter F. Firth.

Masons, Eastern Star (1876). Grand Chapters, 51; Subordinate, 8,791; members, 970,075; Gr. Matron, Mrs. E. L. Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.; Gr. Sec., Mrs. M. E. Keyes, Lansing, Mich.

Masons, Mystic Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order of (1872), Boston; 300,000; Imperial Potentate, W. F. Kendrick, Philadelphia; Imp. Recorder, Boston.

Masons, Royal Arch (——). Grand Chapters, 47; Gen. Gr. High Priest, F. W. Craig, Des Moines; Gen. Gr. Sec., C. A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

Masons, R. A. and Select Masters (——). Gen. Gr. Master, Geo. A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.; Gen. Gr. Recorder, H. W. Murdhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Masons, Royal League (1883); 23,058; Sup. Archon, Wm. E. Hyde; Sup. Scribe, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago.

Masons, Scottish Rite, Ancient Accepted, Supreme Council, 33d Degree (——). North, 147,482; Sov. Gr. Com., Barton Smith, Toledo; Gr. Sec., R. A. Shirreis, New York. South, Sov. Gr. Com., Geo. F. Moore, Washington, D. C.; Gr. Sec., John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.

Masons, Scottish Rite, Ancient and Accepted (1801), 16th and 8 Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 175,000; Gr. Commander, G. F. Moore; Sec., J. H. Cowles.

Masons, Sovereign Sanctuary of Ancient and Primitive Free Masonry, Rite of Memphis (1856), Brooklyn.

Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, United Association, No. 1 (1886), 5 Front St., New York; Gen. Mgr. and Sec., Capt. W. A. Maher.

Mathematical Association of America (1915), 26 Front St., Oberlin, Ohio; 1,200; Pres., D. E. Smith; Sec., W. D. Cairns.

Mathematical Society, American (1894), 501 W. 116th St., New York; 750; Pres., F. Morley; Sec., F. N. Cole.

Mayflower Descendants, Society of (1895), 44 E. 23d St., New York; 750; Gov., H. C. Quinby; Sec., T. J. Hallowell.

Maya Society (1920). Pres., Wm. Gates; Sec., S. K. Lathrop, Boston.

Mechanics, United American, Junior Order. National Council (1853); 325,000; Nat. Councilor, H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.; Sec., M. M. Woods, Philadelphia.

Medical Association, American (1847), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago; 83,338; Sec., Alex. R. Craig.

Medical Association, Southern (1908) Birmingham, Ala.; 5,500; Sec., Dr. Seale Harris.

Medical Jurisprudence, Society of (1883), 17 W. 43d St., New York; 760; Pres., W. B. Van Etten; Sec., L. H. Moss.

Mennonites of North America, General Conference of, Board of Education (1914), Newton, Kans.; 6; Pres., Rev. H. H. Ewert; Sec., J. H. Langewalter.

Mental Hygiene, Nat. Com. for (1909) 50 Union Sq., New York; 102; Med. Dir., Dr. T. W. Salmon; Sec., C. W. Beers.

Mercantile Association, Central (1912), 111 Fifth Ave., New York; 500; Pres., Clarkson Cowl; Sec., J. E. Kean.

Merchants' Association of New York (1897), 283 Broadway, New York; 6,422; Pres., W. F. Morgan; Sec., S. C. Mead.

Metal Trades Association, National (1899), 30 Church St., New York; Sec., Henry C. Hunter.

Metal Trades Association, New York and New Jersey, Branch of the National (1899), 30 Church St., New York; 100; Sec., W. J. Cronin.

Metallurgical and Chemical Society (1910), Billings, Mont.; 448; Pres., Dr. Henri Bonaparte; Sec., R. F. Heath, D. Sc.

Methodist Book Concern (1789), 150 Fifth Ave., New York; Agent, E. R. Graham.

M. E. Board of Foreign Missions (1819), 150 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. Luther P. Wilson; Cor. Secs., Rev. F. M. North and Dr. S. Earl Taylor.

M. E. Board of Sunday Schools (1908) 58 E. Washington St., Chicago; 29; Cor. Sec., Rev. W. S. Bovard.

M. E. Home Missionary Society (1880), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati; 286,096; Pres., Mrs. W. P. Thukeld; Sec., Mrs. D. D. Thompson.

M. E. Laymen's Missionary Movement (1908), Chair., E. W. Halford; Sec., Jas. R. Joy, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Methodist Protestant Church, Board of Education (——), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pres., J. W. Knott; Sec., Geo. H. Miller.

M. E. South, Board of Education of (1894), 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; 21; Pres., W. B. Murrah; Sec., Stonewall Anderson.

M. E. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (1869), 150 Fifth Ave., New York; 460,000; Pres., Mrs. Wm. F. McDowell; Rec., Sec., Mrs. Chas. Spaeth, Rochester, N. Y.

Metric Association, American (1916), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Geo. F. Kunz; Sec., H. Richards, Jr.

Mexican Society of New York (1909), 117 Park Row, New York; 1,500; Pres., Francisco Juarez; Sec., Arturo Paz.

Microscopical Society, New York. Pres., R. M. Allen; Sec., G. E. Ashby, 11 Cliff St., New York.

Military Order Foreign Wars (1894), 149 Broadway, New York; 550; Pres., Col. W. G. Bates; Sec., Major R. A. de Russy.

Military Surgeons of the United States, Association of (1890), Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.; 8,500; Pres., J. W. Kerr; Sec., Col. J. R. Church.

Milk Producers' Federation, National (——), Chicago; 400,000; Pres., M. D. Campbell; Sec., George Brown.

Millinery Association of America, Retail (1916), 1270 Broadway, New York; 1,200; Pres., H. S. Bernhard; Sec., J. C. Mendel.

Millinery Association, National (1917), 1237 Broadway, New York; 72; Pres., M. W. Amberg; Sec., W. L. Miller.

Mine Workers of America, United (1890), Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis; 500,000; Pres., J. L. Lewis; Sec., Wm. Green.

Mineralogical Club, New York, American Museum Natural History, New York; Pres., G. F. Kunz; Sec., G. P. Whitlock.

Mining Congress, American (1897), Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 1,500; Pres., Bulkley Wells; Sec., J. F. Callbreath.

Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (1908); Pres., W. Lindgren; Sec., F. F. Sharpless, 115 Broadway, New York.

Mining Engineers, American Institute of (1871), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 8,500; Pres., Herbert Hoover; Sec., Bradley Stoughton.

Mission Society, New York City (1827), 105 E. 22d St., New York; Pres., W. S. Coffin; Sec., L. H. Lewis.

Modern Brotherhood of America (1897), Mason City, Ia.; 53,200; Pres., Albert Hass; Sec., E. L. Balz.

Modern Language Association of America (1883), Minneapolis; 1,450; Pres., J. M. Manly; Sec., C. Brown.

Modern Woodmen of America (1883), Rock Island, Ill.; 1,056,668; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot; Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, A. N. Bort.

Moose, Loyal Order of (1910); 1,027; Dictator, C. C. Retz; Sec., L. H. Trout; Mooseheart.

Mormons, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (——), Salt Lake City; Pres., Heber J. Grant; Acting Pres., Rudger Clawson; Council of 12 Apostles, Anthon H. Lund (Pres.), Rudger Clawson, Reed Smoot, Geo. A. Smith, Geo. F. Richards, O. F. Whitney, D. O. McKay, A. W. Ivins, Jos. F. Smith, Jas. E. Talmadge, S. L. Richards, R. R. Lyman, M. J. Ballard. Presiding Patriarch, Hyman G. Smith; Presiding Bishop, Chas. W. Nibley; 1st Councilor, David A. Smith.

Mormon, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (1839); 100,000; Pres., F. M. Smith; Sec., R. S. Salyards, St., Independence, Mo.

Municipal Art Society of New York (1892-1898), 119 E. 19th St., New York; 550; Pres., J. H. Hunt, Sec., Mrs. H. B. Keen.

Music Dealers, National Association of Sheet; Pres., C. A. Woodman, Boston; Sec., E. T. Paul, New York.

Musicians, American Federation of (1885), 110 W. 40th St., New York; 105,000; Pres., J. N. Weber; Sec., W. Kerngood.

National Academy of Sciences (1863), Washington, D. C.; 218; Pres., C. D. Walcott; Sec., C. G. Abbot.

National Civic Federation (1901), 1 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., Alton B. Parker; Sec., Ralph M. Easley.

National Editorial Association. Pres., Wm. Wilkie, Grey Eagle, Minn.; Treas., W. W. A. Kiens, Franklin, Ind.

National Foreign Trade Council (1914), Pres., J. A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis, 1 Hanover Sq., New York.

National Security League (1914), 15 E. 49th St., New York; 90,000; Pres., C. D. Orth; Sec., Lloyd Taylor.

National Union (1881), Toledo, O., Councils. 507; members, 51,227; Pres., D. A. Helpman; Sec., Edwin A. Myers.

National Highways Protective Association (1909), 80 Maiden Lane, New York; 1,446; Sec., E. S. Cornell.

Naturalists, American Society of (1883), Philadelphia, 350, Pres.' Prof. E. M. East; Sec., Prof., B. M. Davis.

National Urban League (1911), 127 E. 23d St., New York; Ch., L. H. Wood; Sec., W. H. Baldwin.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (1893), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,500; Pres., Rear Admiral W. L. Capps; Sec., D. H. Cox.

Naval and Military Order of Spanish American War (1899), 1323 Michigan Ave., Chicago; 1,000; Com. in Chief, C. T. Wilt; Sec., F. B. Hart.

Naval Veterans, National Association of (1888), New Canaan, Conn.; 6,000; Pres., L. Schofield; Sec., H. F. McCollum.

Navy League of the United States (1902), 528 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres., H. Breckinridge; Sec., W. M. Galvin.

Negro Business League, National (1900); 700; Pres., R. R. Moton; Sec., E. J. Scott, 1816 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Negroes, Board of Education for (1866), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati; Pres., Rev. W. F. Anderson; Secs., Rev. P. J. Maveety and Dr. I. G. Penn.

Negro Improvement Association, The Universal. Potentate, G. Johnson, Mayor of Monrovia, Liberia; Sup. Dep., G. O. Mark, Freetown, West Africa; Pres. Gen., M. Garvey.

Neighborhood Houses of New York, United (1919), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 45; Pres., Miss H. T. Righter; Sec., Miss L. J. Sholem.

New England Historic Genealogical Society (1845), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston; 2,000; Sec., T. K. Lothrop; Lib., W. P. Greenlaw.

New Jerusalem in U. S. A., General Convention of (1817), 134 Bowdoin St., Boston; 6,500; Pres., Rev. J. K. Smyth; Sec., B. A. Whittemore.

New York Historical Society (1804). Pres., John A. Weekes; Librarian, R. H. Kelby.

New York Turn-Verein Society (1850). Pres., B. B. Weller; Sec., F. Kirchner.

Newspaper Publishers' Association, American (1887). Pres., T. R. Williams (Pittsburgh Press); Sec., John Stewart Bryant, (Richmond News Leader).

Non-partisan League, National (1915), Minneapolis; 200,000; Pres., A. C. Townley; Sec., H. C. Teighan.

Non-Smokers' Protective League of America (1911), 101 W. 72d St., New York; 2,000; Pres., Dr. C. G. Pease; Sec., E. di Pirani.

Numismatic Association, American (1891), 95 Fifth Ave., New York; 700; Pres., W. C. Moore, Lewisburg, O., Sec., H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway and 156th St., New York; 632; Pres., E. T. Newell; Sec., S. P. Noe.

Nurses Association, American (1896), 19 S. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.; 40,000; Pres., Clara D. Noyes; Sec., Kath. de Wiet.

Odd Fellows, Grand United Order of (1843). Philadelphia; 500,000; Gr. Master, E. H. Morris; Sec., J. F. Needham.

Odd Fellows, Sov. Grand Lodge, Independent Order of (1819); 2,226,562; Grand Sire, H. V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Sec., J. B. Goodwin, 25 N. Liberty St., Baltimore.

Old Guard Vet Bat. (1868), 307 W. 91st St., New York; 250, Pres., Major E. H. Snyder; Sec., W. A. Damer, Adjt.

Oratorio Society (1873), 1 W. 34th St., New York; 100; Pres., C. M. Schwab, Sec., C. Anistrom.

Organists, National Association of (1907); Pres., H. F. Fry, Philadelphia; Sec., W. W. Waters, New York.

Oriental Society, American (1842), 628 W. 114th St., New York; 499; Pres., Prof. Talcott Williams; Sec., Dr. C. J. Ogden.

Ornithologists Union, American (1883), 1939 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.; 1,150; Pres., J. H. Sage; Sec., Dr. T. S. Palmer.

Osteopathic Association, American (1896), Orange, N. J.; 3,500; Pres., Dr. H. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich.; Sec., Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton, O.

Owls, Order of (1904), South Bend, Ind.; 543,728; Pres., J. W. Talbot; Sec., F. W. Bailey.

Paint, Oil and Varnish Association (——); Pres., H. J. Schnell; Sec., G. V. Horgan, 100 William St., New York.

Pan-American Society of United States (1912); 15 Broad St., New York, 900; Sec., J. S. Prince.

Paper and Pulp Association, American (1878), 18 E. 41st St., New York; 450; Pres., G. W. Sisson, Jr.; Sec., H. P. Baker.

Paper Industry, Cost Association of the, 18 E. 41st St., New York; Pres., D. E. Burchell; Bangor, Me.; Sec., J. M. Allen.

Paper Trade Association of United States, National (1913), 41 Park Row, New York; Pres., R. P. Andrews; Sec., W. C. Ridgway.

Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange (——), Tippecanoe City, O.; 707,000; Pres., Oliver Wilson; Sec., C. M. Freeman.

Peace Foundation, World (1910); Mt. Vernon St., Boston; Gen. Sec., Edw. Cummings.

Peace Society, American (1828), Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Pres., A. J. Montague; Sec., A. D. Call.

Peace Society, New York (1815 and 1906), 70 Fifth Ave.; New York; 350; Pres., O. S. Strauss; Sec., C. H. Livermore.

Peoples' Institute (1897), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; Dir., E. F. Sanderson; Sec., E. D. Martin.

Periodical Publishers' Association (1918), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; 87; Sec., C. H. Hathaway.

Pharmaceutical Chemists, American Association (1910); Pres., P. Harry Noonan, Sec., C. H. Searles, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Philatelic Society, American (1886); 1,738; Pres., H. H. Wilson, Brooklyn; Sec., Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A," Denver.

Philatelic Society, National (1910), Boston; 543; Pres., J. W. Taylor, Sec., B. A. M. Wright.

Philharmonic Society of New York (1842), Carnegie Hall, New York; Pres., H. E. Cooper; Sec., F. F. Leifels.

Phonetic Society (1917), 147 W. 47th St., New York; 65; Pres., C. P. G. Scott; Sec., R. M. Pierce.

Physicians, American College of (1915), New York; 505; Sec., Dr. Frank Smithers 1002 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Pilgrim Society (1820), Plymouth, Mass.; Pres., Arthur Lord; Sec., W. W. Brewster.

Poetry Society of America (1910), National Arts Club, New York; 450; Pres., E. J. Wheeler; Sec., Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

Political Science, Academy of (1880 1910) Columbia University, New York, 4,000; Pres., S. McC. Lindsay; Sec., R. C. McCrea.

Political Science Association, American (1906), Madison, Wis., 1,300; Sec., F. A. Ogg.

Poor, New York Association for Improving Condition of (1843), 105 E. 22d St., New York; 11,642; Pres., C. N. Bliss; Sec., A. Nichols.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of (1906), Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres., G. E. Hyatt; Sec., T. F. Flaherty.

Potomac, Army of the, Society of the (1869), Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; 3,000; Pres., Treas., C. A. Shaw.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (1837), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. Geo. Alexander; Secs., Dr. R. E. Speer, Rev. A. J. Brown, Rev. A. W. Halsey, Rev. Stanley White.

Presbyterian Board for Freedmen (1882), Pittsburgh; Gen. Sec. and Treas., Rev. J. M. Gaston.
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (——), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. Geo. Alexander, D.D.; Secs., Dr. R. E. Speer, A. J. Brown, D.D.; A. W. Halsey, D.D.; Stanley White, D.D.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions (1816), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Gen. Sec., Rev. J. A. Marquis.
Presbyterian Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare (——), Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh; Gen. Sec., Rev. Chas. Scanlon, LL. D.
Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. (The Men's Work (1906), 17 N. State St., Chicago; Ch., J. T. Stone; Sec., W. F. Weir.
Presbyterian Educational Association of the South (1913), 410 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 100; Pres., H. H. Sweets, D.D.; Sec., D. S. Gage.
Presbyterian General Assembly (——), Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia; Moderator, Wm. Baer, LL. D.; Stated Clerk, Wm. H. Roberts, D.D., LL. D.
Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Mrs. F. S. Benuett; Gen. Sec., Lucy H. Dawson.
Presbytery of New York (1716), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; 3,700; Pres., H. G. Mendenhall, D.D.; Sec., J. F. Forbes.
Printing, International Association of Teachers of (1915), 444 W. 57th St., New York; 1,600; Pres., Joseph A. Donnelly.
Prison Association of New York (1844), 135 E. 15th St., New York; 1,500; Sec., O. F. Lewis.
Prison Association, Women's (1845), 110 Second Ave., New York; 250; Dir., Dr. Annie S. Daniel; Sec., Miss M. V. Clark.
Prisons and Prison Labor, National Commission on (1909), Washington, D. C.; 2,000; Pres., Adolph Lewisohn.
Probation Association, National (1907); 700; Pres., H. C. Parsons, Boston; Sec., C. L. Chute, 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Producing Managers' Association, New York. Pres., Sam H. Harris; Sec., L. L. Weber.
Professional Elementary Teachers' Association (——); Pres., Mrs. Edna M. Bryant.
Professional Woman's League (1893), 144 W. 55th St., New York; 250; Pres., H. W. Ritchie; Sec., L. C. Stern.
Prohibition Federation, World's (1909) 289, Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., C. Scanlon; Sec.; Rev. S. A. Hunter.
Prohibition Foundation (1916), 326 W. Madison, Chicago; 115; Pres., V. G. Hinshaw; Sec., T. E. Beauchamp.
Proportional Representation League, American (1912), 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia; 925; Sec., C. G. Hoag.
Protective Tariff League, American (1888), 339 Broadway, New York; Pres., A. H. Heisey; Sec., Wilbur F. Wakeman.
Protestant Episcopal American Church Building Fund Commission (1880). Pres., Rev. C. S. Burch; Sec., Rev. C. L. Pardee.
P. E. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (1820), 281 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. T. F. Gaylor; Sec., Rev. F. J. Clark.
P. E. American Missionary Association (1846), 287 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. N. Boynton; Sec., Geo. L. Cady.
P. E. Board of Missions (——), 281 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., A. S. Lloyd, D.D.; Secs., Foreign, J. N. Wood, D. C. L.; Domestic, Rev. Francis S. White; Cor., Rev. R. B. Mitchell; Rec., Rev. F. J. Clark; Edit., Rev. C. E. Beltcher; for Latin America, Rev. A. R. Gray, D.D.; Special Student Sec., Deaconess Henrietta R. Goodwin.
P. E. City Mission, New York (1883), 38 Bleecker St., New York; Sec., H. P. Robins.
P. E. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (1837), 281 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. George Alexander, D.D.; Sec., Rev. Stanley White, D.D..
Psychical Research, American Society for (1905), 44 E. 23d St., New York; 1,000. Dir., W. F. Prince; Act. Sec., Gertrude O. Tubby.
Psychological Association, American (1892) Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; 393; Pres., Dr. S. I. Franz, Washington, D. C.; Sec., E. G. Boring.
Public Health Association, American (1872), 169 Massachusetts Ave., Boston; 4,469; Pres., Dr. W. S. Rankin; Sec., A. W. Hedrick.
Public Schools Athletic League (1903) 155 E. 67th St., New York; Pres., Gen. Geo. W. Wingate; Sec., Dr. A. K. Erlanger.
Public Schools Athletic League, Girls' Branch, 155 W. 67th St., New York; Pres., Miss C. G. Leverich; Sec., Mrs. G. T. Kirby.
Pulp and Paper Industry, Technical Association of the, 471 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., R. S. Hatch, Holyoke, Mass.; Sec., T. J. Keenan.
Pulp Manufacturers' Association, 18 E. 41st St., New York; Pres., E. B. Murray, Woolworth Bldg., New York; Sec., H. H. Bishop.
Purity, National Christian League for Promotion of (1887), 5 E. 12th St., New York; Pres., E. B. Grannis; Sec., J. A. Chaloner.
Purity Federation, World's (1900), La Crosse, Wis.; 30,000; Pres., B. S. Steadwell; Sec., L. E. Brownell.
Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce (——); Sec., Walter I. Willis, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.
Railroad Association, American (1386), 75 Church St., New York; Pres., R. H. Aishton; Sec., J. E. Fairbanks.
Railroad Club (1872), 2,400; 95 Liberty St., New York; Pres., H. C. Manchester; Sec., H. D. Vought.
Railway Association, Electric, American (1882), 8 W. 40th St., New York; Pres., J. H. Pardee; Sec., E. B. Burret.
Railway, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (——), Cleveland; 76,892; Grd. Ch. Eng., W. S. Stone; Gen. Sec., W. P. Prentes.
Railway, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (——), Cleveland; Pres., A. E. King.
Railway Business Association (1908), 30 Church St., New York; Pres., Alba B. Johnson; Sec., Frank W. Noxon.
Railway Conductors, Order of (1868), Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 54,000; Pres., L. E. Sheppard; Sec., C. E. Whitney.
Railway Executives, Association of (1913), 61 Broadway, New York; Ch., T. D. Cuyles; Sec., Binkerd.
Railway Mail Association (1898), Portsmouth, N. H.; 14,702; Pres., E. J. Ryan; Sec., R. E. Ross.
Railway and S. S. Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of (1895), Cincinnati; 361,072; Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald; Sec., C. M. Owens.
Railway and Utilities Commissioners (——), Sec., Jas. B. Walker, 49 Lafayette St., New York.
Rainbow Division Veterans (1919); Pres., Col. M. E. Tinley; Sec., A. G. Brown, Columbus, O.
Real Estate Board of New York (1896), 217 Broadway, New York; 1,340; Pres., S. H. Tyng; Sec., W. M. Benjamin.
Real Estate Boards, National Association of, Pres., Fred Z. Taylor, Portland, Ore.; Sec., Thos. S. Ingersoll, Minneapolis.
Rechabites, Independent Order of (England, 1835; U. S., 1842), Washington, D. C.; 538,078.
Red Cross, American National (1905), Washington, D. C.; 10,000,000; Ch. Central Committee, Dr. L. Farrand; Sec., Miss M. T. Boardman.
Red Men, Improved Order of (1871), 409 W. 47th St., New York; 30,141; Gt. Sachem, N. I. Timeson; Gt. Chief of Records, E. J. Boyd.
Reform Association, National (1863), Pittsburgh; 30,000; Gen. Supt., Rev. J. S. Martin; Rec. Sec., L. C. Demise.
Reformed Church in America, Gen. Synod (——), 25 E. 22d St., New York; Pres., John P. Searle; Stated Clerk, Rev. Henry Lockwood.
Reformed Church in America, Domestic Missions, Board of (——); Pres., J. M. Farrar; Rec. Sec., John S. Gardner; Sec., Wm. T. Demarest; Field Sec., Rev. S. Vander Werf.
Reformed Church in America, Education, Board of (——); Pres., Rev. E. A. Thompson; Rec. Sec., Rev. A. T. Brook; Cor. Sec., Rev. Jno. G. Gebhard.

Reformed Church in America, Women's Board of Domestic Missions (——); Pres., Mrs. John S. Bussing; Cor. Sec., Mrs. John S. Allen.

Reformed Church in United States, Women's Missionary Society of General Synod (1887); 19,460; Exec. Sec., Miss C. Kerchner.

Reformed Church in the United States, General Synod (——); Pres., Rev. C. E. Miller; Stated Clerk, Rev. J. Rauch Stein, 499 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Reformed Church in United States, Central Publishing House (——), 2969 W. 25th St., Cleveland; Pres., Prof. Frank Grether; Sec., Rev. F. W. Lelch.

Reformed Church in United States, Foreign Missions, Board of (——), 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia; Pres., J. I. Good; Sec., Rev. A. R. Bartholomew.

Reformed Church in United States, Home Missions, Board of (——), 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia; Pres., Rev. C. E. Miller; Gen. Sec., Rev. C. E. Schaeffer; Rec. Sec., Rev. J. H. Mickley.

Reformed Church in United States, Women's Missionary Society of General Synod (——); Pres., Mrs. W. R. Harris, 11 S. Wagner Rd., Morgantown, W. Va.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. B. B. Krammes, Tiffin, O.; Statistical Sec., Mrs. Annie L. Miller, Columbiana, O.

Religious Educational Association (1903), 1440 E. 57th St., Chicago; 3,500; Pres., Dr. A. C. McGiffert, New York; Sec., Dr. H. F. Cope.

Restaurateurs, Society of (1914), 1451 Broadway, New York; 275; Pres., A Jansen; Sec., C. J. Kaemmerlen.

Rhodes Scholars' Alumni Association of America (1907), Cambridge, Mass.; 400; Pres., L. W. Cronkheit; Sec., Prof. F. Aydelotte.

Rifle Association of America, National (1871), Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Col. William, N. J.; Sec., Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tenn.

Road Builders' Association, American (1902), 11 Waverley Pl., New York; 1,000; Sec., E. L. Powers.

Rockefeller Foundation (1913); Pres., J. D. Rockefeller jr.; Sec., J. D. Greene, 61 Broadway, New York.

Roosevelt Memorial Association (1919), 1 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., W. B. Thompson; Sec., H. Hagedorn.

Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., Woman's (1919), 1 E. 57th St., New York; 15,000; Pres., J. H. Hammond; Sec., Mrs. C. A. Bryan.

Rotary Clubs, International Association of (1914); Pres., Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore.

Roumanian Jews of America, Federation of (1918); Pres., Dr. P. A. Siegelstein; Sec., Z. E. Buclair.

Royal Academy (——); Pres., Sir E. J. Bart; Sec., W. R. M. Lamb.

Royal Arcanum, Sup. Council (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston; State Jurisdictions, 32; Councils, 1,482; members, 133,874; Sup. Regent, L. R. Geisenberger, 112 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.; Sup. Sec., Samuel Hoag, Box E, Station A, Boston.

Rubber Association of America, Inc. (1900), 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York; 672; Pres., H. E. Sawyer; Sec. and Gen. Mgr., A. L. Viles.

Roman Catholic Missionary Union (1896), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Rev. P. J. Hayes; Sec., Rev. Thos. A. Daly; Director, Rev. Peter J. O. Callaghan, C. S. P.

R. C. Missionary Aid Society (1909), 129 N. Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Parishes of Pittsburgh Diocese; Director, Rev. P. C. Danver; Asst. Director, Rev. T. Kluke.

R. C. Summer School of America (1892), Cliff Haven, N. Y.; 7,000; Pres., Rev. J. J. Donlan; Sec., Charles Murray.

R. C., American Missionary Association of Catholic Women, Milwaukee, Wis.; Spiritual Director, Rev. S. G. Messmer, D. D.

R. C. Charities Association, L. of C. (1902), 667 Lexington Ave., New York; 3,500, Pres., Georgina Iselin; Sec., T. R. O'Donohue.

R. C. Charities, National Conference of; Pres., Bishop Thos. J. Shahan, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Rev. John O'Grady, Washington, D. C.

R. C. Church Extension Society of U. S. A. (1905), Chicago; 300,000; Pres., Rev. F. C. Kelly, D. D.; Sec., Rev. E. B. Ladnina.

R. C. Educational Association (1904), 1651 E. Main St., Columbus, O.; 2,000; Sec., Rev. F. W. Howard.

R. C. Historical Association, American. Pres., Dr. Lawrence Flick, Philadelphia.

R. C. Total Abstainers' Union (1872), Danbury, Conn.; 60,000; Pres., Rev. T. G. Blane; Sec., T. E. McCloskey.

R. C., Mutual Benefit Association (1876), Hornell, N. Y.; 60,418.

R. C., National Catholic Welfare Council (——), Washington, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Rev. John J. Burke.

R. C., National Catholic Women's Council (1920), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. Michael Gavin, New York; Sec., Mrs. Harry Benziger, Baltimore.

R. C., Catholic Priests Prohibition League (——). Leaders: Father George Zurchner, North Evans, N. Y., and Father J. J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

R. C. Propagation of the Faith, Society for the (1822), 343 Lexington Ave., New York; 800,000; Pres., Rev. J. Freri, New York; Diocesan Director, Very Rev., J. J. Dunn.

R. C., International Catholic Truth Society (1900), 407 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1,309; Pres., Rev. Wm. F. McGinnis, S. T. D.; Sec., Hon. Francis A. McCloskey.

R. C., Benevolent Association, Ladies' Catholic (1890). Branches, 1,268; members, 139,206; Sup. Pres., Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Sup. Recorder, Mrs. Joanna A. Royer, Erie, Pa.

R. C. Foreign Mission Society of America (1911) Ossining, N. Y.; 180; Pres., Rev. J. A. Walsh; Sec., Rev. P. J. Byrne.

R. C. Fraternal League (1889), 185 Summer St., Boston; 2,283; Pres., J. Merrill; Sec., J. F. Reynolds.

R. C., Catholic Guardian Society (1913), 139 E. 17th St., New York; Board of Directors; Sec., Rev. Samuel Ludlow.

R. C., Federation, American, of Catholic Societies (1901), Chicago, Ill.; 3,000,000; Nat. Pres., Thos. P. Flynn; Nat Sec., Anthony Matre.

R. C., Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Inc. (1822), 343 Lexington Ave., New York; 2,000,000; Gen. Dir., Mon. Joseph Freri, D. C. L., M. Ap.

Safety Council, National (1912), 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 4,000; Gen. Mgr., C. W. Price; Sec., S. J. Williams.

Sage (Russell) Foundation (1907), 130 E. 22d St., New York; Dir., F. W. Jenkins.

St. David's Society, State of New York (1841), 289 Fourth Ave., New York; 244; Pres., J. C. Williams; Sec., G. M. Lewis.

St. George's Society of New York (1770), 361 W. Broadway, New York; 1,000; Pres., Dr. W. E. Lambert; Sec., F. H. Trimble.

St. George, Daughters of (1882). Lodges, 240; members, 8,500; Sup. Pres., Mrs. Martha A. Sandiford, North Adams, Mass.; Sup. Rec. Rec., Mrs. Eliza Connell, Providence, R. I.

St. Nicholas Society of City of New York (1835), 43 Cedar St., New York; 650; Pres., A. Wagstaff; Sec., F. I. Lockman.

St. Vincent de Paul, Society of (——), Paris, New York, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago; 216 W. 15th St., New York City; Pres. U. S. National Council, Geo. J. Gillespie; Pres., New York City Council, J. F. Boyle.

Salvation Army (1865), New York; 50,000; Com., Evangeline Booth; Sec., Col G. Roinhardsen.

Savings Banks' Association, New York City. Pres., E. K. Satterlee; Sec., Frederic C. Miller.

Savings and Loan Associations, New York State League of (1897), 2161 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; 172; Sec., A. W. McEwen.

School Garden Association of N. Y. (1908), 124 W. 30th St., New York; 4,186; Pres., Dr. G. Straubenmiller; Sec., Dr. M. T. Lee.

Science, American Association for Advancement of (1848), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; 12,000; Sec., B. E. Livingston.

Sciences, National Academy of (1863), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; 190; Pres., C. D. Walcott; Home Sec., C. G. Abbott; Foreign Sec., G. E. Hale.

Scottish Clans (1878), Boston, 18,500; Pres., A. J. Findlay; Sec., T. R. P. Gibb.

Sculpture Society, National (1893), 215 W. 57th St., New York; 300; Pres., R. Aitken; Sec., B. P. Vonnoh.

Seamen's Union of America, International (1892), Pres., Andrew Furuseth, Washington, D. C.; Sec., T. A. Hanson.

Signers of Declaration of Independence, Descendants of (1907), Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia; 300; Pres., R. Duane; Sec., J. Calvert.

Silk Association of America (1872) 354 Fourth Avenue, New York; 483; Mgr. and Sec., R. Peugnet.

Simplified Spelling Board (1906), 1 Madison Ave., New York; 47; Pres., C. H. Grandgent; Sec., H. G. Paine.

Slater, John F. Fund (1882), Charlottesville, Va.; Pres., J. H. Dillard; Sec., Miss G. C. Mann.

Social Sciences, National Institute of (1912), 110 W. 40th St., New York; 1,000; Pres., E. R. Johnson; Sec., J. Knight.

Socialist Society, Intercollegiate (1905), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Mrs. F. Kelly; Sec., Dr. H. W. Laidler.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York (1878), 50 Union Sq., New York; Pres., Dr. C. E. Bruce; Sec., T. Kennenson.

S. P. C. A. (American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) (1866), 50 Madison Ave., New York; 2,000; Pres., A. Wagstaff; Sec., R. Welling.

S. P. C. C. (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children), New York (1874).

Society for the Suppression of Vice, New York (0000), 140 Nassau St., New York; Pres., John E. Sumner.

Sons of American Revolution, Empire State Society (1889), 220 Broadway, New York, 1,660; Pres., H. F. Remington; Sec., Major C. A. Du Bois.

Sons of American Revolution, National Society (1889), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; 16,200; Pres., L. Jenks; Sec., P. F. Larner.

Sons of the American Revolution, New Jersey Society (1889), 44 Harrison St., East Orange, N.J.; Pres., Rev. L. W. Allen; Sec., D. L. Pierson.

Sons of the Revolution (1876-1883); 8,000; Pres., J. M. Montgomery, 108 Water St., New York; Sec., Prof. W. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

Sons of the Revolution (1876), Fraunces's Tavern, New York; 2,630; Pres., R. Olyphant; Sec., H. R. Drowne.

Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), Memphis, Tenn.; 60,000; Pres., Carl Hinton; Sec., W. B. Forrest.

Sons of Temperance (1842), South Manchester, Conn.; 15,000; Pres., E. I. G. Hohenthal; Sec. R. Slack.

Sons of Veterans (1881); 52,000; Com. in Chief, H. D. Sisson, Pittsfield, Mass.; Sec., H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.

Southern Commercial Congress (1909); Pres., Thomas R. Preston; Sec., Clarence J. Owens, Washington, D. C.

Southern Education Society (——); Pres., J. P. McConnell, East Radford, Va.; Sec., A. P. Bourland, Washington, D. C.

Southern Commercial Congress (1908), 1000 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Pres., T. R. Preston; Dir. Gen., C. J. Owens.

Southern Newspaper Pubilshers' Association (1902); 230; Pres., M. R. Foster, Houston, Texas; Sec., W. C. Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Spanish-American War, Naval and Military Order of (1899), Detroit, Mich.; 14,000; Pres., Gen. C. A. Coolidge; Sec., Lieut. E. L. Hamilton.

Spanish-American War Nurses (1900), Washington, D. C.; Hon. Pres. for life, Dr. Anita N. McGee; Pres., Rebecca Jackson; Sec., Ermina D. Davis, M. D.

Spanish-War Veterans, United (1904), City Hall, New York; 30,000; Pres., Com. Wm. Jones; Adj. Gen., P. S. Rigney

Sphinx Club of New York (1895); 392; Pres., R. F. R. Huntsman; Sec., T. A. Barrett.

Spiritualists' Association, National (1893); 600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Dr. G. B. Warne; Sec., Rev. G. W. Kates.

Sponsors of the United States Navy, Society of (1908); Washington, D. C.; 350; Pres., Mrs. R. T. Hall; Sec., Miss N. D. Barney.

Staten Island Chamber of Commerce (——); Pres., C. G. Koff.

Steamship Owners' Association, American (1906), 17 Battery Pl., New York; Pres., H. H. Raymond; Gen. Mgr., W. L. Marvin.

Sulgrave Institution (1914), 233 Broadway, New York; Hope Bldg., Ottawa, Canada; Central Bldgs., London, England; Chancellor, A. B. Parker; Sec., A. B. Humphrey.

Sunday School Association, International (1872) Mallers Bldg., Chicago; 20,000,000; Ch. Ex. Com., F. A. Wells; Sec., M. Lawrance.

Sunday School Union, American (1817), Philadelphia; 1,500; Pres., M. L. Finckel; Sec., W. H. Hirst.

Surgeons, American College of (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago; 4,200; Sec., Dr. F. H. Martin.

Surgeons (Military) of the United States, Association of (1890), Washington, D. C.; 8,500; Pres., J. W. Kerr; Sec., Col. J. R. Church.

Surgical Society, International (1902), 72 Rue de la Roi, Brussels, Belgium; Pres., W. W. Keen, M. D.; Sec., Prof. L. Mayer.

Swedenborgian, New Jerusalem Church, General Conference of (1817), 64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago; 8,500; Pres., Rev. J. K. Smyth; Sec., B. A. Whittemore.

Symphony Society, New York (1878), 33 W. 42d St., New York; Pres., H. H. Flagler; Sec., R. Welling.

Synagogues of America, United (1913), 531 W. 123d St., New York; Pres., Dr. E. L. Solomon; Sec., Rabbi Chas. I. Hoffman.

Tammany Society (or Columbian Order) (1789), 145 E. 14th St., New York; 800; Gd. Sachem, J. R. Voorhis; Sec., T. F. Smith.

Tanners' Council (1917), 41 Park Row, New York; 270; Pres., F. A. Vogel; Sec., E. A. Brand.

Tax Reform Association, New York (1891); 29 Broadway, New York; 500; Pres., W. G. Low, Sec., A. C. Plydell.

Teachers, American Federation of (1916); 10,400; Pres., C. B. Stillman; Sec., F. G. Stecker, Wilmette, Ill.

Teacher Association, New York State (1845), North Tonawanda, N. Y.; 11,000, Pres., J. S. Wright; Sec., R. A. Searing.

Teachers' Council (1913), 500 Park Ave., New York; 45; Pres., W. J. McAuliffe; Sec., G. M. Smith.

Teachers' Union of City of New York (1916), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 1,100; Pres., H. R. Linville; Sec., M. Rosenhaus.

Teachers, Women, Interboro Association of (1906), 20 W. 72d St., New York, 5,000; Pres., G. S. Forsythe; Sec., Helen A. McKeon.

Teachers of Journalism, American Association (0000); Pres., H. F. Harrington, Urbana, Ill.; Sec., John R. Brumm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Temperance, Sons of, National Division of North America (1842), 4539 N. 20th St., Philadelphia; Patriarch, E. L. G. Hohenthal, Manchester, Conn.; Scribe, R. Slack.

Temperance Society, National (1865), 289 Fourth Ave., New York, Pres., D. S. Dodge.

Terminal Engineers' Society (1917), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 300; Pres., John Meigs; Sec., J. H. Leonard.

Textile Manufacturers' Alliance (——); Sec. W. C. Bates, 11 Thomas St., New York.

Tennessee, Army of the, Society of (1865), Fourth Nat. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, 150; Pres. Gen. Samuel Falloms; Sec., Smith Hickenlooper.

Theosophical Society, American Sec. (1875), Los Angeles; 8,000; Pres., L. W. Rogers, Sec., Mrs. B. Jewett.

Theosophical Society, Universal Brotherhood and (1898), Point Loma, Cal.; Pres., Katherine Tingley; Sec., J. H. Fussell.

Tobacco Merchants' Association of United States (1916), 5 Beekman St., New York; 504; Pres., J. A. Bloch; Sec., C. Dushkind.

Toy Manufacturers of the United States (1916) Flatiron Bldg., New York; 135; Pres., H. C. Ives; Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Trade Mark Association, United States (1878), 32 Nassau St., New York; 325; Pres., E. Faber; Sec., A. W. Barber.

Trade and Transportation, New York Board of (1873); Pres., Lee Kohns; Sec., F. S. Gardner, 38 Park Row, New York.

Travelers' Aid Society (1905), 465 Lexington Ave., New York; Pres., W. F. Morgan; Sec., V. M. Murray.

Travelers' Protective Association (1890), 915 Olive St., St. Louis; 95,244; Pres., R. J. White; Sec., T. S. Logan.

Traveling Salesmen's Association, National Council of, New York; 11,000; Pres., Timothy Healy; Sec., Sol. Wolerstein.

Tree Planting Association (1897), 100 Broadway, New York; 127; Pres., C. T. Terry; Sec., T. R. V. Fike.

Tropical Medicine, American Society of (1903), New Orleans; 166; Pres., J. M. Swan; Sec., Dr. S. K. Simon.

Tuberculosis Association, National (1905), 381 Fourth Ave., New York; 4,103; Pres., Dr. C. J. Hatfield; Sec., Dr. G. M. Kober.

Typographical Union No. 6 (1850); Pres., L. H. Rouse; Sec.-Treas., J. S. O'Connell; 9,000; World Bldg, New York City.

Typothetae of America, United (1887); 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago; 4,500; Pres., W. Green; Sec., J. A. Borden.

Underwriters, Fire, National Board (1867), 76 William St., New York; 156; Pres., F. C. Beeswell; Sec., W. E. Mollahen.

Underwriters, Life, National Association of (——), 56 Pine St., New York; Sec., E. M. Ensign.

Underwriters, Marine, National Board of (——); Sec., H. Bird, 63 Beaver St., New York.

Union Society of the Civil War (1900), 30 W. 44th St., New York; 300; Pres., Paul Daua; Sec., W. R. Jones.

Unitarian, American, Association (1825); Pres., Rev. Samuel A. Elliott; Sec., Rev. Louis C. Cornish.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919); Pres., Chas. H. Strong, New York; Sec., Wm. L. Barnard.

Unitarian Historical Society (——); Pres., Rev. Henry W. Foote; Sec., Rev. Geo. H. Reed, Fairhaven, Mass.

Unitarian, Alliance of, and other Liberal Christian Women (1890); Pres., Miss Lucy Lowell, Boston; Rec., Sec., Mrs. C. S. Atherton, Boston; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Mary B. Davis, Wayne, Pa.

United Brethren in Christ, Board of Education of Church of (1881), Otterham Press Bldg. Dayton, O.; 22; Sec., W. E. Schell.

United Engineering Society (1904), 29 W. 39th St., New York; Pres., J. V. Davies.

United Evangelical Church, Board of Education (1914), 1011 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa.; Pres., Rev. H. F. Schlegel; Rec. Sec., Rev. H. H. Thoren.

United Neighborhood Houses of New York (1919), 70 Fifth Ave.; 45; Pres., Miss H. T. Righter; Sec., Miss L. J. Sholem.

United Press Association (1907), 63 Park Row, New York; Pres., W. W. Hawkins; Sec., R. H. Faucher.

Universalist, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1810), 14 Beacon St., Boston; Sec., Rev. J. L. Barton.

Universalist General Convention (1866), 359 Boylston St., Boston; 55,000; Pres., R. S. Galer; Sec., R. F. Etz.

Universalist Historical Society (1834 and 1877), Tufts College, Mass.; 100; Pres., Rev. L. S. McCollester; Sec., Rev. W. B. Brigham.

Universalist Young People's Christian Union (1889); Pres., Rev. Eleanor Bisbee, Boston; Sec., R. W. E. Hunt.

University Professors, American Association of (1913), Cambridge, Mass.; Pres., Prof. Edward Capps; Sec., Prof. H. W. Tyler.

University Settlement Society (1886), 184 Eldridge St., New York; Head Worker, J. S. Elsinger; Sec., H. Kohlmann.

United States Naval Reserve Officers Association (——); Capt. N. Butler Duncan; District Directors (1) J. L. Saltonstall, Boston; (2 and 3) W. B. Duncan; (4) Lieut. Com. J. G. N. Whittaker; (5) Lieut. Com. F. A. Savage; (6) Lieut. W. W. Scouten, Charleston; (7) Lieut. L. B. Larnal, Key West; (8 and 15) Lieut. Com. C. W. J. Neville, New Orleans; (9, 10 and 11) Capt. E. E. Evers, Chicago; (12 and 14) Lieut. Com. R. H. Miner, Washington, D. C.; (13) Com. W. B. Allison Seattle.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of (1868); 60,000; Supreme Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Ia.; Supreme Recorder, E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. Dak.

Universities, Association of American (——); Pres., , Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; Sec., D. A. Robertson, University of Chicago.

Urban League, National (1911), 127 E. 23d St., New York; Ch., L. H. Wood; Sec., W. H. Baldwin

Vacation Association, Inc. (1911), 218 Madison Ave., New York; 150; Pres., Miss R. Smith; Sec., Miss G. E. Lachlan.

Vedanta Society (1894), 117 W. 72d St., New York; 100; Pres., E. Shaughnessy; Sec., Miss A. L. Stuart.

Veteran Corps Artillery, New York State (1890), 71st Regiment Armory, New York; 250; Col. Wm. G. Bates; Sec., Capt. H. Schleffelin Sayers.

Veteran Firemen's Association (1885), 220 E. 59th St., New York; 450; Pres. P. Hanlon; Sec., G. C. Reinhardt.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, United States (1899), 32 Union Square, New York; 90,000; Pres., F. W. Karling; Sec., W. I. Joyce.

Vice, New York Society for Suppression of (1873), 215 W. 22d St., New York; 335; Pres., Rev. A. P. Atterbury; Sec., J. S. Summer.

Vocational Education, National Society for (1906), 140 W. 42d St., New York; 3,000; Pres., W. J. Bogan; Sec., Miss C. Ware.

Volunteers of America (1896), 34 W. 28th St., New York; 10,500; Pres., Gen. B. Booth; Sec., J. W. Merrill.

Wars, Society of American, New York Commandery (1910), 144 E. 74th St., New York; 369; Commander, Major G. M. Hammond; Sec., C. A. Manning.

Washington Headquarters' Association (1903); 216; Pres., Mrs. S. Baruch; Sec., Mrs. J. K. Butler, 160th St., Edgecombe Ave., New York.

Weights and Measures, American Institute of (1917), 115 Broadway, New York; 600; Pres., W. R. Ingalls; Sec., C. C. Stutz.

Wolcott, Descendants of Henry, Society of; Pres., J. E. Wolcott, Cleveland; Sec., M. Wolcott Green, Englewood, Fla.

Woman's Relief Corps (1883); 148-164; Pres., Mrs. A. Lynch, Pittsburgh; Sec., Mrs. E. Brown-Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.

Woman Suffrage Alliance, International, Geneva, Switzerland; Pres., Mrs. C. C. Catt.

Woman Suffrage Association, National American (1869), 171 Madison Ave., New York; 2,500,000; Pres., C. C. Catt; Sec., N. R. Shuler.

W. C. T. U. (Women's Christian Temperance Union, National), Evanston, Ill.; 500,000; Pres., Miss A. A. Gordon; Sec., Mrs. F. P. Parks.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 2,000,000; Pres., Mrs. T. G. Winter; Sec., Mrs. G. W. Plummer.

Women's Clubs, New York State Federation of (1894), Carthage, N. Y.; 275,000; Pres., Mrs. G. D. Hewitt; Secs., Mrs. E. C. Whitmayer, Mrs. C. J. Reeder.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston; 4,000; Pres., Mrs. R. Whidden; Sec., E. W. Schermerhorn.

Women's Medical Society (1915); 130; Pres., Dr. Lois L. Gannett, Adams, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Harriet M. Doane.

Women's Prison Association (1845), 110 Second Ave., New York; 24; Pres., A. S. Daniel; Sec., N. O. L. Henriques.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Women's Trade Union League (1905), 7 E. 15th St., New York; Pres., Rose Schneiderman, Sec., Maud Swartz.

Women Voters, National League of, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Ch., Mrs. C. C. Catt; Ch., Mrs. M. W. Park; Sec., Miss C. J. Reilly.

Women Workers, National League of, New York Association (1885), 6 E. 45th St., New York; 3,000; Pres., Mrs. Kenneth Muir; Sec., Mrs. Ralph Helmer.

Woodmen of the World (1890), Omaha, Neb.; 962,109; Sov. Com., W. A. Fraser; Sec., J. T. Yates.

Wool and Worsted Manufacturers, American Association (1907), 45 E. 17th St., New York; 210; Pres., G. B. Sanford; Sec., J. J. Nevins.

Working Girls' Vacation Society (1884), 105 E 22d St., New York; 1,000; Pres., Mrs. Wm. Herbert; Sec., Miss A. E. Roelker.

World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches (1914), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 1,500; Sec., Dr. H. A. Atkinson.

World Peace Foundation (1910), Boston; Pres., Wm. H. P. Faunce; Sec., E. Cummings.

World Prohibition Federation (1920), Pres., Rev. Dr. Chas. Scanlon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

World's Purity Federation (1905), La Crosse, Wis.; 20,000; Pres., B. S. Steadwell; Sec., L. E. Brownell.

World's Student Christian Federation (1895), 347 Madison Ave., New York, 181,000; Ch., Dr. K. Fries, Stockholm Sweden; Sec., Dr. J. R. Mott.

World's Sunday School Association (1889); 216 Metropolitan Tower, New York; 35,000,000, Chair., John Wanamaker; Sec., F. L. Brown.

Yellowstone Trail Association (1911), Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis; Gen. Mgr., H. O. Cooley; Sec., J. A. Hillestad.

Yeomen, Brotherhood of American (1897), Des Moines, Ia.; 285,894; Pres., G. N. Friuk; Sec., W. E. Davy.

Y. M. C. A. (Young Men's Christian Association) of the City of New York (1852), 2 W. 45th St., New York; 31,311; Pres., W. M. Kingsley; Sec., W. T. Diack.

Y. M. C. A., International Commission (1854), 347 Madison Ave., New York; 102; Pres, A. E. Marling; Sec., Dr. J. R. Mott.

Young Men's Hebrew Association (1874), 148 E. 92d St., New York; 3,000; Pres., Justice Irving Lehman; Sec., E. H. Pane.

Y. W. C. A. (Young Women's Christian Associations) of the United States (1906), 600 Lexington Ave., New York; Pres., Mrs. R. E. Spear; Sec., Mrs. L. H. Lapham.

Zionist Organization of America (1897), 55 Fifth Ave., New York; 190,000; Hon. Pres., L. D Brandeis; Pres., J. W. Mack; Sec., J. de Haas.

THE WOLCOTT SOCIETY.

Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott (settled at Windsor, Conn., 1634); organized 1905; meets annually; listed membership, 1,610. President, Judson E. Wolcott, Cleveland, O.; Secretary-Treasurer Dr. Mary Wolcott Green, Englewood, Fla. Next meeting, Boston, Sept. 5-10, 1921.

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, RICHMOND, VA.

The house now occupied by the Confederate Museum, 12th and Clay Sts., Richmond, Va., was built by Dr. John Brockenbrough in 1819 and used as a private residence until 1862, when Lewis Crenshaw, the owner, sold it to the City of Richmond for the use of the Confederate Government. The city, having furnished it, offered it to Mr. Davis, but he refused to accept the gift. The Confederate Government then rented it for the "Executive Mansion" of the Confederate States. President Davis lived here with his family, using the house both in a private and official capacity. The present "Mississippi" Room was his study, where he held conferences with his leaders. In this house Winnie," the cherished daughter, was born, and here 'little Joe" died from the effects of a fall from the back porch. It remained Mr. Davis's home until the evacuation of the city. He left with the Government officials on the night of April 2, 1865. In 1890 the house was turned over to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, for a museum, and was opened to the public Feb. 22, 1896.

The House Regent is Miss Susan B. Harrison. The museum contains the uniform and sword of Gen Lee, with many Confederate papers and manuscripts, etc. There are on the "Roll of Honor" 223 volumes, all bound, with more than 20,000 certified records of Southern heroes. A large number of the personal papers of the Hon. Jefferson Davis are in our keeping. The catalogue will tell of other important articles. In 1907 a Southern Historical Manuscript Commission was appointed and authorized to solicit the gift or loan of rare books and papers relating to the war between the States. The first report of this committee, 'The Calendar of Confederate Papers,' has been published and consists of over 600 pages. The work of cataloguing and caring for the manuscripts, etc., so collected, is done by the Solid South Room Historians in search of information can here obtain original data pertaining to this period. The United States Government has already made use of the records.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE P. E. CHURCH.

At the last General Convention held in Detroit, October, 1919, a new canon was adopted, No. 60, providing for the organization of the Presiding Bishop and Council. It was declared that this council, among other things, should exercise all the powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and have charge of the unification, development and prosecution of the work of missions, church extension, religious education and Christian social service. The council is composed of twenty-four members; sixteen members to be elected triennially by the General Convention, of whom four shall be Bishops, four presbyters and eight laymen, and eight members to be elected by the Provincial Synods, each synod electing one Until a Presiding Bishop shall have been elected, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, a Bishop is chosen to serve as President of the Council. In accordance with Canon 59, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society retains its corporate existence and continues to receive and hold bequests, trust funds and titles to property of all kinds. The members of the council act as the Board of Directors of this society.

Following are the members of the council, elected by the General Convention: The Right Rev. T. F Gailor, D. D., President; Lewis B Franklin, Treasurer; Right Rev. Wm. C. Vrown, D. D., Right Rev. E. S. Lines, D. D.; Right Rev Wm Lawrence, D. D.; Right Rev. T. I. Reese, D. D.; Rev J. E. Freeman, D. D.; Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D. Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D.; Rev. E. M. Stires, D. D.; Stephen Baker, Burton Mansfield, John Stewart Bryan, Frederic C. Morehouse, Samuel Mather, Harper Sibley, H. C, Wyckoff. Elected by the provinces: Right Rev. J. DeW. Perry, D. D.; Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, D. D; Wm. H. Baldwin, James H. Pershing, Right Rev. J. G. Murray, D. D., Rev. Z. B. T. Phillips D. D.; Right Rev. F. F. Reese, D. D.; Right Rev. F. W. Keator, D. D

The council has elected the following officers in addition to the President and Treasurer: Rev. F J. Clark, Secretary; Charles A. Tompkins, Assistant Treasurer. The council has organized the following departments: I. Department of Missions and Church Extension; II Department of Religious Education: III. Department of Christian Social Service; IV. Department of Finance, V. Department of Publicity. VI. Department of Nationwide Campaign.

There are 331 foreign and 1,324 native missionaries in the foreign fields, including Alaska, the Philippines and Hawaii, and 1,159 in the domestic fields.

MINERAL PRODUCTS—STATES THEY COME FROM.

Mineral.	Chief Producing States.
Aluminum	N. Y., Tenn., N. C.
Antimonial lead	Not separable by States.
Antimony ore	Nev., Alas., Utah, Idaho.
Arsenious oxide	Not separable by States.
Asbestos	Ariz., Ga., Cal., Wyo.
Asphalt	Tex., Cal., Okla., Ill.
Barytes (crude)	Ga., Mo., Tenn., Ky.
Bauxite	Ark., Ga., Ala., Tenn.
Borax (crude)	Cal.
Bromine	Mich., Ohio, Wash., Pa.
Cadmium	Not separable by States.
Calcium-magnes. chloride	Mich., Ohio, W. Va., Cal.
Cement	Penn., Ind., Mo., Cal.
Chrome iron ore	Cal., Ore., Md., Wash.
Clay: Products	Ohio, Penn., N. J., Ill.
Raw	Mo., Penn., N. J., Ill.
Coal: Bituminous	Penn., W. Va., Ill., Ohio.
Anthracite	Penn.
Coke	Penn., Ala., Ohio, Ind.
Copper	Ariz., Mont., Mich., Utah.
Diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli	Cal., Penn., Ill., Wash.
Emery and corundum	N. Y., N. C., Va.
Feldspar	Me., N. C., Penn., Conn.
Ferroalloys	Penn., Ill., Md., Ala.
Fluorspar	Ill., Ky., Colo., N. H.
Fuller's earth	Fla., Ga., Tex., Ark.
Garnet, for abras. purposes	N. Y., N. H., N. C.
Gems and precious stones	Mont., Nev., Cal., Me.
Gold	Cal., Colo., Alas., S. Dak.
Graphite	Ala., N. Y., Penn., R. I.
Grindstones-pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Mich.
Gypsum	N. Y., Ia., Mich., Ohio.
Iron: Ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., N. Y.
Pig	Penn., Ohio, Ill., Ala.
Lead	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Colo.
Lime	Penn., Ohio, Va., Mo.
Magnesite (crude)	Cal., Wash.
Manganese ore	Mont., Va., Ariz., Ark.
Mica	N. C., N. H., Va., Ga.
Millstones	N. Y., Va., N. C., Penn.
Mineral paints: Nat. pig	Canvass discontinued.
Zinc and lead pigments	Penn., Wis., Kan., Mo.
Mineral waters	Wis., N. Y., Cal., Me.
Natural gas	W. Va., Penn., Ohio, Okla.
Natural-gas gasoline	Okla., W. Va., Cal., Penn.
Nickel	Not separable by States.
Oilstones, etc.	Ala., Ind., Ohio, Vt.
Peat	N. J., Ill., Cal., Mass.
Petroleum	Okla., Cal., Kan., Tex.
Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., S. C., Wyo.
Platinum and allied metals	Nev., Cal., Wyo., Ore.
Potash	Neb., Cal., Utah., Md.
Pumice	Kan., Neb., Cal.
Pyrite	Va., N. Y., Cal., Ga.
Quicksilver	Cal., Tex., Nev., Ore.
Salt	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Kan.
Sand and gravel	Penn., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Sand-lime brick	Mich., Minn., N. Y., Mass.
Silica (quartz)	Mass., Penn., Wis., N. C.
Silver	Utah, Mont., Idaho, Nev.
Slate	Penn., Vt., Me., Va.
Stone	Penn., Ohio, Vt., N. Y.
Sulphur	La., Tex., Wyo., Nev.
Sulph. acid fr. copper and zinc sm.	Penn., Ill., Ohio, Tenn.
Talc and soapstone	N. Y., Vt., Va., Ga.
Thorium miner. (monazite)	N. C.
Tin	Alaska, S. Dak.
Titanium ore (rutile)	Va.
Tungsten ore	Cal., Colo., S. Dak., Nev.
Uranium-vanadium mins.	Colo., Utah.
Zinc	N. J., Mo., Mont., Okla.

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS.

State.	Principal mineral products.
Ala.	Coal, iron ore, clay prod., stone.
Alas.	Copper, gold, silver, coal.
Ariz.	Copper, silver, gold, zinc.
Ark.	Coal, bauxite, zinc, clay prod.
Cal.	Petrol., gold, copper, cement.
Colo.	Coal, gold, zinc, silver.
Conn.	Clay prod., stone, lime, sand, gravel.
Del.	Stone, clay prod., sand, gravel, min. wat.
D. of C.	Clay prod. sand-lime brick, stone, min. wat.
Fla.	Phosph. rock, stone, fuller's earth, clay prod.
Ga.	Clay prod., stone, barytes, cement.
Idaho	Lead, silver, zinc, copper.
Ill.	Coal, petrol., clay prod., cement.
Ind.	Coal, cement, clay prod., stone.
Iowa	Coal, clay prod., cement, gypsum.
Kan.	Petrol. coal, nat. gas, cement.
Ky.	Coal, petrol., clay prod., stone.
La.	Petrol. sulphur, nat. gas, nat.-gas gasol.
Me.	Stone, lime, clay prod., min. wat.
Md.	Coal, clay prod., cement, stone.
Mass.	Stone, clay prod., lime, sand, gravel.
Mich.	Copper, iron ore, salt, cement.
Minn.	Iron ore, clay prod., cement, manganif. ore.
Miss.	Clay prod., sand, gravel, min. wat., stone.
Mo.	Lead, zinc, coal, clay prod.
Mont.	Copper, zinc, silver, coal.
Nebr.	Potash, clay prod., stone, sand, gravel.
Nev.	Copper, silver, gold, lead.
N. H.	Stone, clay prod., mica, sand, gravel.
N. J.	Zinc, clay prod., cement, iron ore.
N. M.	Copper, coal, zinc, silver.
N. Y.	Clay prod., iron ore, cement, stone.
N. C.	Stone, clay prod., mica, iron ore.
N. D.	Coal, clay prod., min. wat., sand-lime brick.
Ohio	Coal, clay prod., petrol., nat. gas.
Okla.	Petrol., nat.-gas gasol., zinc, nat. gas.
Ore.	Gold, copper, stone, clay prod.
Penn.	Coal, clay prod., cement, nat. gas.
R. I.	Stone, clay prod., graphite, min. wat.
S. C.	Clay prod., stone, phosph. rock, min. wat.
S. D.	Gold, tungsten ore, stone, silver.
Tenn.	Coal, zinc, copper, cement.
Tex.	Petrol. sulphur, coal, cement.
Utah	Copper, lead, silver, coal.
Vt.	Stone, slate, talc, soapstone, lime.
Va.	Coal, lime, clay prod., stone.
Wash.	Coal, cement, clay prod., lead.
W. Va.	Coal, nat. gas, petrol. clay prod.
Wis.	Zinc, iron ore, stone, zinc and lead pigm.
Wyo.	Coal, petrol., iron ore, copper.

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.
PIG IRON.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons.*
1900	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000
1905	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000
1910	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000
1911	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000
1912	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000
1913	10,260,000	30,966,000	19,292,000	5,207,000
1914	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	.....
1915	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	.....
1916	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000
1917	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000
1918	9,066,000	39,052,000	11,590,000	1,297,000

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.
STEEL.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons.*
1900	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913	7,664,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,687,000
1914	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	.....
1915	8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	.....
1916	9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917	9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918	9,591,000	45,073,000	14,874,000	1,912,000

The "minette" ore field which extends over a portion of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium is the most important as regards quantity in Europe. This field in 1912 produced 44,000,000 tons, or 28 per cent. of the world's output. The ore—geologically a bedded oolitic ironstone of Jurassic age—is a carbonate partly oxidized to brown ore.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

(By the Geological Survey; Geo. Otis Smith, Director.)

PRODUCT.	Quantity.	Value.	PRODUCT.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		*Dollars.*	NON-METALLIC—*Con.*		*Dollars.*
Aluminum ... lbs.	.....	38,558,000	Coal, Pa. anthracite ... l. t.	77,000,000	.....
Antimonial lead ... s. t.	13,874	1,513,968	Coke ... s. t.	44,821,000	.....
Antimony ... s. t.	2,501	410,164	Emery ... s. t.	2,000	42,000
Bauxite ... l. t.	376,566	2,201,747	Fluorspar ... s. t.	122,000	3,102,000
Cadmium ... lbs.	99,939	121,926	Fuller's earth ... s. t.	406,000	2,000,000
Chromite ... l. t.	3,900	87,000	Garnet (abrasive) ... s. t.	4,865	303,437
Copper ... lbs.	1,310,541,529	243,761,000	Gems and precious stones ...	.....	123,046
Gold ... troy oz.	2,829,395	58,488,800	Graphite (amorph.) ... s. t.	4,000	47,000
Iron ore ... l. t.	56,319,000	203,274,000	Graphite (crystalline) ... lbs	7,434,000	696,000
Iron, pig ... l. t.	30,646,000	809,246,000	Gypsum ... s. t.	2,430,000	16,000,000
Lead ... s. t.	424,433	44,990,000	Lime ... s. t.	2,976,000	27,023,000
Manganese ore ... l. t.	58,243	1,974,114	Magnesite (crude) ... s. t.	164,696	1,652,094
Manganiferous ore ... l. t.	396,572	1,469,115	Min. paints (zinc, lead pig.) s. t.	145,230	24,600,900
Nickel ... s. t.	511	434,485	Mineral waters ... gals.	43,718,153	4,384,657
Platinum, etc ... troy oz.	45,109	5,614,335	Natural gas ... 1,000 cubic ft.	638,600,000	159,650,000
Quicksilver ... 75-lb. flasks	21,348	1,927,511	Natural gas gasoline ... gals.	.....	63,500,000
Silver ... troy oz.	55,285,196	61,966,412	Peat ... s. t.	69,197	705,532
Tin (met. equiv.) ... s. t.	60	78,600	Petroleum ... 42-gal. bbls.	377,719,000	775,000,000
Titanium ore ... s. t.	102	20,400	Phosphate rock ... l. t.	1,941,700	10,335,900
Tungsten ore ... s. t.	330	357,000	Potash ... s. t.	30,899	7,889,440
Uran. and Vanad. min ... s. t.	.....	1,100,000	Pyrites ... l. t.	380,000	2,500,000
Zinc ... s. t.	452,272	66,032,000	Salt ... s. t.	7,064,500	27,296,000
Total, Metallic minerals ..	.....	1,372,770,000	Sand (glass) ... s. t.	1,690,000	3,090,000
NON-METALLIC.			Sand (bldg., mldg., etc.) s. t.	58,506,000	34,729,000
Arsenious oxide ... s. t.	6,029	.....	Sand lime brick ... m.	145,000	1,725,000
Asbestos ... s. t.	1,412	325,530	Slate ...	.....	5,065,000
Asphalt ... s. t.	715,000	10,000,000	Stone ... s. t.	71,380,000	115,000,000
Barytes (crude) ... s. t.	190,000	1,454,000	Sulphur ... l. t.	670,000	16,750,000
Borates ... s. t.	66,146	1,380,000	Talc and soapstone ... s. t.	124,800	1,626,600
Bromine ... lbs.	1,957,500	1,381,000	Talc (fibrous) ... s. t.	63,200	739,400
Calc. mag. chlor ... s. t.	26,500	341,200			
Cement ... 376-lb. bbls.	86,013,000	145,058,000	Total, non-metallic ...	...	3,275,630,000
Clay products ...	.....	260,790,000	Unspecified ...	...	5,360,000
Clay, raw ... s. t.	2,363,000	7,077,000			
Coal, bituminous ... s. t.	458,063,000	.....	Grand total ...	.....	4,653,700,000

The canvass of sulphuric acid was discontinued in 1917, when the quantity was 1,455,257 short tons (including 119,048 tons of stronger acid), and the value was $16,890,545.

Values of antimony, iron ore and raw clay are not included in the totals.

Estimates of the value of hard and soft coal are included in the totals; coke is not so included.

COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.
	L. Tons.	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons.*	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons.*	*S. Tons.*
1820	.....	1,500	1877	21,000	81,900	1899	253,870	210,500
1830	.....	8,000	1878	21,500	91,060	1900	270,588	270,824
1840	100	17,000	1879	23,000	92,780	1901	268,782	270,700
1850	650	22,000	1880	27,000	97,825	1902	294,423	270,000
1855	3,000	15,800	1881	32,000	117,085	1903	311,627	282,000
1860	7,200	15,000	1882	40,467	132,890	1904	362,739	307,000
1861	7,500	14,100	1883	51,574	143,957	1905	402,637	307,514
1862	9,000	14,200	1884	64,708	139,897	1906	409,735	336,200
1863	8,500	14,800	1885	74,052	129,412	1907	387,945	352,381
1864	8,000	15,300	1886	70,430	130,629	1908	420,791	311,666
1865	8,500	14,700	1887	81,017	145,700	1909	487,925	352,839
1866	8,900	16,100	1888	101,054	151,919	1910	482,214	375,402
1867	10,000	15,200	1889	101,239	156,397	1911	489,836	391,995
1868	11,600	16,400	1890	115,966	143,630	1912	555,031	392,517
1869	12,500	17,500	1891	126,839	178,554	1913	546,645	411,878
1870	12,600	17,830	1892	154,018	173,305	1914	513,454	512,794
1871	13,000	20,000	1893	147,033	163,982	1915	619,647	507,026
1872	12,500	25,880	1894	158,120	162,686	1916	860,647	552,228
1873	15,500	42,540	1895	169,917	170,000	1917	842,018	548,450
1874	17,500	52,080	1896	205,384	188,000	1918	852,024	539,905
1875	18,000	59,640	1897	220,571	212,000	1919	585,063	424,433
1876	19,000	64,070	1898	235,050	222,000			

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM (IN TROY OUNCES).

(By the United States Geological Survey.)

COUNTRY.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Borneo, Sumatra	200	.....	.....	200	.....	India 18	India 9	Indies 52	.....
Canada	30	30	30	50	30	100	60	80	75
Colombia	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	17,500	18,000	25,000	32,000	35,000
N. S. Wales, Tas'ia	332	470	778	1,500	1,248	303	222	330	811
Russia	275,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	241,200	124,000	63,900	50,000	.....
United States	390	628	721	483	570	742	750	605	647
Total	285,952	313,128	313,529	267,233	260,548	143,163	89,941	83,067	36,533

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From data of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

YEAR.	Metallic.	Non-metallic.	Unsp'fi'd (Metallic & Non-metallic)	Total.	YEAR.	Metallic.	Non-metallic.	Unsp'fi'd (Metallic & Non-metallic)	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896...	252,075,130	387,965,870	1,000,000	641,041,000	1908...	550,744,388	1,043,702,454	250,000	1,594,696,842
1897...	269,934,178	380,677,600	1,000,000	651,611,778	1909...	754,940,809	1,131,515,921	300,000	1,886,756,730
1898...	308,247,446	417,794,018	1,000,000	727,041,464	1910...	749,876,234	1,241,039,986	300,000	1,991,216,220
1899...	483,520,531	525,571,880	1,000,000	1,010,092,411	1911...	680,888,929	1,245,676,783	250,000	1,926,815,712
1900...	513,731,959	594,194,796	1,000,000	1,108,926,755	1912...	866,381,073	1,378,310,236	500,000	2,245,191,309
1901...	493,313,578	660,764,256	1,000,000	1,155,077,834	1913...	883,222,012	1,557,976,159	420,000	2,441,618,171
1902...	604,517,044	722,433,728	1,000,000	1,327,950,772	1914...	691,081,734	1,426,754,508	470,000	2,118,306,242
1903...	588,753,010	905,628,365	1,000,000	1,495,381,375	1915...	991,729,648	1,398,565,121	7,450,000	2,397,744,769
1904...	501,114,224	859,074,529	400,000	1,360,588,753	1916...	1,620,506,767	1,878,463,681	15,000,000	2,514,600,448
1905...	702,584,608	921,181,524	400,000	1,624,166,132	1917...	2,086,233,000	2,900,069,372	5,700,000	4,992,127,908
1906...	885,179,981	1,016,390,015	200,000	1,902,769,996	1918...	2,152,918,296	3,379,080,000	6,700,000	5,538,699,000
1907...	904,093,201	1,165,748,197	100,000	2,069,941,398	1919...	1,372,770,900	3,275,630,000	5,300,000	4,653,700,000

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN U. S.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beryl	$1,615	$2,395	$1,675	$2,031	$2,178	$1,906	$1,921
Copper ore gems	2,350	1,280	1,120	1,713	2,857	2,299	2,614
Corundum	238,835	61,032	88,214	99,180	54,204	42,414	40,304
Diamond	6,315	765	608	2,680	4,175	1,910	.....
Feldspar	1,285	449	368	305	.....	.....	.....
Garnet	4,285	1,760	4,523	1,542	624	1,277	1,943
Opal	15,130	1,114	1,850	1,838	805	6,304	.....
Pyrite	50	.....	1,042	2,075	.....	.....	.....
Quartz	16,861	18,838	35,724	25,707	28,273	15,211	19,078
Topaz	736	1,380	862	1,005	280	907	375
Tourmaline	7,630	7,980	10,969	50,807	12,452	6,206	18,642
Tourquoise	8,075	13,370	11,691	21,811	14,171	20,667	30,537
Vesuvianite	152	1,425	1,535	.....	2,765	320	.....
Total, Including all other.	319,454	124,651	170,431	217,793	134,012	106,523	123,046

QUICKSILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In flasks of 76.5 pounds to June, 1904; subsequently in flasks of 75 pounds.)

YEAR.	Flasks.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Flasks.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Flasks.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Flasks.	Dollars.
1850...	7,723	768,052	1868...	47,728	2,190,715	1886...	29,981	1,064,325	1904...	35,315	1,536,203
1851...	27,779	1,859,248	1869...	33,811	1,551,925	1887...	33,825	1,433,334	1905...	30,534	1,105,941
1852...	20,000	1,166,600	1870...	30,077	1,725,818	1888...	33,250	1,370,625	1906...	26,083	1,030,279
1853...	22,284	1,235,648	1871...	31,686	1,999,387	1889...	26,484	1,191,780	1907...	21,554	853.538
1854...	30,004	1,663,722	1872...	31,621	2,084,773	1890...	22,926	1,203,615	1908...	19,752	872,446
1855...	33,000	1,767,150	1873...	27,642	2,220,482	1891...	22,904	1,036,406	1909...	21,075	957,859
1856...	30,000	1,549,500	1874...	27,756	2,919,376	1892...	27,993	1,139,595	1910...	20,601	958,153
1857...	28,204	1,374,381	1875...	50,250	4,228,538	1893...	30,164	1,108,527	1911...	21,256	977,989
1858...	31,000	1,482,730	1876...	72,716	3,199,504	1894...	30,416	933,771	1912...	25,064	1,053,941
1859...	13,000	820,690	1877...	79,395	2,961,434	1895...	36,067	1,335,922	1913...	20,213	813,171
1860...	10,000	535,500	1878...	63,880	2,101,652	1896...	30,765	1,075,544	1914...	16,548	811,680
1861...	35,000	1,471,750	1879...	73,684	2,199,467	1897...	26,691	995,040	1915...	21,033	1,804,631
1862...	42,000	1,526,700	1880...	59,926	1,857,706	1898...	31,092	1,188,647	1916...	29,932	3,768,139
1863...	40,531	1,705,544	1881...	60,851	1,815,185	1899...	30,454	1,452,656	1917...	36,159	3,808,266
1864...	47,489	2,179,745	1882...	52,732	1,488,624	1900...	28,317	1,272,566	1918...	32,883	3,863,752
1865...	53,000	2,432,700	1883...	46,725	1,343,344	1901...	29,727	1,440,570	1919...	21,348	1,927,511
1866...	46,550	2,473,202	1884...	31,913	973,347	1902...	34,291	1,481,371			
1867...	47,000	2,157,300	1885...	32,073	986,245	1903...	35,634	1,613,864			

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.

(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1861.....	1.031	1873.....	1.00368	1885.....	0.82379	1897.....	0.46745	1909.....	0.40231
1862.....	1.041	1874.....	.98909	1886.....	.76931	1898.....	.45640	1910.....	.41825
1863.....	1.040	1875.....	.96086	1887.....	.75755	1899.....	.46525	1911.....	.41909
1864.....	1.040	1876.....	.90039	1888.....	.72683	1900.....	.47958	1912.....	.47543
1865.....	1.035	1877.....	.92958	1889.....	.72325	1901.....	.46093	1913.....	.48760
1866.....	1.036	1878.....	.89222	1890.....	.80927	1902.....	.40835	1914.....	.42810
1867.....	1.027	1879.....	.86928	1891.....	.76416	1903.....	.41960	1915.....	.40135
1868.....	1.025	1880.....	.88564	1892.....	.67401	1904.....	.44763	1916.....	.53094
1869.....	1.024	1881.....	.87575	1893.....	.60351	1905.....	.47200	1917.....	.69242
1870.....	1.027	1882.....	.87833	1894.....	.49097	1906.....	.52353	1918.....	.76142
1871.....	1.025	1883.....	.85754	1895.....	.50587	1907.....	.51164	1919.....	.86692
1872.....	1.022	1884.....	.85904	1896.....	.52257	1908.....	.41371		

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES (GROSS TONS).

The 1918 figures are actual, those for 1919 (in parenthesis) are estimates by the United States Geological Survey. Mich., 16,899,341 (15,471,000); Minn., 41,953,969 (35,767,000); Wis., 1,089,351 (888,000); Ala., 5,754,624 (5,034,000); Ga., 264,602 (80,000); N. C., 103,332 (67,000); Tenn., 408,954 (271,000); Va., 414,048 (288,000); N. J., 423,525 (409,000); N. Y., 906,179 (858 000); Pa., 522,600 (547,000); Col., N. M., Utah Wyo., 777,122 (655,000); other States, 135,631 (131,000). Total, 69,658,278 (60 466,000).

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES SINCE 1900.

YEAR.	Basic.	Bessemer.	Foundry.	Malleable.	Forge.	All Other.	Total, Gross Tons.
1900	1,072,376	7,979,327	3,376,445	173,413	793,092	394,589	13,789,242
1901	1,448,850	9,596,793	3,548,718	256,532	639,454	388,007	15,878,354
1902	2,038,590	10,393,168	3,851,276	311,458	833,093	393,722	17,821,307
1903	2,040,726	9,989,908	4,409,023	473,781	783,016	312,798	18,009,252
1904	2,483,104	9,098,659	3,827,229	263,529	550,836	273,676	16,497,033
1905	4,105,179	12,407,116	4,758,038	635,236	727,817	358,994	22,992,380
1906	5,018,674	13,840,518	4,773,011	699,701	597,420	377,867	25,307,191
1907	5,375,219	13,231,620	5,151,209	920,290	683,167	419,856	25,781,361
1908	4,010,144	7,216,976	3,637,622	414,957	457,164	199,155	15,936,018
1909	8,250,225	10,557,370	5,322,415	658,048	725,624	281,789	25,795,471
1910	9,084,608	11,245,642	5,260,447	843,123	564,157	305,590	27,303,567
1911	8,520,020	9,409,303	4,468,940	612,533	408,841	229,910	23,649,547
1912	11,417,886	11,664,015	5,073,873	825,643	469,183	276,337	29,726,937
1913	12,536,693	11,590,113	5,220,343	993,736	324,407	300,860	30,966,152
1914	9,670,687	7,859.127	4,533,254	671,771	361,651	235,754	23,332,244
1915	13,093,214	10,523,306	4,843,899	829,921	316,214	309,659	29,916,213
1916	17,684,087	14,422,457	5,553,644	921,486	348,344	504,779	39,434,797
1917	17,671,662	13,714,732	5,328,258	1,015,579	345,707	571,459	38,621,216
1918	18,646,174	13,024,966	5,145,260	1,117,914	393,932	726,398	39,054,644
1919	14,494,131	9,975,934	4,916,758	1,009,049	271,286	318,206	31,015,364

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN GROSS TONS.

COUNTRY.	1850.	1900.	1910.	1915.	COUNTRY.	1850.	1900.	1910.	1915.
United States	563,755	13,789,242	27,303,567	29,916,213	Canada	.....	86,090	740,210	825,420
Germany	350,000	8,381,373	14,559,509	11,603,874	Sweden	150,000	518,263	594,385	755,000
Great Britain	2,300,000	8,959,691	10,217,022	8,793,659	Spain	.....	289,315	367,423	421,000
France	405,653	2,669,966	3,974,478	4,000,000	Italy	.....	23,569	347,657	389,000
Russia	227,555	2,889,789	2,992,058	3,638,000	Other countries	10,000	100,000	400,000	500,000
Austria-Hungary	250,000	1,472,695	2,153,788	1,929,000					
Belgium	144,452	1,001,872	1,822,821	.....	Total	4,401,415	40,181,865	65,472,918	62,771,160

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES, 1914-1919—GROSS TONS.

STATES.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Maine, Mass., Conn.	6,594	7,802	5,719	10,527	11,485	13,678
New York, New Jersey	1,559,864	2,104,780	2,352,535	2,417,527	2,871,118	2,070,288
Pennsylvania	9,733,369	12,790,668	16,506,284	15,539,728	15,198,000	12,276,585
Maryland	195,594	251,548	501,452	422,212	373,817	244,002
Virginia	271,228	251,346	399,885	520,311	513,737	319,409
Alabama	1,826,929	2,049,453	2,762,885	2,953,705	2,587,852	2,130,092
W. Va., Ky., Ga., Miss.	236,393	291,040	554,590	561,951	594,675	413,091
Tennessee	216,738	177,729	355,374	369,951	369,822	190,514
Ohio	5,283,426	6,912,962	8,602,895	8,518,603	8,764,132	7,102,627
Illinois	1,847,451	2,447,220	3,922,512	3,456,915	3,440,307	2,558,213
Indiana, Michigan	1,557,355	1,986,778	2,221,708	2,657,503	3,073,509	2,715,659
Wisconsin, Minnesota	329,526	372,966	811,325	738,541	750,366	605,619
Mo., Iowa, Col., Mont., Oreg., Cal.	267,777	271,921	437,633	463,742	502,810	375,587
Total	23,332,244	29,916,213	39,434,797	38,621,216	39,054,644	31,015,364

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES, 1810-1900—GROSS TONS.

YEAR.	Quantity.	YEAR.	Quantity.	YEAR.	Quantity.	YEAR.	Quantity.	YEAR.	Quantity.
1810	53,908	1850	563,755	1865	831,770	1878	2,301,215	1890	9,202,703
1820	20,000	1852	500,000	1866	1,205,663	1879	2,741,853	1891	8,279,870
1828	130,000	1854	657,337	1867	1,305,023	1880	3,835,191	1892	9,157,000
1829	142,000	1855	700,150	1868	1,431,250	1881	4,144,254	1893	7,124,502
1830	165,000	1856	788,515	1869	1,711,287	1882	4,623,323	1894	6,657,388
1831	191,000	1857	712,640	1870	1,665,179	1883	4,595,510	1895	9,446,308
1832	200,000	1858	629,548	1871	1,706,793	1884	4,097,868	1896	8,623,127
1840	286,903	1859	750,560	1872	2,548,713	1885	4,044,526	1897	9,652,680
1842	215,000	1860	821,223	1873	2,560,963	1886	5,683,329	1898	11,773,934
1846	765,000	1861	653,164	1874	2,401,262	1887	6,417,148	1899	13,620,703
1847	800,000	1862	703,270	1875	2,023,733	1888	6,489,738	1900	13,789,242
1848	800,000	1863	846,075	1876	1,868,961	1889	7,603,642		
1849	650,000	1864	1,014,282	1877	2,066,594				

IRON ORE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The unmined iron ores of the world are officially estimated as follows, in metric (2,204.6 lbs.) tons:

COUNTRIES.	Iron Ore.	Iron.	COUNTRIES.	Iron Ore.	Iron.
Europe:	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	Europe—continued.	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*
Germany	1,270,000,000	600,000,000	Luxemburg	270,000,000	90,000,000
France	6,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	Greece	100,000,000	45,000,000
England	1,300,000,000	455,000,000	Other European countries	77,000,000	30,000,000
Sweden	1,158,000,000	740,000,000			
Russia	865,000,000	387,000,000			
Spain	711,000,000	349,000,000	Total Europe	12,402,000,000	6,528,000,000
Norway	367,000,000	124,000,000	America	9,855,000,000	5,154,000,000
Austria-Hungary	284,000,000	103,000,000	Africa	125,000,000	75,000,000
			Asia	260,000,000	156,000,000
			Australia	136,000,000	74,000,000

The French figures for ore include 150,000,000 tons in Algeria and Tunis.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN (Metric Tons.)

Country.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Country.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Federated Malay States	40,470	37,970	37,460	Nigeria	7,070	6,000	6,000
Brit. Prot'd Malay States	4,500	4,500	4,000	Australia	4,970	4,740	4,000
Bolivia	28,320	30,550	30,000	Cornwall	4,000	4,000	4,000
Banca	13,940	11,000	11,000	Union of South Africa	1,540	1,370	1,300
Billiton and Singkep	7,740	9,000	9,000	Other countries	1,800	2,000	2,000
China	11,800	8,500	9,000				
Siam	8,600	8,600	8,000	Total	134,750	128,230	125,760

U. S. TIN PLATE PRODUCTION—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1899	732,289,600	205,910	108,484,826	1910	1,370,788,000	26,168,315	154,566,599
1900	808,360,000	319,579	147,963,804	1911	1,619,005,000	70,199,298	96,319,730
1901	677,969,600	1,367,405	117,880,312	1912	1,756,070,000	181,899,366	6,613,253
1902	894,411,840	2,405,812	198,996,086	1913	2,157,055,000	164,362,281	28,344,243
1903	806,400,000	1,555,146	109,913,293	1914	1,845,130,000	105,899,762	48,877,947
1904	1,075,200,000	8,107,666	126,909,360	1915	2,085,980,000	179,221,644	10,642,237
1905	1,026,384,851	22,990,816	161,066,820	1916	2,365,295,700	516,257,473	1,796,853
1906	1,105,440,000	25,967,137	120,819,732	1917	3,360,000,000	521,469,085	1,370,462
1907	1,293,740,000	19,894,288	142,529,406	1918	3,301,624,244	579,125,457	71,403
1908	1,153,097,000	33,622,717	140,739,972	1919	2,578,011,487	458,134,573	541,912
1909	1,203,075,000	11,411,104	117,312,174				

CRUDE ZINC PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.
1880	23,239	1889	58,860	1897	99,980	1905	203,849	1913	337,252
1882	33,765	1890	63,683	1898	115,399	1906	199,694	1914	343,418
1883	36,872	1891	80,873	1899	129,051	1907	223,745	1915	458,135
1884	38,544	1892	87,260	1900	123,886	1908	190,749	1916	563,561
1885	40,688	1893	78,832	1901	140,822	1909	230,225	1917	584,597
1886	42,641	1894	75,328	1902	156,927	1910	252,479	1918	492,405
1887	50,340	1895	89,686	1903	159,219	1911	271,621	1919	452,272
1888	55,903	1896	81,499	1904	186,702	1912	323,907		

STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN GROSS TONS.

Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other Steel.	Total.	Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other Steel.	Total.
1810	.....	.....	917		917	1891	3,247,417	579,753	72,586	4,484	3,904,240
1860	.....	.....	11,838		11,838	1892	4,168,435	669,889	84,700	4,548	4,927,581
1863	.....	.....	8,075		8,075	1893	3,215,686	737,890	63,613	2,806	4,019,995
1864	.....	.....	9,258		9,258	1894	3,571,313	784,936	51,702	1,081	4,412,032
1865	.....	.....	13,027		13,627	1895	4,909,128	1,137,182	67,606	858	6,114,834
1866	.....	.....	16,940		16,940	1896	3,919,906	1,298,700	60,689	2,394	5,281,689
1867	2,679	.....	16,964		19,643	1897	5,475,315	1,608,671	69,959	3,012	7,156,957
1868	7,589	.....	19,197		26,786	1898	6,609,017	2,230,292	89,747	3,801	8,932,857
1869	10,714	893	9,643		31,250	1899	7,586,354	2,947,316	101,213	4,974	10,639,857
1870	37,500	1,339	29,911		68,750	1900	6,684,770	3,398,135	100,562	4,862	10,188,329
1871	40,179	1,785	31,250		73,214	1901	8,713,302	4,656,309	98,513	5,471	13,473,595
1872	107,239	2,679	26,125	6,911	142,954	1902	9,138,363	5,687,729	112,772	8,386	14,947,250
1873	152,308	3,125	31,059	12,244	198,736	1903	8,592,829	5,829,911	102,434	9,804	14,534,978
1874	171,309	6,250	32,436	5,672	215,727	1904	7,859,140	5,908,166	83,391	9,190	13,859,887
1875	335,283	8,080	35,180	11,256	389,799	1905	10,911,375	8,971,376	102,233	8,963	20,023,947
1876	469,639	19,187	35,163	9,202	533,191	1906	12,275,830	10,980,413	127,513	14,380	23,398,136
1877	500,524	22,349	36,098	10,647	569,618	1907	11,667,549	11,549,736	131,234	14,075	23,362,594
1878	653,773	32,255	38,309	7,640	731,977	1908	6,116,755	7,836,729	63,631	6,132	14,023,247
1879	829,439	50,259	50,696	4,879	935,273	1909	9,330,783	14,493,936	107,355	22,947	23,955,021
1880	1,074,262	100,851	64,664	7,558	1,247,335	1910	9,412,772	16,504,509	122,303	55,335	26,094,919
1881	1,374,247	131,202	80,145	2,720	1,588,314	1911	7,947,854	15,598,650	97,653	31,949	28,676,106
1882	1,514,687	143,341	75,973	2,691	1,736,692	1912	10,327,901	20,780,723	121,517	21,162	31,251,303
1883	1,477,345	119,356	71,835	4,999	1,673,535	1913	9,545,706	21,599,931	121,226	34,011	31,300,874
1884	1,375,531	117,515	53,270	4,563	1,550,879	1914	6,220,816	17,174,684	89,809	27,631	28,513,060
1885	1,319,430	133,376	57,599	1,515	1,711,920	1915	8,287,213	23,679,102	113,782	76,939	32,151,036
1886	2,269,190	218,973	71,973	2,307	2,562,503	1916	11,059,039	31,415,427	129,692	169,522	42,773,680
1887	2,986,033	322,069	75,375	5,594	3,339,071	1917	10,479,960	34,148,893	126,716	305,038	45,060,607
1888	2,511,161	314,318	70,279	3,682	2,899,440	1918	9,376,236	34,459,391	115,112	511,693	44,462,432
1889	2,930,204	374,543	75,865	5,120	3,385,732	1919	7,271,562	26,948,694	63,572	387,404	34,671,232
1890	3,688,871	513,232	71,175	3,793	4,277,071						

STEEL RAIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1867-1870	299	191,210	1905	409,507	17,025	1913	453,145	5,024
1871-1880	2,549	169,838	1906	345,826	9,635	1914	338,613	15,507
1881-1890	4,655	97,731	1907	291,322	4,610	1915	159,587	55,092
1891-1895	13,735	865	1908	278,867	2,839	1916	540,919	53,944
1896-1900	199,612	2,494	1909	234,128	1,292	1917	594,389	14,067
1901	374,978	1,091	1910	369,578	7,030	1918	430,347	8,385
1902	167,456	15,017	1911	391,428	4,297	1919	621,689	16,447
1903	22,977	122,444	1912	417,547	3,297	1920	553,860	23,804
1904	162,407	53,358						

PRODUCTION IN U. S. OF STEEL RAILS AND OTHER STEEL SHAPES—GROSS TONS.

Year (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails.	Plates and Sheets.	Nail Plate.	Wire Rods.	Structural Shapes.	Other Finished Products.	Total, Gross Tons.
1890	1,885,307	809,981	251,828	457,099	.....	2,618,660	6,022,875
1891	1,307,176	678,927	223,312	536,607	.....	2,644,941	5,390,963
1892	1,551,844	751,460	201,242	627,829	453,957	2,579,482	6,165,814
1893	1,136,458	674,345	136,113	537,272	387,307	2,104,190	4,975,685
1894	1,021,772	682,900	108,262	673,402	360,305	1,795,570	4,642,211
1895	1,306,135	991,459	95,085	791,130	517,920	2,487,845	6,189,574
1896	1,122,010	965,776	72,137	623,986	495,571	2,236,361	5,515,841
1897	1,647,892	1,207,286	94,054	970,736	583,790	2,497,970	7,001,728
1898	1,981,241	1,448,301	70,188	1,071,683	702,197	3,239,760	8,513,370
1899	2,272,700	1,903,505	85,015	1,036,398	850,376	4,146,425	10,294,419
1900	2,385,682	1,794,528	70,245	846,291	815,161	3,575,536	9,487,443
1901	2,874,639	2,254,425	68,850	1,365,934	1,013,150	4,772,329	12,349,327
1902	2,947,933	2,665,409	72,936	1,574,293	1,300,326	5,383,219	13,944,116
1903	2,992,477	2,599,665	64,102	1,503,455	1,095,813	4,952,185	13,207,697
1904	2,284,711	2,421,398	61,601	1,699,028	949,146	4,597,497	12,013,381
1905	3,375,929	3,532,230	64,542	1,808,688	1,660,510	6,398,107	16,840,015
1906	3,977,887	4,182,156	54,211	1,871,614	2,118,772	7,383,828	19,588,468
1907	3,633,654	4,248,832	52,027	2,017,583	1,940,352	7,972,374	19,864,822
1908	1,921,015	2,649,693	45,747	1,816,949	1,083,181	4,311,608	11,828,193
1909	3,023,845	4,234,346	63,746	2,335,685	2,275,562	7,711,506	19,644,690
1910	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913	3,502,780	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916	2,854,518	7,453,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	8,267,616	22,864	3,137,138	3,110,000	15,585,921	33,067,700
1918	2,540,892	8,799,135	18,310	2,562,390	2,840,969	14,385,058	31,155,754
1919	2,203,843	7,372,814	12,832	2,538,476	2,714,036	10,359,543	25,101,544

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1905, while semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard, and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard. Four-fifths of the rails are by open-hearth process. Girder and high T rails for electric and street railways are included in the figures given above. No iron rails have been produced since 1911. Included in above rail totals are re-rolled rails, amounting in 1919 to 104,121 tons. Of the 24 rail mills, 9 are in Pennsylvania, 3 in Alabama, 2 each in Maryland, Ohio and Illinois, and 1 each in New York, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Colorado and Washington. Production of rails in Pennsylvania in 1919 was 630,339 tons.

COKE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

According to preliminary estimates (net tons) by the United States Geological Survey, there were produced in the United States in 1919 about 19,650,000 tons of beehive coke, 25,171,000 tons of by-product coke, and 3,200,000 tons of gas house coke. Of the beehive coke, 14,861,000 tons was produced in Pennsylvania and Ohio, of the by-product coke, Pennsylvania turned out 5,747,000 tons; Ohio, 5,445,000 tons; and Indiana, 3,691 tons. By-product coke ovens in 1920, had a maximum capacity of 43,300,000 tons a year. In 1919, the by-product ovens produced, approximately, 668,200,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate or its equivalent, 251,000,000 gallons of tar, 84,800,000 gallons of crude light oil, and 367,700,000 cubic feet of gas.

The production of coke in 1918 was 66,478,000 tons, not including gas house coke.

RETAIL PRICE OF ANTHRACITE COAL AT NEW YORK CITY.

(Data compiled by United States Department of Labor.)

The figures are for January in each year, and represent the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, stove size. (1913) $7.07; (1914) $6.86; (1915) $7.14; (1916) $7.11; (1917) $8.50; (1918) $9.06; (1919) $10.76; (1920) $11.54.

COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD UNMINED.

United States and Alaska, 3,538,506,328,300 tons, of which 16,153,000,000 tons is anthracite, 2,155,000,000,000 tons is bituminous, and 2,054,000,000,000 tons is sub-bituminous and lignite; Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite and 313,000,000,000 is bituminous; China, 1,097,000,000,000 tons, of which 427,000,000,000 is anthracite; Germany, 467,000,000,000 tons, of which 452,000,000,000 tons is bituminous and the rest sub-bituminous; Great Britain, 209,000,000,000 tons, of which 12,000,000,000 is anthracite; Siberia, 192,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Australia, 183,000,000,000 tons, all bituminous or sub-bituminous; India, 87,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Russia in Europe, 66,000,000,000 tons, of which 41,000,000 is anthracite; Union of South Africa, 62,000,000,000 tons, of which 13,000,000,000 is anthracite; Austria, 50,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Colombia, 30,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000 tons, all anthracite; France 19,000,000,000 tons, of which 4,000,000,000 is anthracite; Belgium; 12,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Spain, 10,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite; Spitzbergen, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Japan, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Holland, 5,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; other countries, 24,000,000,000 tons of which 3,000,000,000 is anthracite.

Total coal reserves, 7,460,506,000,000 tons, of which 542,103,000,000 is anthracite.

Coal unmined in Pennsylvania is estimated at 16,000,000,000 tons anthracite, and 108,474,000,000 tons bituminous; in West Virginia, 150,363,600,000 tons, bituminous.

COAL OUTPUT OF THE WORLD.

The yearly coal production of the world is estimated at slightly under 1,500,000,000 short tons, of which from 550,000,000 to 650,000,000 tons is mined in the United States; 325,000,000 in Great Britain; 300,000,000 in old Germany; 66,000,000 in old Austria-Hungary; 50,000,000 in old France; 40,000,000 in old Russia; 25,000,000 in Belgium; 30,000,000 in Japan; 20,000,000 in China; 20,000,000 in India, 15,000,000 in Canada; 12,000,000 in New South Wales; 7,000,000 in Spain; 10,000,000 in Union of South Africa; 2,500,000 in New Zealand; and smaller amounts in Holland, Chile, Mexico, Turkey, Italy, Sweden, Serbia, Bulgaria, Peru, and other countries.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS FROM MINES TO MARKETS.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Anthracite Information, Philadelphia; gross tons.).

Year. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	Year. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	Year. (Cal'dar)	Tons	Year. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	Year. (Cal'dar)	Tons.
1820	365	1840	864,379	1860	8,513,123	1880	23,437,242	1900	45,107,464
1821	1,073	1841	959,773	1861	7,954,264	1881	28,500,017	1901	53,568,601
1822	3,720	1842	1,108,412	1862	7,869,407	1882	29,120,096	1902	31,200,890
1823	6,951	1843	1,263,598	1863	9,566,006	1883	31,793,027	1903	59,362,831
1824	11,108	1844	1,630,850	1864	10,177,475	1884	30,718,293	1904	57,492,522
1825	34,893	1845	2,013,013	1865	9,652,391	1885	31,623,530	1905	61,410,201
1826	48,047	1846	2,344,005	1866	12,703,882	1886	32,136,362	1906	55,698,595
1827	63,434	1847	2,882,309	1867	12,988,725	1887	34,641,018	1907	67,109,393
1828	77,516	1848	3,089,238	1868	13,801,465	1888	38,145,718	1908	64,665,014
1829	112,083	1849	3,212,966	1869	13,866,180	1889	35,817,093	1909	61,969,885
1830	174,734	1850	3,358,899	1870	16,182,191	1890	36,615,459	1910	64,905,786
1831	176,820	1851	4,448,916	1871	15,699,721	1891	40,448,336	1911	69,954,299
1832	263,271	1852	4,993,471	1872	19,669,778	1892	41,893,320	1912	63,905,823
1833	487,749	1853	5,195,151	1873	21,227,952	1893	43,089,537	1913	67,773,327
1834	376,636	1854	6,002,334	1874	20,145,121	1894	41,391,200	1914	69,511,110
1835	560,758	1855	6,698,567	1875	19,712,472	1895	46,511,477	1915	67,883,776
1836	684,117	1856	6,927,380	1876	18,501,011	1896	43,177,485	1916	67,376,364
1837	869,411	1857	6,644,941	1877	20,828,179	1897	41,637,864	1917	77,133,305
1838	738,697	1858	6,839,369	1878	17,605,262	1898	41,899,751	1918	76,649,918
1839	818,402	1859	7,808,255	1879	26,142,689	1899	47,665,204	1919	66,855,311

Anthracite production (short tons), 1917, 99,611,811 tons; 1918. 98,826,084; 1919, 86,200,000.

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS, BY ROADS, GROSS TONS.

Railroad.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
Phila. & Reading	12,914,887	11,998,779	11,488,444	12,842,731	14,910,240	14,837,395	13,289,893
Lehigh Valley	13,011,370	13,136,759	12,932,526	12,056,078	13,969,507	14,277,325	12,003,757
Central of N. J.	9,092,433	8,924,936	8,017,816	7,135,544	8,286,640	6,769,925	5,941,412
Lackawanna	9,903,541	9,912,578	9,579,053	10,638,500	12,409,120	11,884,669	10,299,834
Delaware & Hudson	7,094,258	7,313,514	8,016,988	7,095,297	8,533,716	8,914,684	8,087,211
Pennsylvania	6,351,756	6,434,937	6,124,596	5,841,475	5,610,846	5,478,207	4,801,443
Erie	8,192,352	8,208,585	7,874,062	7,718,080	8,841,894	8,641,572	7,311,009
N. Y., O. & W.	2,509,031	2,352,486	2,088,577	1,945,030	2,010,724	2,033,388	1,888,301
Lehigh & New Eng.	703,699	1,168,509	1,761,714	2,653,964	3,949,172	3,812,753	3,232,451
Total	67,773,327	69,511,110	67,883,776	67,376,364	77,133,305	76,649,918	66,855,311

COAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, NET TONS.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Anthrac. Imports.	Anthrac. Exports.	Bitum. Imports.	Bitum. Exports.	Year. (Fiscal.)	Anthrac. Imports.	Anthrac. Exports.	Bitum. Imports.	Bitum. Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1899	601	1,571,581	1,251,512	3,480,352	1910	1,746	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439
1900	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	1911	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099
1901	1	1,912,080	1,973,134	5,763,469	1912	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,847
1902	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	1913	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101
1903	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	1914	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,966
1904	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,713	1915	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,995
1905	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	1916	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,684
1906	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	1917	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705
1907	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332	1918	11,557	4,842,187	1,391,535	21,051,979
1908	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,884,957	1919	62,098	4,285,730	1,008,250	18,152,337
1909	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867	1920	62,950	4,717,462	1,062,889	22,976,325

COKE PRODUCED IN U. S. IN LONG (GROSS) TONS.

(By the U. S. Geol. Survey.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Net Imports.	Total.	Dom'stic Exports.	Year. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Net Imports.	Total.	Dom'stic Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1901	18,333,346	75,103	18,408,449	365,888	1911	37,240,009	143,984	37,383,993	946,474
1902	19,460,610	99,465	19,560,075	402,495	1912	31,742,401	65,687	31,808,088	805,819
1903	22,680,116	122,630	22,802,746	380,038	1913	39,271,070	102,715	39,373,785	900,672
1904	22,566,322	123,124	22,689,446	479,431	1914	41,338,866	112,528	41,451,394	742,476
1905	21,125,988	196,952	21,321,940	550,188	1915	30,853,495	88,735	30,942,230	602,473
1906	28,777,794	157,577	28,935,371	679,773	1916	37,126,026	59,753	37,185,779	976,398
1907	32,501,087	129,163	32,630,250	823,040	1917	31,664,893	24,782	31,689,675	1,170,824
1908	36,410,325	119,196	36,529,521	763,809	1918	55,606,828	29,097	55,635,925	1,337,321
1909	23,244,213	169,902	23,414,115	765,535	1919	56,478,185	18,050	56,496,235	1,053,133
1910	35,102,737	128,197	35,230,934	872,013	1920	44,821,000	29,275	44,850,275	678,870

The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year. Figures for production do not include gashouse coke, which in 1919 amounted to 3,200,000 tons.

COAL PRODUCED PER MAN EMPLOYED, 1913-1918.

Year.	Anthracite.				Bituminous.			
	Men Employed.	Days Worked.	Av. Ton. per Man per Day.	Av. Ton. per Man per Year.	Men Employed.	Days Worked.	Av. Ton. per Man per Day.	Av. Ton. per Man per Year.
1913	175,745	257	2.02	520	571,882	232	3.61	837
1914	179,679	245	2.06	505	583,506	195	3.71	724
1915	176,552	230	2.19	504	557,456	203	3.91	794
1916	159,869	253	2.16	548	561,102	230	3.90	896
1917	154,174	285	2.27	646	603,143	243	3.77	915
1918	147,121	293	2.29	672	605,000	252	3.84	968

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES, NET TONS.

Year.	Virginia	Kentucky	Illinois.	Ohio.	Pa., bitum.	Missouri.	Indiana.
1893	820,339	3,007,179	19,949,564	13,253,646	44,070,724	2,897,442	3,791,851
1894	1,229,083	3,111,192	17,113,576	11,909,856	39,912,463	2,245,039	3,423,921
1895	1,368,324	3,357,770	17,735,864	13,355,806	50,217,228	2,372,393	3,995,892
1896	1,254,723	3,333,478	19,786,526	12,875,202	49,557,453	2,331,542	3,905,770
1897	1,528,302	3,602,097	20,072,758	12,196,942	54,417,974	2,665,626	4,151,169
1898	1,815,274	3,887,908	18,599,299	14,516,867	65,165,133	2,688,321	4,920,743
1899	2,105,791	4,607,255	24,439,019	16,500,270	74,150,175	3,025,814	6,006,523
1900	2,393,754	5,328,964	25,767,981	18,988,150	79,842,326	3,540,103	6,484,086
1901	2,725,873	5,469,986	27,331,552	20,943,807	82,305,946	3,802,088	6,918,225
1902	3,182,993	6,766,984	32,939,373	23,519,894	98,574,367	3,890,154	9,446,424
1903	3,451,307	7,538,032	36,957,104	24,838,103	103,117,178	4,238,586	10,794,692
1904	3,410,914	7,576,482	36,475,060	24,400,220	97,938,287	4,168,308	10,842,189
1905	4,275,271	8,432,523	38,434,363	25,552,950	118,413,637	3,983,378	11,895,252
1906	4,254,879	9,653,647	41,480,104	27,731,640	129,293,206	3,758,008	12,092,560
1907	4,710,895	10,753,124	51,317,146	32,142,419	150,143,177	3,997,936	13,985,713
1908	4,259,042	10,246,553	47,659,690	26,270,639	117,179,527	3,317,315	12,314,890
1909	4,752,217	10,697,384	50,904,990	27,939,641	137,966,791	3,756,530	14,834,259
1910	6,507,997	14,623,319	45,900,246	34,209,668	150,521,526	2,982,433	18,389,815
1911	6,864,667	14,049,703	53,679,118	30,759,986	144,561,257	3,836,107	14,201,365
1912	7,846,638	16,490,521	59,885,226	34,528,727	161,865,488	4,339,856	15,285,718
1913	8,828,068	19,616,600	61,618,744	36,200,527	173,781,217	4,318,125	17,165,671
1914	7,959,535	20,382,763	57,589,197	18,843,115	147,983,294	3,935,980	16,641,132
1915	8,122,596	21,361,674	58,829,576	22,434,691	157,955,137	3,811,593	17,006,152
1916	9,707,474	25,393,997	66,195,336	34,728,219	170,295,424	4,742,146	20,093,528
1917	10,087,091	27,807,971	86,199,387	40,748,734	172,448,142	5,670,549	26,539,329
1918	10,289,808	31,612,617	89,291,105	45,812,943	178,550,741	5,667,730	30,678,634
1919	9,500,000	28,500,000	64,600,000	35,050,000	145,300,000	4,060,000	20,500,000

Year.	Alabama.	Tenn	Iowa.	Md.	W. Va	Col.	Wyo.
1893	5,136,935	1,902,258	3,972,229	3,716,041	10,708,578	4,102,389	2,439,311
1894	4,397,178	2,180,879	3,967,253	3,501,428	11,627,757	2,831,409	2,417,463
1895	5,693,775	2,535,644	4,156,074	3,915,585	11,387,961	3,082,982	2,246,911
1896	5,748,697	2,663,106	3,954,028	4,143,936	12,876,296	3,112,400	2,229,624
1897	5,893,770	2,888,849	4,611,865	4,442,128	14,248,159	3,361,703	2,597,886
1898	6,535,283	3,022,896	4,618,842	4,674,854	16,700,999	4,076,347	2,863,812
1899	7,593,416	3,330,659	5,177,479	4,957,396	19,252,995	4,776,224	3,837,392
1900	8,394,275	3,509,562	5,202,939	4,024,688	22,647,207	5,244,364	4,014,602
1901	9,099,052	3,633,290	5,617,499	5,113,127	24,068,402	5,700,015	4,485,374
1902	10,354,570	4,382,968	5,904,766	5,271,609	24,570,826	7,401,343	4,429,491
1903	11,654,324	4,798,004	6,419,811	4,846,165	29,337,241	7,423,602	4,635,293
1904	11,262,046	4,782,211	6,519,933	4,813,662	32,406,752	6,658,355	5,178,556
1905	11,866,069	5,766,690	6,798,609	5,108,539	37,791,580	8,826,429	5,602,021
1906	13,107,963	6,259,275	7,266,224	5,435,453	43,290,350	10,111,218	6,133,994
1907	14,250,454	6,810,243	7,574,322	5,532,628	48,091,583	10,790,236	6,252,990
1908	11,604,593	6,199,171	7,161,310	4,377,093	41,897,843	9,634,973	5,489,902
1909	13,703,450	6,358,645	7,757,762	4,023,241	51,849,220	10,716,936	6,393,109
1910	16,111,462	7,121,380	7,928,120	5,217,125	61,671,019	11,973,736	7,533,088
1911	15,021,421	6,433,156	7,331,648	4,685,795	59,831,580	10,157,383	6,744,864
1912	16,100,600	6,473,228	7,289,529	4,964,038	66,786,687	10,977,824	7,368,124
1913	17,678,522	6,860,184	7,525,936	4,779,839	71,254,136	9,232,510	7,393,066
1914	15,593,422	5,943,258	7,451,022	4,133,547	71,707,626	8,170,559	6,475,293
1915	14,927,937	5,730,361	7,614,143	4,180,477	77,184,069	8,624,980	6,554,028
1916	18,086,197	6,137,449	7,260,800	4,460,046	86,460,127	10,484,237	7,910,647
1917	20,068,074	6,194,221	8,965,830	4,745,924	86,441,667	12,483,336	8,575,619
1918	19,184,962	6,831,048	8,192,195	4,497,297	89,935,839	12,407,571	9,428,688
1919	15,230,000	5,150,000	6,300,000	2,970,000	75,500,000	10,100,000	7,100,000

Year.	Kansas.	Utah.	Okla.	Oregon.	Montana.	New Mex.	Texas.
1892	3,007,276	361,013	1,192,721	34,661	564,648	661,330	245,690
1893	2,652,546	413,205	1,252,110	41,683	892,309	665,094	302,206
1894	3,388,251	431,550	969,606	47,521	927,395	597,196	420,848
1895	2,926,870	471,836	1,211,185	73,685	1,504,193	720,654	484,959
1896	2,884,801	418,627	1,366,646	101,721	1,543,445	622,626	544,015
1897	3,054,012	521,560	1,336,380	107,289	1,647,882	716,981	639,341
1898	3,406,555	593,709	1,381,466	58,184	1,479,803	992,288	686,734
1899	3,852,267	786,049	1,537,427	85,888	1,496,451	1,050,714	883,832
1900	4,467,870	1,147,027	1,922,298	58,864	1,661,775	1,299,299	968,373
1901	4,900,528	1,322,614	2,421,781	69,011	1,396,081	1,086,546	1,107,953
1902	5,266,065	1,574,521	2,820,666	65,648	1,560,823	1,048,763	901,912
1903	5,839,976	1,681,409	3,517,388	91,144	1,488,810	1,541,781	926,759
1904	6,333,307	1,493,027	3,046,539	111,540	1,358,919	1,452,325	1,195,944
1905	6,423,979	1,332,372	2,924,427	109,641	1,643,832	1,649,933	1,200,684
1906	6,024,775	1,772,551	2,860,200	79,731	1,829,921	1,964,713	1,312,873
1907	7,322,449	1,947,607	3,642,658	70,981	2,016,857	2,628,959	1,648,069
1908	6,245,508	1,846,792	2,948,116	86,259	1,920,190	2,467,937	1,895,377
1909	6,986,478	2,266,899	3,119,377	87,276	2,553,940	2,801,128	1,824,440
1910	4,921,451	2,517,809	2,646,226	67,533	2,920,970	3,508,321	1,892,176
1911	6,178,728	2,513,175	3,074,242	46,661	2,976,358	3,148,158	1,974,592
1912	6,986,182	3,016,149	3,675,418	41,637	3,048,495	3,536,824	2,188,612
1913	7,202,210	3,254,828	4,165,770	46,063	3,240,973	3,708,806	2,429,144
1914	6,860,988	3,103,036	3,988,613	51,558	2,805,173	3,877,689	2,333,773
1915	6,824,474	3,108,715	3,693,580	39,231	2,789,755	3,817,940	2,088,908
1916	6,881,455	3,567,428	3,608,011	42,592	3,632,527	3,793,011	1,987,503
1917	7,184,975	4,125,230	4,386,844	28,327	4,226,689	4,000,537	2,355,815
1918	7,561,947	5,136,825	4,813,447	.....	4,532,505	4,023,239	2,261,135
1919	5,750,000	4,570,000	3,200,000	.....	3,300,000	3,170,000	1,600,000

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES, NET TONS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	Wash.	Mich.	Georgia.	California.	Arkansas.	N. Car.	N. Dak.
1890	1,263,689	74,977	228,337	110,711	399,888	10,262	30,000
1891	1,056,249	80,307	171,000	93,301	542,379	20,355	30,000
1892	1,213,427	77,990	251,498	85,178	535,558	6,679	40,725
1893	1,264,877	45,979	372,740	72,603	574,763	17,000	49,630
1894	1,106,470	70,022	354,111	67,247	512,626	16,900	42,015
1895	1,191,410	112,322	260,998	75,453	598,322	24,900	38,997
1896	1,195,504	92,882	238,546	78,544	675,374	7,813	78,050
1897	1,434,112	223,592	195,869	87,992	856,190	21,280	77,246
1898	1,884,571	315,722	244,187	145,888	1,205,479	11,495	83,895
1899	2,029,881	624,708	233,111	160,915	843,554	26,896	98,809
1900	2,474,093	849,475	315,557	171,708	1,447,945	17,734	129,883
1901	2,578,217	1,241,241	342,825	151,079	1,816,136	12,000	166,601
1902	2,681,214	964,718	414,083	84,984	1,943,932	23,000	226,511
1903	3,193,273	1,367,619	416,951	104,673	2,229,172	17,309	278,645
1904	3,137,681	1,342,840	383,191	78,888	2,009,451	7,000	271,928
1905	2,864,926	1,473,211	351,991	77,050	1,934,673	1,557	317,542
1906	3,276,184	1,346,338	332,107	25,290	1,864,268	.....	305,689
1907	3,680,532	2,035,858	362,401	13,950	2,670,438	.....	347,760
1908	3,024,943	1,835,019	264,822	18,755	2,078,357	.....	320,742
1909	3,602,263	1,784,692	211,196	45,836	2,377,157	.....	422,047
1910	3,911,899	1,534,967	177,245	11,164	1,905,958	.....	399,041
1911	3,572,815	1,476,074	165,210	10,747	2,106,789	120	502,628
1912	3,360,932	1,206,230	227,503	10,978	2,100,819	200	499,480
1913	3,877,891	1,231,786	255,626	24,839	2,234,107	.....	495,320
1914	3,064,820	1,283,030	166,498	.....	1,836,540	.....	506,685
1915	2,429,095	1,156,138	134,496	.....	1,652,106	.....	528,078
1916	3,038,588	1,180,360	173,554	7,240	1,994,915	.....	634,912
1917	4,099,902	1,374,805	119,028	6,423	2,143,579	.....	790,548
1918	4,082,212	1,464,818	101,000	.....	2,227,369	.....	719,733
1919	3,100,000	930,000	.....	.....	1,680,000	.....	750,000

Other States (1919), bituminous, net tons—(1917), 161,820; (1918), 95,806; (1919), 100,000.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION IN U. S. (NET TONS).

YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.
1807-1820	3,000	1810	1,102,931	1860	6,494,200	1880	42,831,758	1900	212,316,112
1821	.....	1841	1,108,700	1861	6,688,358	1881	53,961,012	1901	225,828,149
1822	54,000	1842	1,241,491	1862	7,790,725	1882	68,429,933	1902	260,216,844
1823	60,000	1843	1,504,121	1863	9,531,742	1883	77,250,680	1903	282,749,348
1824	67,040	1844	1,672,045	1864	11,066,474	1884	82,998,704	1904	278,659,689
1825	75,000	1845	1,829,872	1865	11,900,127	1885	72,824,321	1905	315,062,785
1826	88,720	1846	1,977,707	1866	13,352,400	1886	74,644,981	1906	342,874,867
1827	94,000	1847	1,735,062	1867	14,722,313	1887	88,562,314	1907	394,759,112
1828	100,408	1848	1,968,032	1868	15,858,555	1888	102,040,093	1908	332,573,944
1829	102,000	1849	2,453,497	1869	15,821,226	1889	95,682,513	1909	379,744,257
1830	104,800	1850	2,880,017	1870	17,371,305	1890	111,302,322	1910	417,111,142
1831	120,100	1851	3,233,460	1871	27,543,023	1891	117,901,238	1911	405,907,059
1832	146,500	1852	3,664,707	1872	27,220,233	1892	126,856,567	1912	450,104,982
1833	133,750	1853	4,169,862	1873	31,449,643	1893	128,385,231	1913	478,435,297
1834	136,500	1854	4,582,227	1874	27,787,130	1894	118,820,405	1914	422,703,970
1835	134,000	1855	4,784,919	1875	29,862,554	1895	135,118,193	1915	442,625,426
1836	142,000	1856	5,012,146	1876	30,486,755	1896	137,640,276	1916	502,519,682
1837	182,500	1857	5,153,622	1877	34,841,444	1897	147,617,519	1917	551,790,563
1838	445,452	1858	5,548,376	1878	36,245,918	1898	166,593,623	1918	579,385,820
1839	552,038	1859	6,013,404	1879	37,898,006	1899	193,323,187	1919	458,063,000

COAL MINERS—THEIR AVERAGE NUMBER.

The number of men employed in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines ranged as high as 180,000 in 1914, and as low as 154,000 in 1917. They average 200 (1908) to 293 (1918) days' work a year, and they dig 2.02 (1913) to 2.39 (1908) tons per man per day.

In the bituminous mines the number of employés ranged up to 615,305 in 1918, with 243 days' work per year, and an average digging of 3.91 (1915) tons per man per day.

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION.

YEAR.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	YEAR.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	YEAR.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.
			S. tons.				*S. tons.*				*S. tons.*
								1915	734,008	2,269	234,297
1907	680,492	2,242	147,407	1911	728,348	2,656	186,887	1916	720,971	2,226	265,094
1908	690,438	2,445	167,407	1912	722,662	2,419	220,945	1917	757,317	2,696	241,618
1909	666,552	2,642	174,416	1913	747,644	2,785	204,685	1918	762,426	2,580	262,873
1910	725,030	2,821	177,808	1914	763,185	2,454	209,261	1919	765,000	2,307	235,900

COAL-MINE FATALITIES BY STATES, 1917-1919.

STATES.	1919.	1918.	1917.	STATES.	1919.	1918.	1917.	STATES.	1919	1918.	1917.
Alabama	93	110	108	Missouri	10	13	11	Washington	19	33	30
Arkansas	10	13	17	Montana	11	17	23	West Virginia	330	437	384
Colorado	91	71	188	New Mexico	25	31	16	Wyoming	33	41	37
Ga., N. C.	0	2	1	North Dakota	4	....	3	Total (bituminous)	1,672	2,029	2,114
Illinois	169	238	233	Ohio	142	149	108	Pa. (anthracite)	635	551	582
Indiana	83	100	76	Oklahoma	36	31	37				
Iowa	17	31	36	Pa. (bituminous)	399	491	495				
Kansas	25	32	30	Tennessee	27	14	28	Total, 1919	2,307	....	....
Kentucky	84	77	142	Texas	3	7	1	Total, 1918	....	2,580	....
Maryland	5	17	21	Utah	25	19	22	Total, 1917	....	....	2,696
Michigan	3	12	4	Virginia	28	43	63				

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

(By United States Geological Survey—42-gal. bbls.)

Year.	United States.	Total Value.	Year.	United States.	Total Value.	Year.	United States.	Total Value.
	Barrels.	*Dollars.*		*Barrels.*	*Dollars.*		*Barrels.*	*Dollars.*
1860	500,000	4,800,000	1880	26,286,123	24,600,638	1900	63,620,529	75,989,313
1861	2,113,609	1,035 668	1881	27,661,238	25,448,339	1901	69,389,194	66,417,335
1862	3,056,690	3,209,525	1882	30,349,897	23,631,165	1902	88,766,916	71,178,910
1863	2,611,309	8,225,663	1883	23,449,633	25,790,252	1903	100,461,337	94,694,050
1864	2,116,109	20,896,576	1884	24,218,438	20,595,966	1904	117,080,960	101,175,455
1865	2,497,700	16,459,853	1885	21,858,785	19,198,243	1905	134,717,580	84,157,399
1866	3,597,700	13,455,398	1886	28,064,841	19,996,313	1906	126,493,936	92,444,735
1867	3,347,300	8,066,993	1887	28,283,483	18,877,094	1907	166,095,335	120,106,749
1868	3,646,117	13,217,174	1888	27,612,025	17,947,620	1908	178,527,355	129,079,184
1869	4,215,000	23,730,450	1889	35,163,513	26,963,340	1909	183,170,874	128,328,487
1870	5,260,745	20,503,754	1890	45,823,572	35,365,105	1910	209,557,248	127,899,688
1871	5,205,234	22,591,180	1891	54,292,655	30,526,553	1911	220,449,391	134,044,752
1872	6,293,194	21,440,503	1892	50,514,657	25,906,463	1912	222,935,044	164,213 247
1873	9,893,786	18,100,464	1893	48,431,066	28,950,326	1913	248,446,230	237,121,388
1874	10,926,945	12,647,527	1894	49,344,516	35,522,095	1914	265,762,535	214,125,215
1875	8,787,514	7,368,133	1895	52,892,276	57,632,296	1915	281,104,104	179,462,890
1876	9,132,669	22,982,822	1896	60,960,361	58,518,709	1916	300,767,158	330,899,868
1877	13,350,363	31,788,566	1897	60,475,516	40,874 072	1917	335,315,601	522,635,213
1878	15,396,868	18,044,520	1898	55,364,233	44,193 359	1918	355,927,716	703,943,961
1879	19,914,146	17,210,708	1899	57,070,850	64,603,904	1919	377,719,000	775,000,000

The 1919 production was, in barrels, by fields—Appalachian, 29,232,000; California, 101,564,000; Lima, Ind., 3,444,000; Rocky Mountain, 13,584,000; Illinois, 12.436,000; Mid-Continent, 196,891,000; Gulf, 20,568,000.

The 1918 production (barrels), chief States, was—Oklahoma, 103,347,070; California, 97,531,997; Kansas, 45,451,017; Texas, 38,750,031; Illinois, 13,365,974; Louisiana, 16,042,600; Wyoming, 12,596,287; West Virginia, 7,866,628; Ohio, 7,285,005; Pennsylvania, 7,407,812; Kentucky, 4,367,968; New York, 808,843.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PETROLEUM.

Year (Fiscal)	Crude Oil.	Gas Oil and Fuel Oil.	Illuminating Oil.	Lubr., H'vy Paraffine Oil, Etc.	Gasoline.	All Other Naphthas.	Residuum Including Tar.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons*
1913	195,642,935	320,529 925	1,048,894,297	213,671 499	81,698,917	101,821,572	27,513.568
1914	146,477,342	475,143,205	1.157,283.310	196,884,696	151,611,537	40,840,730	113,370,245
1915	152,514,129	672,931,878	886,316,740	214,429,099	156,860,666	94,335,128	9,952,970
1916	163,732,589	897.858,733	823,143,138	250.395,439	100,148,554	194,631.255	13,538,335
1917	177.748,832	1,039,323,708	833,969,012	271,032.751	226,154,560	199,563,352	536,270
1918	185,069,674	1,223,283,641	528,217,669	269,673,770	260,880,122	209,029,477	881,875
1919	163,782,498	898,044,039	725,686,746	273,148,541	322,920,087	145,301,908	181,121
1920	354,357,795	690,895,418	914,137,071	338,801,134	294,939,131	185,265,961	48,300,361

Gas oil and fuel oil total does not include bunker oil (barrels) as follows: (1917), 5,923,460; (1918), 5,954,448; (1919), 8,648,967; (1920), 19,857,307.

Most of the United States exports of crude oil go to Canada, Cuba, and Argentina.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a.	All Other Refined.	Year (Fiscal).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a.	All Other Refined.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1913	510,660,641	None	3,746,599	1917	1,034,590,849	10,804,864	33,425,222
1914	773,052,480	None	1,945,007	1918	1,347,543,144	11,069,899	45,114,581
1915	653,707,517	7,920.504	557,481	1919	1,930,725,105	10,374,856	37,851,131
1916	869,369,363	7,738	2,096,002	1920	2,826,860,902	22,037,592	59,851,312

Practically all of the imports of crude petroleum come from Mexico.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN 1918 AND SINCE 1857, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Production, 1918.			Total Production, 1857-1918.		
	42-Gal. Bbls.	Metric Tons.	% of Tot'l	42-Gal. Bbls.	Metric Tons.	% of Tot'l
United States	355,928,000	47,457,000	67.82	4,608,572,000	614,476,000	61.11
Mexico	63,828,000	9,506,000	13.58	285,182,000	42,565,000	4.23
Russia	40,456,000	5,520,000	7.89	1,873,999,000	247,983,000	24.66
Dutch East Indies	13,285,000	1,837,000	2.63	188,389,000	25,465,000	2.53
Roumania	8,730,000	1,214,000	1.74	151,408,000	21,058,000	2.10
India	8,000,000	1,067,000	1.52	106,162,000	14.155,000	1.41
Persia	7,200,000	1,000,000	1.43	14,056,000	1,952,000	.20
Galicia	5,592.000	778,000	1.11	154,051,000	21,424,000	2.13
Peru	2,536,000	338,000	.48	24,415,000	3,255,000	.32
Japan and Formosa	2,449,000	326,000	.47	38,498,000	5,133,000	.51
Trinidad	2,082,000	290,000	.41	7,432,000	1,034,000	.10
Egypt	2,080,000	277,000	.40	4,849,000	647,000	.07
Argentina	1,321,000	193,000	.28	4,296,000	617,000	.06
Germany	711,000	100,000	.14	16,664,000	2,255,000	23
Canada	305,000	41,000	.06	24,426,000	3,257,000	32
Venezuela	190.000	26,000	.04	318,000	44,000	02
Italy	36,000	5,000		974,000	139,000	
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	19,000	3,000	
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	397,000	55,000	
Total	514,729,000	69,975,000	100.00	7,504,187,000	1,005,517,000	100.00

United States figures are limited to quantity marketed. Dutch East Indies, 1918, includes British Borneo.

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	307	206	241	193
Greatest breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,012	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,336	22,978	9,968	7,243
Drainage in square miles	44,074	43,463	49,300	24,605	25,737
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shoreline in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b.*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	‡½	Malta	100	Samoan *a*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N.		Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210	Y. City)	22	Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Martha's Vine-		Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Hayti	28,800	yard	120	Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mauritius	710	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Helgoland §		Melville Land	20,000	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	13,000	Mindanao	36,290	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	36,500	Nantucket	60	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	30	Newfoundland	42,000	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshlu	87,500	New Guinea	330,000	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	39,800	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	32,600	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	4,200	North Devon	24,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	160,000	North Somerset	12,000	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	48,490	Nova Zembla	35,000	West Indies,	
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45	Orkney *a*	375	British *a*	13,750
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*		Pemba	380	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	701	Philippines *a*	115,026	Windward *a*	519
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Pines	614	Zanzibar	640
East Indies *c*		Luzon	41,000	Prince Edward	2,134		
Ellesmere	40,000	Madagascar	227 000	Prince of Wales	15,000		
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madeira	510	Porto Rico	3,604		

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group. *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

FAST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

New York Packet Ships, 1845: Liverpool to New York—Yorkshire, March 4 to March 25, 21d.; Ashburton, Sept. 22 to Oct. 16, 24d.; Queen of the West, March 7 to April 1, 25d.; Oxford, Aug. 2 to Aug. 29, 27d.; Rochester, Aug. 11 to Sept. 7, 27d.; Yorkshire, Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, 29d.; Queen of the West, Nov. 7 to Dec. 5, 28d.

Steamships: New York to Queenstown—Sept. 15-20, 1909, Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, 4d., 13h., 41m.; Queenstown to New York, Sept. 11-15, 1910, Mauretania, 4d., 10h., 41m.; New York to Southampton, Nov. 23-29, 1897, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, North German Lloyd Line, 5d., 17h., 8m.; New York to Havre, Aug. 22-28, France, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 5d., 17h.; New York to Cherbourg, Jan. 4-10, 1900, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 5d., 16h.; Cherbourg to New York, Aug. 19-25, 1908, Kronprinz Cecilie, North German Lloyd Line, 5d., 11n., 9m.; New York to Plymouth, Sept. 14-20, 1909, Kronprinz Cecilie, 5d., 7h., 25m.; New York to Naples, Jan. 20-28, 1904, Deutschland, Hamburg-American Line, 7d., 16h., 44m.

Old Ocean Steamships: Between New York and Queenstown, east or west—1856, Persia, 9d., 1h., 45m.; 1866, Scotia, 8d., 2h., 48m.; 1869, City of Brussels, 7d., 22h., 3m.; 1873, Baltic, 7d., 20h., 9m.; 1875, City of Berlin, 7d., 15h., 48m.; 1876, Germanic, 7d., 11h., 37m.; 1877, Britannic, 7d., 10h., 53m.; 1880, Arizona, 7d., 7h., 23m.; 1882, Alaska, 6d., 18h., 37m.; 1884, Oregon, 6d., 11h. 9m.; 1884, America, 6d., 10h.; 1887, Umbria, 6d., 4h., 42m.; 1888, Etruria, 6d., 1h., 55m.; 1891, Majestic, 5d., 18h., 8m.; 1891, Teutonic, 5d., 16h.; 31m.; 1892, City of Paris, 5d., 14h., 24m., 1893, Campania, 5d., 12h., 7m.; 1894, Lucania, 5d., 7h., 23m.

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32.07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots. 1905 record—Allan Line's turbine steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days. On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13 000 miles and the time consumed was 47d., 4h.

Great Eastern.		Vaterland.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	950 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	100 ft.
Displacement	27 000 tons.	Displacement	65,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots	Quadrupic Screws	24 knots.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS AND CITIES.

(Water routes in nautical miles; land routes in statute miles.)

FOREIGN CITIES.

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port To'nsend
Aden—Suez Canal	6,532	7,370		
Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,408		
Suez Canal and New York			9,723	9,731
C. of Good Hope & N. Y			14,176	14,184
Suez and Tehuantepec			9,500	10,300
Suez and Panama			10,800	11,600
Suez and Magellan Strait			15,900	16,700
Singapore			11,500	11,300
Singapore & P. Townsend	14,499	14,279		
Antwerp	3,325	4,853		
New York			6,516	6,524
Tehuantepec			7,554	8,329
Panama			8,264	9,039
Magellan Strait			13,671	14,446
Batavia (Java)			7,800	7,600
Tehuantepec	12,323	11,075		
Panama	13,167	12,566		
Suez Canal	10,182	11,598		
Cape of Good Hope	11,855	12,278		
Bombay—Suez Canal	8,120	9,536		
Cape of Good Hope	11,250	11,848		
Suez and New York			11,311	11,319
C. of Good Hope & N. Y			14,441	14,449
Suez and Tehuantepec			12,110	12,885
Suez and Panama			12,512	13,287
C. of G. Hope & Teh'n'pec			15,108	15,800
C. of G. Hope & Panama			14,500	15,270
Magellan Strait			15,064	15,839
Singapore			9,780	9,580
Singapore & P. Townsend	12,771	12,559		
Singapore & San Francisco	12,971	12,262		
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,993	12,745		
Singapore and Panama	14,837	14,236		
Brest, France	2,954	4,458		
New York			6,145	6,154
Tehuantepec			7,154	7,929
Panama			7,840	8,619
Magellan Strait			13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318		
Magellan Strait			7,511	8,286
New York			9,059	9,067
Bermuda	676	1,618		
New York			3,867	3,875
Calcutta—Suez Canal	9,830	11,239		
Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,838		
Suez and New York			13,021	13,029
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.			15,371	15,379
Singapore			8,990	8,896
Singapore & San Francisco	12,181	11,462		
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181		
Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,691		
Callao—Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991		
Panama	3,779	3,264		
Magellan Strait	9,603	10,142		
Direct			4,012	4,769
Cape Town—Direct	6,815	7,374		
New York			10,006	10,014
Tehuantepec			9,700	10,475
Panama			9,898	10,676
Magellan Strait			10,454	11,229
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)	1,981	1,380		
Canal and Panama			3,324	4,099
Colombo—Suez Canal	8,610	10,146		
Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684		
Suez and New York			11,801	11,809
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.			14,321	14,329
Singapore			8,900	8,700
Copenhagen—Direct	3,852	5,443		
New York			7,043	7,051
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576		
New York			6,398	6,406
Tehuantepec			7,240	8,015
Panama			7,642	8,417
Magellan Strait			12,734	13,509
Guam			5,654	4,908
San Francisco	8,245	7,536		
Port Townsend	8,107	7,887		
Hamburg	3,652	5,243		
New York			6,843	6,851

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'nsend.
Habana	1,227	597		
New Orleans			3,079	4,006
Tehuantepec			3,219	3,992
Panama			4,337	5,112
Havre	3,169	4,760		
New York			6,360	6,368
Hongkong			6,086	5,886
Port Townsend	9,085	8,865		
San Francisco	9,277	8,568		
Tehuantepec	10,572	9,317		
Panama	11,431	10,830		
Suez	11,610	12,892		
Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863		
Magellan Strait	16,868	17,318		
Honolulu			2,097	2,370
San Francisco	5,288	4,579		
Port Townsend	5,569	5,349		
Panama	6,686	6,085		
Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582		
Magellan Strait	13,269	13,719		
Kingston, Jamaica	1,473	1,165		
Kongo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580		
New Orleans			9,062	9,559
New York			8,853	8,859
Liverpool	3,053	4,555		
New York			6,244	6,250
Tehuantepec			7,169	7,944
Panama			8,038	8,813
Magellan Strait			13,503	14,278
London	3,232	4,507		
New York			6,424	6,432
Tehuantepec			7,349	8,124
Panama			8,218	8,993
Magellan Strait			13,683	14,458
Manila—Honolulu and San Bernardino Strait			6,943	7,213
Yokohama			6,289	5,993
Yokohama & S. Francisco	9,480	8,771		
Yokohama & P. Townsend	9,192	8,972		
Tehuantepec	10,735	9,480		
Panama	11,546	10,993		
Suez	11,556	12,946		
Cape of Good Hope	13,536	13,986		
Suez and New York			14,747	14,755
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.			16,727	16,735
Magellan Strait	16,736	17,145		
Marseilles	3,876	5,266		
New York			7,067	7,073
Tehuantepec			7,930	8,705
Panama			8,332	9,107
Magellan Strait			13,324	14,099
Melbourne			7,040	7,311
San Francisco	10,231	9,522		
Panama	10,028	9,427		
Tehuantepec	9,852	8,604		
Magellan Strait	12,880	13,143		
Suez Canal	12,981	14,303		
Cape of Good Hope	12,670	12,933		
Mexico City, land & water	2,399	1,172	2,142	2,917
" " land	2,898	1,526	2,512	3,349
Naples	4,172	5,562		
New York			7,363	7,369
N. Orleans, land and water	1,741		2,482	2,979
" land	1,372			
Tehuantepec			3,191	3,966
Panama			4,704	5,479
New York, land and water		1,741	3,191	3,199
" " land		1,372		
Tehuantepec			4,415	5,190
Panama			5,305	6,080
Nome, Alaska			2,705	2,356
San Francisco	5,896	5,187		
Port Townsend	5,555	5,335		
Tehuantepec	7,130	5,902		
Panama	8,010	7,410		
Magellan Strait	15,840	16,249		
Odessa, via Gibraltar	5,370	6,760		
Panama (western end of Panama Canal)			3,277	
" Canal and Colon	2,028	1,427		

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'n-send.
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,696	3,969	....	....
New York	....	....	6,887	6,895
New Orleans	....	....	6,451	6,948
Tehuantepec	....	....	6,591	7,366
Panama	....	....	6,530	7,305
Magellan Strait	....	....	9,439	10,214
Port Said, Egypt	5,122	6,509	....	....
New York	....	....	8,321	8,327
Tehuantepec	....	....	9,160	9,935
Panama	....	....	9,562	10,337
Port Townsend	3,199	2,979	775	....
Tehuantepec	5,190	3,966	....	....
Panama	6,080	5,479	....	....
Punta Arenas (Magell'n S.)	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	....	....
New York	....	....	7,969	7,977
New Orleans	....	....	7,700	8,197
Tehuantepec	....	....	7,730	8,505
Panama	....	....	7,678	8,453
Magellan Strait	....	....	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	3,191	2,482	....	775
Tehuantepec	4,415	3,191	....	....
Panama	5,305	4,704	....	....
Petrograd—Direct	4,632	6,223	....	....
New York	....	....	7,823	7,829
San Juan, P. R	1,428	1,539	....	....
New York	....	....	4,619	4,627
New Orleans	....	....	4,021	4,518
Tehuantepec	....	....	4,182	4,957
Panama	....	....	4,345	5,120
Magellan Strait	....	....	12,199	12,974
Shanghai	....	....	5,550	5,290
San Francisco	8,741	8,032	....	....
Port Townsend	8,489	8,269	....	....
Tehuantepec	9,965	8,741	....	....
Panama	10,855	10,254	....	....
Suez	12,360	13,750	....	....
Cape of Good Hope	14,593	14,806	....	....
Singapore	....	....	7,502	7,206
San Francisco	10,693	9,984	....	....
Port Townsend	10,405	10,185	....	....
Suez	10,170	11,560	....	....
Cape of Good Hope	12,355	12,914	....	....

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'n-send.
Singapore—*Continued.*				
Yokohama and Panama	13,104	12,503	....	....
Yokohama & Tehuantepec	12,209	10,961	....	....
Sitka, Alaska	....	....	1,302	732
San Francisco	4,493	3,784	....	....
Port Townsend	3,931	3,711	....	....
Tehuantepec	5,748	4,493	....	....
Panama	6,607	6,006	....	....
Magellan Strait	14,391	14,841	....	....
Tehuantepec—western end of railroad	....	....	2,189	2,964
Eastern end of railroad	2,036	812	....	....
Tutulla	....	....	4,150	4,607
San Francisco	7,341	6,632	....	....
Valparaiso	....	....	5,140	5,902
San Francisco	8,331	7,622	....	....
Tehuantepec	5,480	4,256	....	....
Panama	4,637	4,035	....	....
Magellan Strait	8,460	8,733	....	....
Vladivostok	....	....	4,706	4,357
San Francisco	7,897	7,188	....	....
Port Townsend	7,556	7,336	....	....
S. Francisco & Teh'ntepec	9,122	8,874	....	....
San Francisco & Panama	10,001	9,410	....	....
Magellan Strait	17,036	17,445	....	....
Wellington, New Zealand	....	....	5,909	6,415
San Francisco	9,100	8,391	....	....
Tehuantepec	8,344	7,096	....	....
Panama	8,540	7,939	....	....
Magellan Strait	11,500	11,773	....	....
Suez	14,230	15,620	....	....
Cape of Good Hope	13,710	14,058	....	....
Yokohama	....	....	4,536	4,240
Honolulu	....	....	5,500	5,770
San Francisco	7,727	7,018	....	....
Port Townsend	7,439	7,219	....	....
Honolulu & Tehuantepec	9,243	7,905	....	....
S. Francisco & Teh'ntepec	8,986	7,762	....	....
Honolulu and Panama	10,093	9,492	....	....
San Francisco & Panama	9,869	9,268	....	....
Magellan Strait	16,205	16,614	....	....
Singapore and Suez	13,040	14,471	....	....
Cape of Good Hope	15,020	15,443	....	....

DISTANCES FROM PANAMA CANAL TO CHIEF PORTS.

Distance to nearest Canal terminal by usual routes, in nautical miles.

Montreal, Can	3,160	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	5,450	San Diego, Cal	2,843
Halifax, N. S	2,317	Ascension Island	4,212	Magdalena Bay, Mexico	2,265
Portland, Me	2,198	St. Helena Island	4,878	Mazatlan, Mexico	2,006
Boston, Mass	2,157	Cape Town, Africa	6,574	Acapulco, Mexico	1,426
New York, N. Y	1,974	Monrovia, Liberia	4,148	Salina Cruz, Mexico	1,170
Philadelphia, Pa	1,946	Freetown, Sierra Leone	3,983	San Jose, Guatemala	886
Baltimore, Md	1,901	St. Vincent, C. V. I	3,268	La Union, Salvador	748
Norfolk, Va	1,779	Funchal, Madeira	3,859	Amapala, Honduras	745
Wilmington, N. C	1,730	Fayal, Azores	3,288	Corinto, Nicaragua	683
Charleston, S. C	1,564	Gibraltar (Strait)	4,343	Puntarenas, Costa Rica	471
Savannah, Ga	1,607	Marseilles, France	5,036	Pedregal, Panama	243
Jacksonville, Fla	1,535	Genoa, Italy	5,203	Buenaventura, Colombia	356
Key West, Fla	1,065	Naples, Italy	5,325	Guayaquil, Ecuador	793
Mobile, Ala	1,393	Constantinople, Turkey	6,166	Callao, Peru	1,346
New Orleans, La	1,403	Odessa, Russia	6,509	Iquique, Chile	1,987
Galveston, Tex	1,493	Port Said, Egypt	6,268	Antofagasta, Chile	2,140
Tampico, Mexico	1,485	Lisbon, Portugal	4,205	Valparaiso, Chile	2,616
Tuxpam, Mexico	1,455	Bordeaux, France	4,598	Coronel, Chile	2,822
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,420	Havre, France	4,610	Punta Arenas, Chile	3,943
Belize, British Honduras	816	Bishops Rock, Scilly Island	4,356	Cape Horn, Chile	4,260
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	780	Liverpool, England	4,548	Galapagos Islands	864
Truxillo, Honduras	622	Glasgow, Scotland	4,492	Marquesas Islands	3,826
Bluefields, Nicaragua	276	Plymouth, England	4,455	Christmas Island	4,752
Port Limon, Costa Rica	192	London, England	4,763	Honolulu, Hawaii	4,685
Bocas del Toro, Panama	144	Antwerp, Belgium	4,808	Midway Islands	5,707
Havana, Cuba	1,003	Amsterdam, Holland	4,832	Yokohama, Japan	7,682
Bermuda Islands	1,643	Hamburg, Germany	5,070	Vladivostok, Siberia	7,833
Kingston, Jamaica	551	Copenhagen, Denmark	5,350	Shanghai, China	8,556
Port au Prince, Haiti	774	Christiania, Norway	5,237	Hongkong, China	9,195
San Juan, Porto Rico	993	Stockholm, Sweden	5,897	Manila, P. I	9,347
St. Thomas, Virgin Island	1,029	Petrograd, Russia	6,282	Singapore, S. S	10,505
Barbados, West Indies	1,237	Bergen, Norway	5,295	Batavia, Java	10,610
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,159	Archangel, Russia	6,900	Port Apra, Guam	7,988
[illegible]uracao	699	Sitka, Alaska	4,547	Caroline Islands (Ponape)	7,321
[illegible]rtagena, Colombia	281	Vancouver, B. C	4,032	Marshall Islands	7,041
Guayra, Venezuela	841	Seattle, Wash	4,021	Fiji Islands (Levuka)	6,288
[illegible]rgetown, British Guiana	1,535	Port Townsend, Wash	3,985	Samoa (Apia)	5,710
[illegible]amaribo, Dutch Guiana	1,648	Astoria, Ore	3,775	Tahiti, Society Islands	4,486
[illegible], Brazil	2,374	Portland, Ore	3,869	Sydney, Australia	7,674
[illegible]nbuco, Brazil	3,458	San Francisco, Cal	3,245	Melbourne, Australia	8,255
[illegible]aneiro, Brazil	4,349	Los Angeles, Cal	2,913	Wellington, New Zealand	6,505

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

These are the rail-train route distances. The airline distances, used by aviators, are, on the average, from three-quarters to four-fifths the railroad distances.

	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	Petrograd	Stockholm	Copenhagen	London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Bernl	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw
London																					
Liverpool							202														
Paris							489	287													
Madrid							908	1397	1195												
Lisbon							1323	1812	1610	415											
Antwerp							211	472	270	1519	1419										
Hamburg							587	859	657	1495	1804	412									
Berlin							674	948	746	1582	1889	497	178								
Bernl							359	848	646	1183	1602	460	678	611							
Turin							500	989	787	1073	1506	719	839	297	1013						
Vienna							849	1182	980	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720					
Munich							582	970	768	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266				
Rome							1223	907	1397	1195	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	649	617			
Trieste							863	1352	1150	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510		
Warsaw							1067	1557	1135	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806	
Constantinople							1899	2232	2030	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205
Odessa							1760	2119	1917	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842
Moscow							1843	2117	1915	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811
Petrograd							1699	1976	1774	2874	3236	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693
Stockholm							1491	1219	1289	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082
Copenhagen							1181	812	979	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668

MAIL DISTANCES BETWEEN FOREIGN CITIES AND NEW YORK.

By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days	By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Havana	1,366	3
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Athens, " "	5,655	11	Liverpool	3,540	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	London	3,740	7
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Manila, *via* San Francisco	11,583	31
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Berlin	4,385	8	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Panama	2,355	6
Bremen	4,235	8	Paris	4,020	8
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Petrograd, *via* London	5,370	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Callao, *via* Panama	3,363	11	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Glasgow	3,370	8	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Guayaquil, *via* Panama	2,810	11	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	4,623	18
Halifax, N. S. (rail)	967	1½	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20

DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY LAND.

City.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.	City.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Atlanta, Ga.	876	496	2,810	2,991	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,332	1,285	2,101	1,866
Baltimore, Md.	188	1,184	3,081	3,089	Mobile, Ala.	1,231	141	2,623	3,027
Bismarck, N. D.	1,767	1,720	1,866	1,516	New Orleans, La.	1,372	.....	2,482	2,979
Boston, Mass.	235	1,607	3,313	3,321	New York, N. Y.	.....	1,372	3,191	3,199
Buffalo, N. Y.	442	1,275	2,804	2,812	Norfolk, Va.	347	1,093	3,247	3,253
Charleston, S. C.	739	776	3,119	3,300	Ogden, Utah	2,405	1,891	786	1,098
Chattanooga, Tenn.	847	491	2,672	2,853	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,608	752	1,994	2,372
Chicago, Ill.	912	912	2,279	2,287	Omaha, Neb.	1,405	1,080	1,786	1,961
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	829	2,377	2,585	Philadelphia, Pa.	91	1,281	3,100	3,108
Cleveland, Ohio	584	1,092	2,636	2,644	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444	1,142	2,747	2,755
Columbus, Ohio	637	945	2,593	2,601	Port Townsend, Wash.	3,199	2,979	1,005	.....
Dallas, Tex.	1,769	515	1,932	2,464	Portland, Me.	350	1,722	3,428	3,936
Denver, Col.	1,930	1,357	1,376	1,622	Portland, Ore.	3,204	2,746	722	233
Detroit, Mich.	693	1,100	2,551	2,559	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,442	1,928	823	1,135
Duluth, Minn.	1,391	1,391	2,243	1,854	San Antonio, Tex.	1,943	571	1,911	2,745
El Paso, Tex.	2,310	1,195	1,287	2,172	San Diego, Cal.	3,231	2,088	602	1,487
Galveston, Tex.	1,782	410	2,157	2,766	San Francisco, Cal.	3,191	2,482	.....	1,005
Helena, Mont.	2,452	2,152	1,255	831	Sante Fé, N. Mex.	2,211	1,351	1,286	1,899
Indianapolis, Ind.	825	888	2,462	2,470	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1,036	1,399	2,581	2,367
Jacksonville Fla.	983	616	3,098	3,355	Savannah, Ga.	845	661	3,104	3,28
Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	880	1,986	2,103	Seattle, Wash.	3,151	2,931	957	4
Key West, Fla.	1,454	1,087	3,569	3,826	Sioux City, Iowa	1,422	1,173	1,821	1,91
Little Rock, Ark.	1,290	487	2,291	2,586	St. Paul, Minn.	1,322	1,275	2,091	1,87
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,149	2,007	475	1,360	St. Louis, Mo.	1,065	699	2,199	2,3
Louisville, Ky.	871	778	2,473	2,591	Tacoma, Wash.	3,199	2,890	916	
Memphis, Tenn.	1,157	396	2,439	2,587	Toledo, Ohio	705	1,040	2,523	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	997	997	2,364	2,202	Washington, D. C.	228	1,144	3,069	

The distances given between cities of the United States are computed by the Government, measured by land. In some instances the distances by water routes, or by land and water routes are shorter than those which are entirely by land.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

TOTAL number of navigable streams in United States, 295, tributary as follows, the total navigable length in miles being in parenthesis—Atlantic, 148 (5,365); Gulf, not including the Mississippi, 53 (5,212); Mississippi and branches, 54 (13,912); Canada, 2 (315); Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

The Hudson was one of the earliest rivers of the country to be improved by the Government. Work began even before 1822 by the State of New York, at which time the Erie Canal was opened, and in 1823 the Erie and Champlain both emptied into the pool created by the State dam at Troy, finished about that year. In the beginning the river was shallow in places and not over four foot depth existed over some shoals. Work by the United States began in 1834

NAMES.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Atchafalaya	Point Coupee Parish, La	Gulf of Mexico	200
Big Black	So. E. Missouri	White River, Ark	400
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Locust and Mulberry Rivers, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Haw and Deep Rivers, N. Car	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chickasaha	Kemper County, Miss	Pascagoula River	200
Chowan	Meherran and Nottaway Rivers, N. Car	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C.	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Conecuh	Pike County, Ala	Escambia River, Fla	175
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Edisto	North and South Edisto Rivers, S Car	Atlantic Ocean	150
Escambia	Monroe County, Ala	Pensacola Bay	50
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. Car	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Holston	North and South Forks Rivers, Tenn	Tennessee River	350
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
Indian	Eastern Florida	Atlantic Ocean	100
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex	Sabine Lake, Tex	350
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Oconee	Altamaha River, Ga	Ocmulgee River	270
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Ouachita	(See Washita.)		
Pamlico	Lower part of Tar River (which see.)		
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
[illegible]	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande River	800
Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
[illegible]ot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
[illegible]	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS—*Continued.*

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Rappahannock	Blue Ridge Mountains, Va	Chesapeake Bay	155
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Red Lake River	Red Lake, Minn	Red River of the North	135
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950
Sunflower (Big)	Coahoma County, Miss	Yazoo River	200
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa	Susquehanna River	250
Suwance	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	506
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	200
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga	Coosa River	240
Tar	Granville County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	250
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn	Ohio River	220
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss	Mobile River	1,200
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	475
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	530
Waccamaw	Southern North Carolina	Great Pedee River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas (also called Ouachita)	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	550
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore	Columbia River	800
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	275
Yadkin	(See Pedee River.)		400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi three miles below Alton, Ill. (a) Exclusive of affluents.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's
Albany	Hudson Bay	610	Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420
Amazon	Atlantic Oc	3,800	Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Red	Lake Winnipeg	545
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Kazan	Hudson Bay	445	Rhine	North Sea	700
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,600	Koksoak	Hudson Bay	535	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Ashwanipi	(See Hamilton)		Kootenay	Hudson Bay	400	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv	1,400
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N.	450	La Plata	Atlantic Oc	2,300	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Athabaska	Arctic Ocean	765	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,800	Saguenay	St. Law. Riv	405
Backs	Arctic Ocean	605	Liard	Arctic Ocean	550	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahm'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. Lawrence	Gulf St. Law	2,150
Bug	Dnieper Riv	500	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,525	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv	325
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,000	Madeira	Amazon Riv	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,150	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	S. Francisco	Atlantic Oc	1,200
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	3,000	Manitkugan	St. Law. Riv	310	Sask'tch'wan	Lk. Winnipeg	1,205
Coppermine	Arctic Ocean	525	Maros	Theiss River	500	Seine	English Chan	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	Severn	Hudson Bay	420
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Oc	250
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Ms)	North Sea	575	Souris	Hudson Bay	450
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean	1,450	Tagus	Atlantic Oc	550
Drave	Danube Riv	450	Nelson	Hudson Bay	1,600	Thames	North Sea	215
Dubawnt	Hudson Bay	580	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv	800
Ebro	Mediterranean	400	Nile	Mediterranean	3,700	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Elbe	North Sea	700	Nottaway	Hudson Bay	400	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
English	Hudson Bay	330	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Fraser	Pacific Ocean	695	Orange	Atlantic Oc	1,100	Weser	North Sea	300
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc	1,600	Winnipeg	Hudson Bay	470
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Ottawa	St. Law. Riv	685	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	3,[illegible]
Hamilton	Esquimau B'y	350	Parana	Atlantic Oc	2,450	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1[illegible]
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili	2,600	Peace	Arctic Oc	1,065			
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000			

* Canadian drainage basins, area in square miles—Atlantic, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000; P 387,300; Arctic 1,290,000

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.
MASSACHUSETTS.		*Year.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Cape Cod Ship	Buzzard-Cape Cod Bay	1914	13.00	7.68	200	25	13,500,000
NEW YORK.							
Erie and branches	Troy-Tonawanda	1825	340.40	122.40	150	12	139,214,929
Champlain	Whitehall-Troy	1822	62.66	23.55	125	12	21,691,584
Oswego	Oswego-Three Rivers	1828	23.50	23.50	200	12	12,994,329
Cayuga and Seneca	Mays Pt.-Ith'a-M't'r F'll	1839	92.23	.....	200	12	8,153,326
Black River	Rome-Lyons Falls	1849	35.00	35.00	42	4	3,894,952
NEW JERSEY.							
Delaware and Raritan	N. Brunsw'k-Bordent'n	1834	44.00	44.00	80	8	5,113,749
Del. and Rar. (feeder)	Raven Rock-Trenton	1834	22.00	22.00	60	6	
Morris	Jersey City-Easton, Pa.	1836	106.69	106.69	40	5	2,759,888
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Schuylkill Nav. Co.	Phila.-Port-Clinton	1825	89.96	50.33	58	6	11,055,557
Leh'h Coal and Nav. Co.	Mauch Chunk-Easton	1821	47.25	37.25	60	6	4,633,109
Del. Division Canal	Easton-Bristol	1916	59.25	59.25	45	6	2,433,350
DELAWARE.							
Chesapeake and Delaware	Del. R.-Chesapeake Bay	1829	29.63	13.63	60	10	5,000,000
MARYLAND.							
Chesapeake and Ohio	Wash., D.C.-Cumb'd, Md	1850	184.50	180.70	68	6	14,000,000
VIRGINIA.							
Lake Drum. (Dis. Sw')	Eliz.R., Va.-Pas'k R., N.C	1794	23.00	22.00	70	9	3,301,000
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Fairfield	Fairfield-Alligator River	1868	4.00	4.00	26	7	60,000
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Michigan	Chicago-La Salle	1848	95.00	95.00	60	6	9,429,606
Chicago Drain. and Ship	Chicago-Lockport	1900	38.60	32.35	226	22	55,208,889
MICHIGAN.							
Torch Lake	Torch Lake-Torch Bay	1875	4.00	4.00	110	20	597,075
LOUISIANA.							
New Basin	N. Or.-L. Pontchartrain	1836	6.50	6.50	100	10	1,384,634
Old Basin	N. Or.-St. Johns Bayou	1794	5.50	2.00	84	5	227,352
Harvey's	Miss. R. at N. Orleans	1835	36.50	13.00	75	6	750,000
Company's	Miss. R. at La Fourche	1836	97.00	25.00	100	6	600,000
Lake Borgne	Miss. R.-Lake Borgne	1900	7.00	7.00	100	6	350,000
Government Canals	.....	.....	281.39	281.39	.....	.....	58,238,594
NEW YORK.							
Black Rock	E. B'k Niag. R. at Buff'o	1914	3.20	3.20	200	20	3,943,702
DELAWARE.							
Lewes	Del. Bay-Rehoboth Bay	1916	12.00	12.00	.....	3	150,126
VIRGINIA.							
Albemarle and Ches'ke	Eliz. R.-No. Land'g R.	1860	11.10	11.10	.....	8	560,213
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Estherville-Minim Creek	Santee R.-Winyah Bay	1906	5.00	5.00	20	6	174,620
FLORIDA.							
Channel	Apal'la R.-St. And's Bay	1915	36.50	36.50	.....	5	505,930
MICHIGAN.							
St. Marys Falls-South	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R.	1855	1.60	1.60	260	25	9,046,349
St. Marys Falls-North	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R.	1914	1.60	1.60	260	25	5,041,291
Keweenaw	L. Sup.-Por. B'y-Kew. B'y	1873	25.00	25.00	.....	20	1,786,379
St. Clair Flats	St. Clair R.-Lake St. Clair	1889	3.33	3.33	300	20	1,288,891
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Mississippi	La Salle, Ill.-Miss. R.	1907	75.00	75.00	80	7	7,555,999
KENTUCKY.							
Louisville and Portland	A'd Ohio R. F'ls at Lou'le	1830	2.00	2.00	200	9	6,960,920
WISCONSIN.							
Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	1881	1.36	1.36	160	21	559,637
ALABAMA.							
Mus. Sh'ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	Mus. Sh'ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	1890	18.00	18.00	.....	5	3,191,726
Colbert Shoals	At Colbert Shoals	1911	8.06	8.06	.....	7	2,322,179
TEXAS.							
Port Arthur	Tayl's B'y'u-Sabine Pass.	1899	7.00	7.00	150	26	1,471,880
Galveston and Brazos	W. Gal. Bay-Brazos R.	1853	36.00	36.00	.....	4	233,654
Sabine Neches	Pt. Art'r Canal-Sabine R.	1916	16.00	16.00	90	25	443,933
OREGON.							
Willamette River	Will'te Falls nr. Ore. City	1873	0.66	0.66	.....	2	841,186
Cascades	At the Cascades	1896	0.57	0.57	90	8	3,913,198
Dalles-Celilo	The Dalles-Celilo Falls	1915	8.50	8.50	.....	8	4,730,594
WASHINGTON.							
Port Townsend-Oak Bay	Port Townsend-Oak Bay	1915	0.91	0.91	.....	15	73,322
Lake Washington Ship	Puget Sound-Lake Wash.	1916	8.00	8.00	.....	30	3,442,865
Canalized Rivers	.....	.....	4,385.06	.....	.....	.....	108,919,650
NEW YORK.							
Hudson River	Waterford-Hudson	1915	38.00	.....	.....	14	3,807,833
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Monongahela	Pittsb'h-Fairm't, W. Va.	1879	128.00	.....	.....	6	8,105,050
Ohio	Pittsburgh-Cairo	1885	968.50	.....	.....	9	39,603,695
Allegheny	Pittsburgh-Natrona	1902	24.00	.....	.....	4	1,454,424
WEST VIRGINIA.							
Great Kanawha	Loup Cr. Sh'ls-Pt. Pleas.	1889	90.00	.....	.....	6	4,248,042
Little Kanawha	Mouth to Creston	1874	48.00	.....	.....	4	259,082
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Cape Fear River	K'gs Bl'ff-Browns Land'g	1916	32.00	.....	.....	8	824,462
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Congaree	G'v's St. B'ge-Col.-Gr'by	1904	2.00	.....	.....	6	281,000

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.
OHIO.		*Year.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Muskingum	Dresden-Marietta	1840	91.00	.....	.....	6	2,360,690
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois	La Salle-Grafton	1889	223.00	.....	.....	6	2,903,757
Wabash	Gr. Rapids nr. Mt. Car'l.	1893	12.00	.....	.....	4	260,000
Galena	At Galena	1894	6.00	.....	.....	2	100,000
WISCONSIN.							
Fox	Portage City-Green Bay	1856	176.00	.....	.....	5	3,894,159
MINNESOTA.							
Mississippi River	St. P.-Min'lis; Keo'k, Ia. (D's M'n's Rap's); Moline, Ill. (R'k Is. Rap's)	1907 1877 1907	19.36	.....	.....	7 7 6	8,354,430
MISSOURI.							
Osage River	Mouth to 7 miles above	1906	7.00	.....	.....	3	635,809
KENTUCKY.							
Kentucky	Carrollton-Beattyville	1844	255.00	.....	.....	6	4,094,442
Green and Barren	G.R.-Mam.C.; B.R-B.G.	1841	225.50	.....	.....	5	2,774,365
Big Sandy, and Tug and Levisa Forks	Louisa: Catlettsburg. Gallup. Saltpetre	1897	39.00	.....	.....	8	1,568,659
Rough	Mouth-Hartford	1896	29.50	.....	.....	4	106,500
TENN. AND KY.							
Cumberland	Nashville-Burnside, Ky.	1905	326.10	.....	.....	6	3,221,836
Cumberland	Below Nash. 192.60 miles	1905	192.60	.....	.....	6	2,092,173
ALABAMA.							
Black War'r, Tombigbee	McG.Sh., S'd'sFy, N'sSh.	1895	362.50	.....	.....	6	9,652,881
Coosa	Rome, Ga.-R'side, Ala.	1890	165.50	.....	.....	3	2,357,517
ARKANSAS.							
Upper White	1 m. b'w B't'sv'le to Guion	1904	33.00	.....	.....	3	813,197
Ouachita	F'k'nSh., Ark., to M'r'e, La	1912	119.00	.....	.....	6	1,819,511
TEXAS.							
Trinity River	Dallas-White Rock Sh'ls	1909	330.50	.....	.....	7	1,928,038
Brazos River	Mouth-Waco	1915	424.00	.....	.....	4	1,326,933
OREGON.							
Yamhill	Mouth-McMinnville	1900	18.00	.....	.....	3	72,165

Canals in italics are ship canals. Figures are as gathered by U. S. Census Bureau for 1916, except as to Erie Canals, which are up to 1920.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage
1869	10	6,576	1886	3,100	5,767,655	1903	3,761	11,907,288
1870	486	436,609	1887	3,137	5,903,024	1904	4,237	13,401,835
1871	765	761,467	1888	3,440	6,640,834	1905	4,116	13,134,105
1872	1,082	1,160,743	1889	3,425	6,783,745	1906	3,975	13,445,504
1873	1,173	1,367,767	1890	3,389	6,890,094	1907	4,267	14,728,434
1874	1,264	1,631,650	1891	4,207	8,698,777	1908	3,795	13,633,283
1875	1,494	2,009,984	1892	3,559	7,712,028	1909	4,239	15,407,527
1876	1,457	2,096,771	1893	3,341	7,659,068	1910	4,533	16,581,898
1877	1,663	2,355,447	1894	5,352	8,039,175	1911	4,969	18,324,794
1878	1,593	2,269,678	1895	3,434	8,448,383	1912	5,373	20,275,120
1879	1,477	2,263,332	1896	3,409	8,560,283	1913	5,085	20,033,180
1880	2,026	3,057,421	1897	2,986	7,899,373	1914	4,802	19,409,495
1881	2,727	4,136,779	1898	3,503	9,238,603	1915	3,708	15,266,155
1882	3,198	5,074,808	1899	3,607	9,895,690	1916	3,110	12,325,347
1883	3,307	5,775,861	1900	3,441	9,738,152	1917	2,353	8,368,918
1884	3,284	5,871,500	1901	3,699	10,823,840	1918	2,522	9,251,601
1885	3,624	6,335,752	1902	3,708	11,248,413			

The receipts in 1918 were $15,867,908, for commercial vessels.

CANALS IN CANADA.
(See United States list above for Sault Ste. Marie Canals.)

Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	29,250,951	26¾	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
Williamsburg	10,490,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,00
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	...	10,000,0
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,0
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,0
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000.
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32-39	12,500
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	...	82	20,00
Odense—Denmark	5	20	...	1,3

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation August 15, 1914.)

NOTE—The following material was prepared for THE ALMANAC under the supervision of Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal.

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8° and 9° N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The saddle through which it crosses the Continental Divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hill, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Canal, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lower Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20.55 miles to Gamboa, and in this section relatively little excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel Lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long, with its surface 55 feet above the sea. At the south end of this lake are Miraflores Locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific. A sea level channel 7 miles long carries past Balboa and out into the Pacific.

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep. The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, giving ample handling room for the largest ships yet built. Gatun Dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide at its base. Its crest is 105 feet above sea level, and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet.

The Panama Railroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal. A branch-line extends from Pedro Miguel to Las Cascadas, crossing the Canal on a swinging pontoon bridge at Paraiso. The railroad formerly followed the course of the Chagres, from Gatun to Gamboa, and was for the most part on the west side of the route of the Canal. With the building of the Canal it was necessary to relocate the railroad throughout practically its whole length. The railroad was first built by an American company in the years 1850 to 1855, was later owned by the French, and finally acquired by the United States Government.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 441½ square miles, including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama, February 26, 1904. The United States paid $10,000,000 for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $250,000.

Christopher Columbus visited the Isthmus on his fourth voyage, in 1502, seeking what the Indians called "the narrow place between the seas," which he believed to be straits. Balboa crossed the Isthmus and discovered the Pacific in 1513, and it was one of his companions, Alvara de Saavedra, who first broached the idea of cutting a canal. The first survey for a route was made in 1534. Reports and projects, surveys and concessions, followed through the years, and the first actual work on the Canal was begun by the French on January 20, 1882. This was under the direction of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. The French company went into the hands of a receiver on February 4, 1889. De Lesseps and other officials were convicted of fraud. De Lesseps died on December 7, 1894. The receiver organization, operating as the New Panama Canal Company, resumed work in 1894, and continued work until the Americans took possession on May 4, 1904. The American drive took over ten years and three months, the Canal being opened to navigation on August 15, 1914. Slides caused interruptions of the traffic, the most serious occasion being for seven months, from the middle of September, 1915, to the middle of April, 1916. After the Canal was reopened in April, 1916, it remained open, and rendered valuable service during the time of the war. In July, 1919, it was transited by the Pacific Fleet of the United States Navy, returning from the war zone, and containing two of the large battleships—the 624-foot, 32,000-ton dreadnaughts Mississippi and New Mexico. On March 30, 1920, the Prince of Wales went through the Canal on the British battle cruiser Renown, 795 feet long, 33,379 tons.

The French completed 78,146,960 cubic yards of excavation, of which 29,708,000 cubic yards were useful in the American Canal; of the latter quantity approximately 17,000,000 cubic yards were from the Cut through the Continental Divide. The United States acquired the rights of the French for $40,000,000. This included the valuation of the useful excavation at $25,389,240, and 68,863 of the 70,000 shares of the Panama Railroad for $9,644,320 (at $140 a share), and miscellaneous items of material, equipment, lands, etc., the total value of the French acquisition being appraised at $42,799,826.

The cost of construction of the Canal to the United States, exclusive of fortifications costing about $30,000,000, was approximately $375,000,000 to June 1, 1920. This includes the $40,000,000 paid for French rights and $10,000,000 paid to Panama, but not the yearly payments of $250,000 which began in 1913. Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, fortifications, and construction and operation of the Canal and its adjuncts in all their ramifications, the total appropriations by Congress to July 1, 1920, were $468,841,045. Receipts from tolls, from the opening of the Canal to July 1, 1920, amounted to $33,-350,048. In the same period the cost of operating and maintaining the Canal was approximately $36,771,473. Over the past three years tolls have averaged approximately $9,130,000 a year, or about $595,000 a month.

The administrative organization for the Canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of The Panama Canal at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the Canal for him. The present Governor is Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A., and heads of departments are: C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary, Executive Department; Lieut. Col. J. J. Morrow, U. S. A., Engineer of Maintenance, Department of Operation and Maintenance; R. K. Morris, Chief Quartermaster, Supply Department; H. A. A. Smith, Auditor, Accounting Department; Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A., Chief Health Officer, Health Department; Samuel W. Heald, Superintendent, Panama Railroad. John W. Hanan is Judge of the District Court; Albert C. Hindman, District Attorney; and Miguel A. Otero, Marshal. An office of The Panama Canal is maintained in Washington, D .C., with A. L. Flint as Chief of Office. The Panama Railroad Company and Panama Railroad Steamship Line have offices at 24 State Street, New York, N. Y., in charge of E. A. Drake, First Vice-President. The Governor of The Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connection with the construction and operation of the Canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses and cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, water works, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. The business is conducted by the United States Government. A few private firms are developing the business of supplying ships. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the Canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the Canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the navy.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS.

During the construction of the Canal it was visited by thousands of travellers every year. This interest, distracted by the war, has reappeared with the development of closer relations between the United States and the South American countries. The United States Government operates the Hotel Washington at Colon and the Tivoli Hotel at Ancon, Canal Zone, overlooking the City of Panama; and the Hotel Aspinwall, on Taboga Island, Bay of Panama.

WEATHER—Panama is a country of continuous Summer. In the rainy season the days are much like those in June in the State of New York. In the dry season they are much like those of early September in the same section. The dry season begins about Christmas and lasts until about the middle of April, corresponding with the severest part of Winter in the United States; the rest of the year is called the rainy season. It does not rain all the time, in fact, usually not more than one or two hours during any one day, or roughly about one-twentieth of the time. In each month about 20 days have one one-hundredth of an inch or more of rainfall. The lowest recorded temperature is 59° F., and the highest, 98° F. The daily range in temperature is about eight degrees on the Atlantic and 16 degrees on the Pacific Coast. Wind movements are moderate, the frequent breezes seldom running above 25 miles an hour, though as high as 59 miles an hour has been recorded during a storm. The climate is pleasant but enervating to those who live there continuously. Summer clothes are always in order.

TIDES—On the Atlantic side the tidal variation is not over two feet. On the Pacific side the difference between high and low tide is sometimes as great as 21 feet. The mean sea level on the Pacific side is about eight inches higher than the mean sea level on the Atlantic side.

AMUSEMENTS—Sightseeing, motoring, boating, fishing, horse racing, bull fighting, prize fighting, golf, tennis, duck, deer and tiger hunting, swimming, dancing, tennis, baseball, and the theatres are the most usual of social diversions. The tarpon fishing at the spillway of Gatun Dam is among the best in the world. The ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications are to be seen on both sides of the Isthmus. The presence of army and navy forces on the Isthmus adds to the social liveliness of the place.

GENERAL—Health conditions are excellent, and are maintained by the constant efforts of American sanitary forces. The outdoor life of the people, especially the Americans on the Canal Zone, has much to do with keeping up the good health and spirits of the community. The scenery is varied and very attractive. Mountains running up to 3,000 feet in height extend in broken ranges all over the Isthmus, and are covered with tropical verdure. Gatun Lake, rimmed about with these mountains, is studded with islands, as is also the Bay of Panama on the Pacific side. The Pacific end of the Canal is east of the Atlantic, as the Canal runs from northwest to southeast in crossing the Isthmus. The sun may be seen rising from the Pacific and setting in the Atlantic. It is a favorite performance of tourists and others who delight in oddities to swim in both oceans in the same day.

PANAMA CANAL COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC.

Year	Atlantic to Pacific.				Pacific to Atlantic.				Total.			
(Fiscal.)	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915....	530	2,657,865	1,884,728	2,125,735	558	2,758,922	1,958,307	2,844,057	1,088	5,416,787	3,843,035	4,969,792
1916....	411	1,912,846	1,308,231	1,434,236	376	1,683,683	1,171,531	1,705,810	787	3,596,529	2,479,762	3,140,046
1917....	905	4,170,738	2,925,414	3,076,843	971	4,360,088	3,083,944	4,152,412	1,876	8,530,821	6,009,358	7,229,255
1918....	921	3,938,042	2,750,378	2,639,466	1,209	5,433,297	3,908,180	4,922,647	2,130	9,371,339	6,658,858	7,562,113
1919....	921	3,460,417	2,678,579	2,778,065	1,186	4,418,186	3,443,006	4,029,742	2,107	7,876,703	6,131,575	6,807,807
1920....	1,180	5,389,567	4,168,873	4,092,516	1,298	5,668,252	4,376,780	5,281,983	2,478	11,057,819	8,545,653	9,374,499
Total	4,868	21,529,470	15,720,203	16,146,861	5,598	24,322,428	17,942,048	22,936,651	10,466	45,851,898	33,662,251	39,083,512

DULUTH-SUPERIOR INTERLAKE TRAFFIC.

Year.	Receipts.	Valuation of Receipts.	Shipments.	Valuation of Shipments.	Total Receipts and Shipments.	Tot. Valuat'n Receipts and Shipments.
	Short tons.	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars.*
1907.....	7,840,023	95,702,839	26,946,682	191,826,855	34,786,705	287,529,694
1908.....	6,594,915	66,664,997	17,202,247	156,449,323	23,797,162	223,114,320
1909.....	6,815,410	75,504,761	25,713,891	186,004,398	32,529,301	261,509,159
1910.....	9,520,990	99,079,192	27,163,588	184,969,880	36,684,578	284,049,072
1911.....	9,424,962	83,087,646	21,247,884	152,968,727	30,672,846	236,056,373
1912.....	9,705,999	89,661,073	31,768,777	231,260,859	41,474,776	320,921,932
1913.....	12,165,608	113,918,404	34,709,808	238,677,173	46,875,416	352,595,577
1914.....	10,616,492	99,186,531	22,919,212	187,816,429	33,535,704	287,002,960
1915.....	9,713,245	117,415,770	30,781,427	251,386,384	40,494,672	368,802,154
1916.....	11,045,855	110,207,992	41,131,478	277,011,633	52,177,333	387,219,625
1917.....	12,242,814	141,912,626	40,169,010	329,397,210	52,411,824	471,309,736
1918.....	12,489,867	128,681,152	41,256,491	408,833,754	53,746,358	537,514,906
1919.....	10,183,694	156,439,561	32,711,987	287,598,077	42,895,681	444,037,628

KEEWEENAW WATERWAY TRAFFIC.

Year.	Vessels, Number.	Vessels, Net Tonnage.	Cargoes, West Bound Tons.	Cargoes, East Bound Tons.	Total Tons.	Valuation, Exclusive of Logs.	Logs, M. Ft. B. M.	Valuation of Logs.	Largest Single Cargoes Tons.
1907.....	3,647	2,477,687	1,715,068	732,973	2,448,041	$101,774,806	9,659	$144,834	11,11
1908.....	3,085	2,265,304	1,627,924	635,990	2,263,914	77,323,898	7,242	107,544	11,50
1909.....	2,984	2,389,204	1,720,295	823,778	2,544,073	85,266,001	9,619	134,666	10,5
1910.....	3,426	2,479,170	1,609,593	775,083	2,384,676	77,962,115	13,832	193,648	10,
1911.....	2,839	2,293,133	1,525,046	621,571	2,146,617	78,861,611	10,757	150,598	10,
1912.....	2,280	2,393,856	1,619,872	786,746	2,406,618	86,582,812	4,118	57,652	11,
1913.....	2,446	2,248,262	1,496,901	763,659	2,260,560	72,550,334	16,318	179,498	10
1914.....	2,162	1,998,203	1,397,618	502,970	1,900,588	70,010,151	8,530	93,830	10
1915.....	2,208	2,383,081	1,724,945	737,984	2,462,929	110,414,125	9,431	84,879	1
1916.....	2,233	2,145,628	1,679,311	547,743	2,227,054	105,181,229	8,314	99,768	
1917.....	1,336	1,661,725	1,778,048	405,226	2,183,274	106,397,272	5,025	72,863	
1918.....	1,044	1,528,024	1,671,917	279,873	1,951,790	72,492,503	7,311	140,737	
1919.....	1,104	1,347,604	1,110,632	276,040	1,386,672	64,513,670	8,827	220,675	

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

Year.	Total Freight Tons.	Valuation of Freight.	Freight Charges.	Average Haul.	Freight Charges, Mile-Ton.	Value of American Craft.	Value of Canadian Craft.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Mills.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890.....	9,041,213	102,214,948	9,472,214	797.2	1.3	27,857,700	1,777,800
1895.....	15,062,580	159,575,129	14,238,758	830.0	1.14	40,858,800	2,037,000
1900.....	25,643,073	267,041,959	24,953,314	825.9	1.18	66,116,583	3,618,576
1901.....	28,403,065	289,906,865	23,217,974	823.3	.99	57,244,200	3,311,900
1902.....	35,961,146	358,306,300	26,566,189	827.4	.89	67,205,000	3,792,400
1903.....	34,674,437	349,405,014	26,727,735	835.6	.92	68,252,800	6,384,500
1904.....	31,546,106	334,502,686	21,552,894	843.5	.81	63,789,300	5,377,100
1905.....	44,270,680	416,965,484	31,420,585	833.3	.85	73,211,300	5,429,000
1906.....	51,751,080	537,463,454	36,666,889	842.4	.84	88,392,000	6,140,500
1907.....	58,217,214	569,830,188	38,457,345	828.3	.80	102,525,500	7,918,000
1908.....	41,390,557	470,141,318	23,903,244	842.0	.69	101,643,000	10,054,000
1909.....	57,895,149	626,104,173	36,291,948	809.0	.78	116,192,000	10,707,000
1910.....	62,363,218	654,010,844	38,710,904	840.0	.74	123,061,500	11,675,000
1911.....	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196	826.0	.67	109,336,000	12,211,500
1912.....	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225	831.0	.67	125,618,800	12,927,500
1913.....	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,864	820.0	.68	127,125,500	15,295,700
1914.....	55,369,934	634,800,268	27,597,099	832.8	.60	117,211,000	17,420,700
1915.....	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031	832.0	.71	123,472,700	15,936,700
1916.....	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023	824.0	.80	129,170,500	15,757,700
1917.....	89,813,818	1,196,922,183	89,277,226	820.0	1.21	229,538,875	18,247,475
1918.....	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638	818.2	1.19	223,757,625	17,583,550
1919.....	68,235,542	914,513,944	58,478,567	815.0	1.05	223,162,200	17,409,450

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by Edward S. Walsh, New York State Superintendent of Public Works.)

The route of the improved Erie Canal, commonly known as the Erie Barge Canal, was placed in commission for the entire distance between Troy and Buffalo on May 15, 1918. The Champlain Barge Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, was completed May 15, 1916. The Oswego Barge Canal, connecting with Lake Ontario at Oswego, and the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca branches connecting those lakes, also have been completed.

The moneys expended up to April 1, 1920, for canal improvement under recent bond issues are as follows: Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, under bond issue of 1903 and 1915, $128,000,000. Cayuga and Seneca Canal improvement, under bond issue of 1909, $7,000,000. For construction of terminal docks with warehouses, and freight-handling machinery on all canals, under bond issue of 1911, $15,252,499. The above figures include land damages and adjusted claims of all kinds. The new Champlain Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, has been fully completed. The new Erie-Oswego route, from the Hudson River, at Troy, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, also has been completed.

The improved Erie Canal is the main waterway and exteuds across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake, the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, canalized, to Tonawanda, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo. The length of the Erie Canal is approximately 340 miles.

A section of the old Erie Canal has been retained for use, without enlargement, between its junction with the improved Erie Canal at Waterford and Albany. Boats may enter this section of the canal at its northern end at Waterford, from the Hudson River by means of the upper or lower side cut locks at Watervliet, or at its southern end from the Hudson River, at Albany. This canal passes through the City of Watervliet.

The old Erie Canal, through the city of Syracuse and portions of the same in Rochester, have temporarily been continued in use together with the section between Tonawanda and Buffalo.

The dimensions of boats using the above sections of the old canal will be limited to the following: Length, 98 feet; width, 17 feet 5 inches; draught, 6 feet, and height above water line, 11 feet 6 inches; excepting, however, that the draught of boats using the unimproved Champlain Canal between Waterford and Watervliet is limited to 4 feet 6 inches.

The improved Champlain Canal commences in the Hudson River at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a new route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain.

The improved Cayuga and Seneca Canal branches off in a southerly direction from the improved Erie Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The improved Oswego Canal branches northerly from the improved Erie Canal at Three River Point and follows generally the line of the Oswego River, canalized, to Lake Ontario at Oswego.

The Black River Canal has been retained without enlargement and extends from its junction with the Erie Canal at Rome northerly to Carthage, although it is not navigable further north than Lyons Falls.

The width of the new canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least two hundred feet wide. Through rock cuts in land lines a minimum bottom width of ninety-four feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width of the bottom of the channel is seventy-five feet. The locks on the improved canals are uniform in size. The dimensions of the lock chambers are 300 feet in length, and 45 feet in width. The clearance of bridges spanning the new channel is 15½ feet.

The Erie Barge Canal lost $500,000 in 1918, and $140,000 in 1919 under Federal operation.

TONNAGE MOVED TOWARD TIDEWATER ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

Year.	Forest Products		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other and Totals.		
	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Both Canals.
1880....	836,105	366,102	2,084,096	6,187	35,667	3,730	16,571	13,993	3,226,358	841,044	4,067,402
1881....	903,080	464,858	1,137,107	28,240	47,722	5,291	9,508	5,948	2,193,302	872,537	3,065,839
1882....	936,525	461,291	985,535	38,783	50,232	11,944	18,730	5,424	2,102,440	965,712	3,068,152
1883....	670,556	507,577	1,189,963	27,615	42,702	5,208	20,677	7,141	2,006,886	884,390	2,892,176
1884....	667,596	429,854	1,038,679	15,365	46,711	10,188	32,815	12,723	1,914,102	716,998	2,631,190
1885....	624,200	491,119	874,692	22,138	49,553	12,153	31,101	17,178	1,701,834	791,541	2,715,219
1886....	764,322	436,986	1,365,554	34,758	42,374	8,331	45,393	20,509	2,348,083	867,099	3,215,177
1887....	743,496	462,783	1,387,018	25,148	43,749	8,817	10,313	10,397	2,292,312	866,611	3,158,923
1888....	694,972	379,307	956,999	15,747	61,377	11,650	16,025	4,339	1,850,621	734,400	2,584,661
1889....	608,891	406,956	968,671	7,889	61,570	13,680	11,105	5,323	1,845,100	778,736	2,623,836
1890....	621,273	316,729	865,051	9,582	50,814	13,284	17,259	503,577	1,693,128	1,182,364	3,024,765
1891....	497,384	319,844	967,267	13,345	44,874	6,668	45,708	8,216	1,689,069	597,786	2,286,855
1892....	503,562	388,058	843,515	13,326	64,522	7,211	46,675	17,332	1,619,437	672,131	2,291,568
1893....	404,251	404,251	1,362,676	1,362,676	34,510	34,510	23,978	23,978	1,940,783	1,940,783	2,565,845
1894....	418,948	257,207	1,177,658	12,277	57,767	879	79,158	21,272	1,891,454	365,411	2,256,895
1895....	249,760	230,043	420,192	17,345	89,542	2,650	14,820	25,483	970,892	437,571	1,603,745
1896....	347,754	217,299	928,423	23,360	76,378	3,648	22,057	12,245	1,539,034	477,052	2,073,078
1897....	353,429	240,204	604,929	9,471	99,925	1,064	8,729	18,846	1,270,775	455,590	1,878,218
1898....	336,536	191,294	540,272	11,782	93,621	844	9,586	17,653	1,210,956	333,617	1,544,573
1899....	318,866	231,831	433,916	5,729	104,037	22,242	5,653	12,118	1,099,872	514,632	1,665,217
1900....	252,629	165,113	324,089	36,390	103,755	168	2,292	12,896	889,285	403,384	1,292,669
1901....	259,762	123,060	388,864	40,492	74,789	1,014	783	10,474	931,352	323,051	1,254,403
1902....	236,331	99,911	354,368	52,913	88,804	.....	298	9,403	868,513	334,571	1,203,084
1903....	194,503	101,922	369,770	47,648	110,964	168	222	7,395	836,773	321,766	1,158,539
1904....	159,019	94,506	272,340	20,416	119,837	.....	906	3,344	691,602	247,089	938,691
1905....	177,740	150,777	284,953	17,220	115,878	179	2,538	3,908	763,345	306,998	1,070,343
1906....	173,307	146,870	349,880	24,542	108,880	.....	1,227	5,326	765,140	305,932	1,071,072
1907....	125,944	106,681	316,075	13,632	65,680	.....	715	4,642	679,330	190,291	869,621
1908....	73,032	82,475	250,083	5,842	80,984	.....	720	4,160	673,000	182,920	855,920
1909....	75,540	122,127	254,479	14,552	113,610	240	1,436	9,064	559,368	234,639	794,007
1910....	71,374	129,433	280,780	20,866	103,448	.....	640	8,576	540,609	220,651	761,260
1911....	65,986	125,663	194,586	32,582	99,528	336	68	4,039	453,315	204,941	658,256
1912....	56,314	165,854	96,961	14,095	89,069	.....	1,934	2,999	300,683	217,953	518,616
1913....	51,914	114,891	125,774	7,008	64,557	152	2,571	5,007	274,793	224,566	499,359
1914....	23,097	88,458	120,827	1,337	67,490	.....	927	3,398	235,389	150,307	385,696
1915....	16,948	122,432	81,646	1,249	90,319	280	4,016	5,200	220,589	182,971	403,560
1916....	6,429	155,944	46,500	1,525	60,482	.....	155	3,245	154,181	243,326	397,507
1917....	17,020	164,744	18,351	8,480	27,501	73	4,643	6,578	66,350	215,963	312,313
1918....	12,677	177,257	81,621	8,651	60,781	.....	15,175	1,211	190,850	243,769	434,619
1919....	1,706	101,903	143,611	2,263	113,950	4,675	63	486	279,511	169,073	448,584

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

Year.	Forest Products.		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other & Totals	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1880....	1,566,764	14,351,622	2,408,358	68,994,218	278,114	14,236,227	355,165	109,870,264	6,457,656	247,844,790
1881....	1,652,543	18,399,932	1,171,400	43,440,343	250,961	11,863,021	325,775	75,331,308	5,179,192	162,153,565
1882....	1,771,743	20,285,512	1,173,257	42,766,687	187,535	4,673,440	283,174	61,769,417	5,467,423	147,918,907
1883....	1,828,643	18,038,056	1,394,581	39,727,973	242,649	3,426,474	310,844	68,231,320	5,664,056	147,861,223
1884....	1,671,706	27,588,279	1,264,237	37,335,779	205,013	3,125,433	300,480	78,864,806	5,009,488	162,097,069
1885....	1,595,632	17,302,705	1,108,711	31,404,325	194,714	2,827,280	220,237	58,215,252	4,731,784	119,536,189
1886....	1,523,496	16,471,406	1,537,331	41,191,562	165,760	2,310,422	397,249	03,749,354	5,293,982	180,061,846
1887....	1,529,809	15,568,667	1,590,509	42,729,684	212,216	4,808,178	378,734	82,161,364	5,553,805	159,245,977
1888....	1,389,728	14,899,643	1,177,587	33,546,141	153,905	3,207,881	206,437	56,913,813	4,942,948	122,524,735
1889....	1,567,311	17,012,190	1,330,231	30,014,906	161,074	5,908,500	262,818	80,590,288	5,370,369	154,584,222
1890....	1,397,862	21,887,680	1,201,916	31,928,371	139,310	1,879,276	769,672	73,958,275	5,246,102	145,761,086
1891....	1,206,986	17,923,469	1,173,192	38,566,171	109,387	1,147,639	250,083	47,008,795	4,563,472	116,269,343
1892....	1,249,381	18,571,608	1,038,851	35,127,543	125,781	1,491,611	292,468	00,701,774	4,281,995	167,596,948
1893....	1,030,604	14,421,877	1,514,146	50,483,054	66,892	853,407	216,013	75,474,765	4,331,963	154,831,094
1894....	872,601	12,006,519	1,412,142	35,849,109	87,241	933,886	352,741	78,405,074	3,882,560	141,179,560
1895....	974,870	14,504,441	644,009	17,185,539	133,911	2,489,514	251,537	38,648,131	3,500,314	97,453,021
1896....	852,467	11,838,186	1,136,665	27,268,642	152,322	2,494,727	270,603	37,512,064	3,714,894	100,089,578
1897....	896,971	11,730,232	789,783	16,722,091	152,388	1,932,216	250,872	42,299,589	3,617,804	96,063,338
1898....	820,668	11,489,502	707,855	15,005,458	175,632	1,369,262	220,107	36,386,337	3,360,063	88,122,354
1899....	838,449	14,312,288	620,968	13,428,551	159,413	1,555,810	260,063	40,752,834	3,383,051	92,786,712
1900....	726,981	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901....	839,191	10,697,001	553,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,198	230,615	37,467,681	3,420,643	83,478,880
1902....	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,637,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903....	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904....	738,793	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,628	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905....	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,972	132,438	1,589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906....	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,584	1,903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907....	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908....	565,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,235	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909....	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,902,062	163,871	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910....	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2,161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911....	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,629
1912....	584,961	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,006,116	38,444,61
1913....	517,761	8,528,883	256 652	8,436,134	99,799	1,540,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,035	36,865,4
1914....	377,127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83,504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,9
1915....	366,618	5,366,707	218,300	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,6
1916....	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,919	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513.
1917....	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	541,350	84,687	10,145,197	1,207,225	24,757
1918....	292,720	7,521,659	109,784	8,457,531	76,386	7,130,917	47,582	9,442,523	1,159,270	35,21
1919....	194,807	.....	184,899	.....	203,307	.....	.....	.....	1,238,844	...

The canals were made free in 1882.

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF ERIE CANAL.

Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.
Apr. 12, 1825	Dec. 5, 1825	238	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15, 1857	223	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889	214
Apr. 20, 1826	Dec. 18, 1826	243	Apr. 28, 1858	Dec. 8, 1858	225	Apr. 28, 1890	Nov. 30, 1890	216
Apr. 22, 1827	Dec. 18, 1827	241	Apr. 15, 1859	Dec. 12, 1859	242	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5, 1891	215
Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20, 1828	269	Apr. 25, 1860	Dec. 12, 1860	232	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5, 1892	219
May 2, 1820	Dec. 17, 1829	230	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861	224	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30, 1893	212
Apr. 20, 1830	Dec. 17, 1830	242	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10, 1862	224	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30, 1894	214
Apr. 16, 1831	Dec. 1, 1831	230	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9, 1863	223	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5, 1895	216
Apr. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	241	Apr. 30, 1864	Dec. 8, 1864	223	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	214
Apr. 19, 1833	Dec. 12, 1833	238	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12, 1865	226	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897	208
Apr. 17, 1834	Dec. 12, 1834	240	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	226	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	218
Apr. 15, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	230	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20, 1867	229	Apr. 26, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	219
Apr. 25, 1836	Nov. 26, 1836	216	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7, 1868	217	Apr. 25, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	220
Apr. 20, 1837	Dec. 9, 1837	234	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10, 1869	218	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30, 1901	207
Apr. 12, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	228	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8, 1870	213	Apr. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1902	224
Apr. 20, 1839	Dec. 16, 1839	241	Apr. 24, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871	220	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28, 1903	210
Apr. 20, 1840	Dec. 9, 1840	228	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1, 1872	202	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26 1904	205
Apr. 24, 1841	Nov. 30, 1841	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5, 1873	205	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28, 1905	209
Apr. 20, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	222	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5, 1874	215	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28, 1906	211
May 1, 1843	Nov. 30, 1843	214	May 18, 1875	Nov 30, 1875	197	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907	224
Apr. 18, 1844	Nov. 26, 1844	222	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1, 1876	211	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30, 1908	210
Apr. 15, 1845	Nov. 29, 1845	228	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7, 1877	214	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15, 1909	185
Apr. 16, 1846	Nov. 25, 1846	224	Apr. 15, 1878	Dec. 7, 1878	237	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1910	185
May 1, 1847	Nov. 30, 1847	214	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	212	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15, 1911	185
May 1, 1848	Dec. 9, 1848	223	Apr. 16, 1880	Nov. 21, 1880	220	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15, 1912	185
May 1, 1849	Dec. 5, 1849	219	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8, 1881	211	June 13, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	172
Apr. 22, 1850	Dec. 11, 1850	234	Apr. 11, 1882	Dec. 7, 1882	241	May*15, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	201
Apr. 15, 1851	Dec. 5, 1851	235	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	208	May 15, 1915	Nov. 30, 1915	200
Apr. 20, 1852	Dec. 16, 1852	239	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1, 1884	209	May 15, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	200
Apr. 20, 1853	Dec. 20, 1853	245	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1, 1885	205	May 15, 1917	Nov. 15, 1917	184
May 1, 1854	Dec. 3, 1854	217	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	214	May 15, 1918	Dec. 12, 1918	212
May 1, 1855	Dec. 10, 1855	224	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	208	May 15, 1919	Dec. 11, 1919	211
May 5, 1856	Dec. 4, 1856	214	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3, 1888	207	May 10, 1920	.....	.....

*Western Division of the canal opened May 25, 1914.

DATE OF OPENING OF LAKE ERIE, AT BUFFALO.

April 21,	1827	April 14,	1841	April 29,	1854	April 21,	1867	Mar. 19,	1880	April 15,	1893	April 6,	1907
April 1,	1828	Mar. 7,	1842	April 21,	1855	April 19,	1868	May 1,	1881	April 28,	1894	April 25,	1908
May 10,	1829	May 6,	1843	May 2,	1856	May 1,	1869	Mar. 26,	1882	April 4,	1895	April 22,	1909
May 5,	1830	Mar. 14,	1844	April 27,	1857	April 16,	1870	May 4,	1883	April 19,	1896	April 15,	1910
May 8,	1831	April 3,	1845	April 15,	1858	April 1,	1871	April 25,	1884	April 6,	1897	April 15,	1911
April 27,	1832	April 11,	1846	April 7,	1859	May 6,	1872	May 2,	1885	Mar. 25,	1898	April 28,	1912
April 23,	1833	April 23,	1847	April 17,	1860	April 29,	1873	April 26,	1886	April 27,	1899	April 13,	1913
April 6,	1834	April 9,	1848	April 13,	1861	April 18,	1874	April 17,	1887	April 22,	1900	April 14,	1914
May 3,	1835	Mar. 25,	1849	April 15,	1862	May 12,	1875	April 10,	1888	April 20,	1901	April 15,	1915
April 27,	1836	Mar. 25,	1850	April 3,	1863	May 4,	1876	April 10,	1889	April 9,	1902	April 16,	1916
May 16,	1837	April 2,	1851	April 13,	1864	April 17,	1877	Mar. 31,	1890	April 6,	1903	April 12,	1917
Mar. 31,	1838	April 20,	1852	April 26,	1865	Mar. 24,	1878	April 13,	1891	May 10,	1904	April 16,	1918
April 11,	1839	April 14,	1853	April 28,	1866	April 24,	1879	April 14,	1892	April 22,	1905	Mar. 20,	1919
April 27,	1840									April 15,	1906	April 20,	1920

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF HUDSON RIVER.

River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	Mar. 19, 1889	Not closed...	286
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	Not closed...	Dec. 3, 1890	337
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	Apr. 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266
Apr. 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	Apr. 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	Apr. 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	Apr. 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	Apr. 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	Apr. 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	Apr. 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223
Feb. 25, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 20, 1835	268	Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1999	275
Apr. 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	Apr. 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	Apr. 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	Apr. 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	Apr. 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	Apr. 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	Apr. 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260
Apr. 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	Apr. 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	Apr. 1 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	278
Apr. 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	Apr. 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	Mar. 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	287
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915	278
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	Apr. 3, 1916	Dec. 17, 1916	259
Apr. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	Apr. 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	Mar. 28, 1917	Dec. 9, 1917	276
Apr. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	Apr. 1, 1918	Dec. 19, 1918	262
Apr. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	Apr. 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	Mar. 19, 1919	Dec. 17, 1919	274
Apr. 1, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	Apr. 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251	Mar. 30, 1920	.....	.....

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD. (Final .000 omitted.)

Country and Port.	Yr	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
EUROPE.				
Unit. King'm: London.	1918	1,873,535	763,667	2,637,202
Liverpool	1918	2,357,618	966,189	3,323,807
Hull	1918	368,401	71,521	439,925
Manchester	1918	380 528	140,591	521,119
Glasgow	1918	342,698	127,098	469,796
Southampton	1918	143.490	49,787	193,277
Grimsby	1918	40.423	16,981	57,404
Harwich	1918	4.706	377	5,083
Tyne ports	1918	57,520	58,741	116,261
Cardiff	1918	72.488	92,359	164,847
Leith	1918	47.649	21,612	69,252
Bristol	1918	223 967	4,268	228,235
Belfast	1918	33,193	2,085	35,278
Germany: Hamburg	1913	1,094,325	817,275	1,901,600
Bremen	1913	370,608	211,421	582,029
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	623,164	588,181	1,211,345
France: Marseilles	1915	518.756	304 290	823,046
Havre	1915	441,718	99,902	541,620
Dunkirk	1915	41,865	8,465	50,330
Bordeaux	1915	298,189	132,534	430 723
Italy: Genoa	1915	387,600	120,934	508,534
Naples	1915	90.945	31,768	122,713
Turkey: Constan'nople	1912	74.360	28 600	102,960
Aust.-Hungary: Trieste	1913	175 997	161 430	337 428
Fiume	1913	42.600	52.900	97,756
Russia: Petrograd	1915	14,575	16,841	31,416
Riga	1915	463	103	566
Odessa	1915	721	51	772
Vindau	1914	4.061	27,852	31,913
Reval	1915	1,700	1,494	3.194
Libau	1914	15,703	10 590	26.293
Novorossiek	1914	9,573	35,858	45,431
Nikolaiev	1914	873	18,442	19.315
Rostov	1914	424	30,749	31,173
Batum	1914	4,469	14,593	19,062
Vladivostok	1914	26,481	1,752	28,233
Spain: Barcelona	1917	128,577	66,188	194,765
Bilboa	1917	29,673	9,847	39,520
Cadiz	1917	33,264	6 016	39.280

Country and Port.	Yr.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
AMERICA.				
Unit. States: New York	1919	2,064,654	3,456,329	5,520,983
Galveston	1919	17,705	467,699	485,404
New Orleans	1919	177,286	563,073	740,359
Massachusetts	1919	299,365	334,487	633,852
Philadelphia	1919	153,819	519,564	673,383
Maryland	1919	38,900	353,713	392,613
San Francisco	1919	238,027	240,524	478,551
Washingtou	1919	195,919	292,274	488,193
Virginia	1919	4,865	175,012	179,877
Buffalo	1919	96,738	199,051	295,789
Michigan	1919	74,896	297,022	371,918
St Lawrence	1919	151,617	99,552	251,169
Canada: Montreal	1919	186,136	396,976	583,112
Mexico: Vera Cruz	1913	40,733	42,118	82,851
Tampico	1913	22,825	40,379	63,204
Cuba: Havana	1918	212,282	88,554	300,836
Argentina: Bu. Aires	1918	415,018	402,069	817,087
Brazil: Santos	1918	66,946	97,356	164,302
Rio de Janeiro	1918	119,419	65,427	184,846
Chile: Valparaiso	1918	87,705	28,799	116,504
Iquique	1918	12,754	50,529	63,283
Autofagasta	1918	19,350	50,751	70,101
Peru: Callao	1918	33,228	35,456	68,684
Uruguay: Montevideo	1916	33,054	67,331	100,385
ASIA.				
China; Shanghai	1918	256,414	240,100	496,514
Canton	1918	33,656	60,161	93,817
Tientsin	1918	70,814	31,994	102,808
Japan: Yokahoma	1918	258,302	406,861	665,163
Kobe	1918	390,536	268,596	659,132
Osaka	1918	68,494	202.101	270,595
Brit. Col s: Singapore	1917	276,299	264,339	530,634
Calcutta	1918	188,123	273,780	461,903
Bombay	1918	184,322	247,035	431,357
AFRICA.				
Egypt: Alexandria	1918	165,771	201,594	367,365
OCEANIA.				
Australia: Sydney	1918	135,868	175,762	311,630
Melbourne	1918	100,242	85,926	186,168

VESSEL TONNAGE, PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Country and Port.	Yr.	Entered	Cleared
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom: London	1917	5,092	3,792
Liverpool	1917	6,569	5,596
Cardiff	1917	3,492	4,762
Tyne ports	1917	2,192	3,375
Newport	1917	1,092	1,172
Swansea	1917	1,255	1,341
Glasgow	1917	1,375	1,956
Malta-Valetta	1916	2,373	2,366
Gibraltar	1915	7,158	5,553
Germany: Hamburg	1913	12,997	13,192
Bremen	1913	1,511	1,506
Bremerhaven	1913	2,038	1,945
Denmark: Copenhagen	1917	862	209
France: Dunkirk	1919	1,422	239
Havre	1919	3,138	1,485
Rouen	1919	3,354	142
Bordeaux	1919	1,631	1,003
Boulogne	1919	1,249	978
Marseilles	1919	4,496	2,426
Austria-Hungary: Fiume	1913	2,750	2,144
Trieste	1913	3,466	3,460
Belgium: Antwerp	1919	5,301	5,200
Netherlands: Rotterdam	1919	5,209	5,207
Italy: Genoa	1916	4.238	4,403
Naples	1916	2,034	1,996
Greece: Piraeus	1917	93	92
Portugal: Lisbon	1915	5,594	5,596
Russia: Cronstadt-Petrograd	1914	1,117	1,067
Odessa	1914	1,044	1,081
Riga	1914	772	823
Archangel	1915	939	861
Batum	1914	716	706
Vladivostok	1915	1,246	1,216
Spain: Barcelona	1917	1,056	1,428
Bilbao (Vizcaya)	1917	1,447	1,169
Valencia	1917	800	736
Turkey Constantinople	1913	.....	319

Country and Port.	Yr.	Entered	Cleared
AMERICA.			
United States: New York	1919	15,049	14,275
Massachusetts	1919	1,772	1,284
Philadelphia	1919	2,791	3,316
Maryland	1919	1,984	2,635
Galveston	1919	1,183	1,421
New Orleans	1919	3,141	3,470
Washington	1919	2,906	3,115
San Francisco	1919	1,200	1,353
Canada: Montreal	1919	1,708	1,781
Vancouver	1919	1,770	1,458
Victoria	1919	1,661	2,025
Mexico: Tampico	1912	1,521	1,516
Vera Cruz	1912	1,447	1,427
Argentina: Buenos Aires	1915	6,258	5,654
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	1918	3,865	3,888
Santos	1918	1,735	1,746
Uruguay: Montevideo	1916	5,557	5,549
Cuba: Havana	1918	3,164	3,145
ASIA.			
British India: Bombay	1918	1,234	1,287
Calcutta	1918	1,078	1,268
British colonies, n. e. s.:			
Hongkong-Victoria	1918	8,528	3,404
Singapore	1917	5,412	5,362
Colombo	1917	2,783	2 764
Aden	1917	1,640	1,650
China: Shanghai	1918	6,969	7,080
Japan: Yokohama	1918	3,332	3.256
Kobe	1918	5,023	5,132
Moji	1918	3,523	3,629
AFRICA.			
Egypt: Alexandria	1918	738	90
Union of S. Africa: Cape Town	1918	1,496	1,6[illegible]
OCEANIA.			
Australia: Melbourne	1916	716	?
Sydney	1916	1,079	1.
Fremantle	1916	736	

Except as to New York, the other United States tonnage figures by ports are for 1917. B figures are for year ending March 31. In several other countries figures are for fiscal years.

SHIPBUILDING TERMS.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.)

Aft—at, near, or toward the stern.
After Perpendicular—a vertical straight line at the after edge of the rudder post.
Anchor—a heavy steel device attached to the end of a chain or hawser for holding the ship in position when not alongside dock.
Athwartships—across the ship, at right angles to the keel.
Ballast—any weight or weights (usually sea water) used to keep the ship from becoming "top heavy."
Beam—an athwartship member supporting a portion of a deck. Also the width of the ship.
Below—below a deck or decks (corresponding to "down stairs").
Berth—a place for a ship.
Bilge—the rounded portion of the hull between the side and bottom.
Bilges—the lowest portion of the ship inside of the hull.
Bilge Keel—a fore and aft member fitted to the outside of the shell plating running along the bilge, used to prevent excessive rolling of the ship.
Bitts—heavy steel castings fitted to the weather deck for securing mooring lines or hawsers.
Boom—a long, round, heavy spar, pivoted at one end, usually used for hoisting cargo, &c.
Boss—the curved swelling portion of the ship's hull around the propeller shaft.
Bow—the forward end of a ship.
Bridge—the athwartship platform above the weather deck from which the ship is navigated.
Bulkhead—a vertical partition extending either athwartships or fore and aft.
Bulwark—the ship's side above the weather deck.
Bunker—a compartment used for the stowage of coal or other fuel.
Buoyancy—ability to float.
Camber—the athwartship curvature of a deck. Sometimes called *round up*.
Calk—to make a joint water tight.
Capstan—a revolving device, with axis vertical, used for heaving in lines.
Centre Line—the middle line of the ship, from stem to stern.
Chock—a heavy fitting through which ropes or hawsers may be led.
Cleat—a fitting attached to the deck, having two fore and aft arms around which a rope may be secured.
Coaming—the vertical boundary of a hatch or skylight.
Cofferdam—the space between two bulkheads located very close together.
Davit—heavy vertical pillar of which the upper end is bent to a curve, used to support the end of a boat when hoisting or lowering.
Deadweight—the total weight of cargo, &c.
Deck—the part of a ship that corresponds to the floor of a building.
Displacement—the total weight of the ship when afloat, including everything on board.
Dog—a small bent metal fitting used to close doors, hatch covers, manhole covers, &c.
Double Bottom—Compartments at bottom of ship between inner and outer bottoms, used for ballast tanks, water, fuel, oil, &c.
Drag—the amount that one end of the keel is below the other when the ship is afloat but not on an even keel.
Draft—the vertical distance of the lowest part of the ship below the surface of the water afloat.
Even Keel—a ship is said to be on even keel when the keel is level, or parallel to the water.
Fairlead—a small fitting through which a rope may be led so as to change its direction without excessive friction.
Fender—a device to prevent damage to a ship's hull at or near the waterline by other vessels, &c.
Fidley Hatch—hatch around smokestack and uptake.
Fore and Aft—in line with the length of the ship, longitudinally.
Forecastle—the forward upper portion of the hull, usually the crew's quarters.
Fore Peak—a large compartment or tank just aft the bow in the lower part of the ship.
Forward—near or toward the bow.
Framing—the support and stiffening of the shell plating, deck plating, &c.
Freeboard—vertical distance from the upper watertight deck or top of bulwarks to waterline, when ship is loaded.
Galley—the "kitchen" of a ship
Gangway—a passageway or other means of boarding a ship.
Garboard Strake—the strake of shell plating next to the keel.
Gross Tonnage—a figure obtained by dividing the total volume of the ship, in cubic feet, by 100.
Gudgeon—fitting on which rudder swings. The gudgeons fit around the *pintles*, and form a part of the rudder post.
Gunwale—the side of a ship at the edge of the weather deck.
Hatch—an opening in a deck.
Hawse Pipe—a large fitting attached to the bow through which the anchor chain passes.
Hawser—a large rope.
Helm—the direction to which the tiller is put, or opposite to which the rudder is put. (When the rudder is to port the ship is said to carry starboard helm.)
Hogging—straining of the ship that tends to make the bow and stern lower than the middle.
Hull—the body of a ship, including shell plating, framing, decks, bulkheads, &c.
Inboard—inside the ship, toward the centre line.
Jackstaff—flag pole at bow of ship.
Keel—the fore and aft member, usually in the form of flat plates end to end, extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a ship on the centre line.
Keelson—an auxiliary keel or stringer, extending along and over, or parallel to the keel. The centre vertical keel.
Length Between Perpendiculars—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the after perpendicular.
Length Over All—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the aftermost point of the stern.
Lines—the plans of a ship that show its form. From the lines, drawn full size on the mould loft floor, are made templates of the various parts of the hull.
Longitudinal—a fore and aft vertical member running parallel, or nearly parallel, to the centre vertical keel through the double bottom.
Magazine—a compartment or room in which ammunition is stored.
Main Deck—the principal deck of the main hull, being the highest, and giving strength to the main hull.
Mast—a large long spar, placed nearly vertical on the centre line of a ship.
Midship—at the middle of the ship's length.
Mould—a light pattern of a part of a ship. Usually made of thin wood or paper. Also called a *template*.
Mooring—securing a ship in position by lines so she cannot move or swing.
Net Tonnage—a figure obtained by making deduction from the gross tonnage to allow for space not available for carrying cargo.
Orlop Deck—the lowest deck.
Outboard—away from the centre line, toward the side of a ship.
Overhang—portion of the hull over and unsupported by the water.
Panting—in and out movement of shell plating.
Pillar—vertical member or column giving support to a deck. Also called *stanchion*.
Pintle—fitting or pin on the rudder which turns in a gudgeon.
Platform—a partial deck.
Poop—the after, upper portion of the hull, usually containing the steering gear.
Port—the left hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward. Also an opening.
Porthole—a circular opening in the ship's side.
Propeller—a revolving device that drives the ship through the water, consisting of three or four blades, resembling in shape those of an electric fan.
Quadrant—a fitting on the rudder head to which the steering chains are attached.
Quarter—a side of the stern.
Quarter Deck—that portion of the weather deck nearest the stern.

SHIPBUILDING TERMS—*Continued.*

Rigging—ropes, wire ropes, lashings, &c., used to support masts, spars, booms, &c.
Rudder—a large, heavy fitting hinged to the rudder post. Used for steering the ship.
Rudder Stop—fitting to limit the swing of the rudder.
Samson Post—a heavy vertical post that supports cargo booms.
Scantlings—the dimensions of various parts of the ship.
Scupper—a drain from the edge of a deck discharging overboard.
Seam—fore and aft joint of shell plating.
Shaft—long. round, heavy forging connecting engine and propeller.
Sheer—fore and aft curvature of a deck.
Shell Plating—the plates forming the outer skin of the hull.
Shore—a large round wooden brace.
Spar Deck—upper deck.
Stability—tendency of a ship to remain upright.
Stanchion—a pillar or upright post, a pillar.
Starboard—the right-hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward. Opposite to port.
Stem—forging or casting forming extreme bow of ship, extending from keel to forecastle deck.
Stern Frame—large casting attached to after end of keel to form ship's stern. Includes rudder post, propeller post, and aperture for propeller.
Strake—a fore and aft course or row of shell or other plating.
Stringer—a fore and aft continuous member used to give longitudinal strength.
Tank Top—the inner bottom.
Tiller—arm attached to rudder head for operating rudder.
Transom—the aftermost transverse frame.
Transverse—athwartships, at right angles to the keel.
Transverse Frames—vertical athwartship members forming the ship's "ribs."
Trim—amount ship is off from an even keel.
Tumble Home—an inboard sloping of the ship's side above the level of greatest beam.
Upper Deck—the highest complete deck.
Vertical Keel—row of plating extending vertically along centre of flat plate keel. Sometimes called *centre keelson.*
Weather Deck—a deck with no overhead protection.
Winch—a small hoisting engine.
Yard—a horizontal, thwartship, spar fitted to a mast.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name	Registe'd Tonnage.	L'gth, Feet.	Br'th, Feet.
Leviathan	54,282	920	100
Imperator	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
George Washington	25,570	722	78
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
America	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Scythia	21,000	600	73
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Mount Vernon	19,503	706	72
Aeneas	19,500	500	60
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,168	616	68
President Grant	18,072	616	68
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Prince Frederick Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Republic	15,378	570	68
Von Steuben	14,908	037	66
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Saxonia	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Aeona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant' Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	69
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Campania	12,950	650	72

Name.	Registe'd Tonnage.	L'gth, Feet.	Br'th, Feet.
Aeolus	13,102	560	62
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	63
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,222	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d' Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII	12,000	540	62
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St. Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	526	57
Mercury	10,794	526	60
New York	10,798	517	63
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Koenigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Huron	10,695	523	60
Koenig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,269	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,631	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	57
Majestic	10,147	565	[illegible]
Amazon	10,100	513	
United States	10,091	515	
Hellig Olav	10,085	500	

WORLD'S MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The returns of Lloyds Register for June 30, 1920, which cover vessels of 100 gross tons or over show as below. The last item "Flag not recorded" including mainly certain former German ships the distribution of which among the Allies had not been finally determined.

Flag.	Steam and Motor.		Sail.		Total	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
British:						
United Kingdom	8,113	18,110,653	448	219,771	8,561	18,330,424
Australia and New Zealand	579	627,961	49	21,279	628	649,240
Canada—						
Coast	506	683,160	312	122,673	818	805,833
Lakes	76	170,500	.....	.....	76	170,500
India and Ceylon	127	174,508	42	11,815	169	186,323
Other Dominions	378	376,098	201	64,234	579	440,332
Total	9,779	20,142,880	1,052	439,772	10,831	20,582,652
American (United States):						
Sea	3,573	12,406,123	1,316	1,383,751	4,889	13,789,874
Northern Lakes	466	2,118,568	26	88,861	492	2,207,429
Philippine Islands	71	49,689	5	2,302	76	51,986
Total	4,110	14,574,375	1,347	1,474,914	5,457	16,049,289
Argentine	150	130,118	48	19,905	198	150,023
Belgian	208	410,423	5	4,689	213	415,112
Brazilian	348	475,224	52	22,636	400	497,860
Chilean	90	88,612	22	15,176	112	103,788
Chinese	102	142,834	.....	.....	102	142,834
Cuban	40	45,324	13	8,115	53	53,439
Danish	522	719,444	223	83,967	745	803,411
Dutch	922	1,773,392	65	20,004	987	1,793,396
Finnish	121	82,295	191	84,394	312	166,689
French	1,400	2,963,229	358	281,965	1,758	3,245,194
German	901	419,438	237	253,233	1,138	672,671
Greek	294	496,996	111	33,265	405	530,261
Italian	789	2,118,429	326	123,964	1,115	2,242,393
Japanese	1,940	2,995,878	.....	.....	1,940	2,995,878
Norwegian	1,596	1,979,560	181	239,828	1,777	2,219,388
Peruvian	27	66,138	42	22,824	69	88,962
Portuguese	143	235,698	106	39,967	249	275,665
Roumanian	38	74,117	1	432	39	74,549
Russian	524	509,564	89	24,983	613	534,547
Spanish	601	937,280	148	59,750	749	997,030
Swedish	1,072	996,423	225	76,502	1,297	1,072,925
Uruguayan	34	51,457	13	12,380	47	63,837
Other countries	265	200,344	138	36,101	403	236,445
Flag not recorded	497	1,275,216	89	30,611	586	1,305,827
Total	26,513	53,904,688	5,082	3,409,377	31,595	57,314,065

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911.

The following tabulation, made by Lloyd Register gives ship construction since 1911:

Year	United Kingdom.		Dominions.		Austria-Hungary		Denmark		France.		Germany.		Holland.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	772	1,803,844	62	19,662	16	37,836	18	18,689	79	125,472	154	255,532	113	93,050
1912	712	1,738,514	84	34,790	12	38,821	22	26,103	80	110,734	165	375,317	112	99,439
1913	688	1,932,153	91	48,339	17	61,757	31	40,932	89	176,095	162	465,226	95	104,296
1914	656	1,083,553	80	47,534	11	34,335	25	32,815	33	114,052	89	387,192	130	118,153
1915	327	650,919	31	22,014	....	.....	23	45,198	6	25,402	....	.....	120	113,075
1916	306	608,235	40	31,571	....	.....	28	35,277	9	42,752	....	.....	201	180,197
1917	286	1,162,896	105	94,471	....	.....	23	20,445	6	18,828	....	.....	146	148,779
1918	301	1,348,120	206	279,904	....	.....	13	26,150	3	13,715	....	.....	74	74,026
1919	612	1,620,442	263	358,728	....	.....	46	37,766	34	32,633	....	.....	100	137,086

Year.	Italy.		Japan.		Norway.		Sweden.		United States.		Other, incl. Germany		World total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons..
1911	14	17,401	109	44,359	71	35,435	11	9,427	142	171,569	38	17,864	1,599	2,650,140
1912	27	25,196	168	57,735	89	50,255	22	13,968	174	284,223	52	46,654	1,719	2,901,769
1913	38	50,356	152	64,664	74	50,637	25	18,524	205	276,448	83	43,455	1,750	3,332,882
1914	47	42,981	32	85,861	61	54,204	26	15,163	94	200,762	35	36,148	1,319	2,852,753
1915	30	22,132	26	49,408	59	62,070	27	20,319	84	177,460	10	13,641	743	1,201,638
1916	10	56,654	55	145,624	52	42,458	34	26,769	211	504,247	18	14,296	964	1,688,080
1917	11	38,906	104	350,141	44	46,103	34	26,760	326	997,919	27	32,538	1,112	2,937,786
1918	15	60,791	198	489,924	51	47,723	36	39,583	929	3,033,030	40	34,478	1,866	5,447,444
19	32	82,713	133	611,883	82	57,578	53	50,971	1,051	4,075,385	16	26,725	2,483	7,144,549

Returns not complete as to Germany in 1914.

Germany's ship construction in the war, according to the London Syren and Shipping, totalled 212 steamers, of 630,175 tons, from Jan. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1917. The production by years, was, tons in parenthesis: 1914—132 (407,365); 1915—48 (143,037); 1916—27 (55,700); 1917—5 (24,076).

MERCHANT VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S.

CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific.		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total	
WOOD.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
Sailing	86	49,075	16	17,582	1	19	....	.....	103	66,676
Steam	35	11,309	27	23,487	10	471	9	345	81	35,612
Gas	276	18,575	338	51,229	77	1,081	76	1,182	767	72,067
Unrigged	334	108,771	137	13,723	35	4,874	25	873	531	128,241
Total	731	187,730	518	106,021	123	6,445	110	2,400	1,482	302,596
STEEL.										
Sailing	3	3,383	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	3,383
Steam	60	299,998	18	119,381	47	153,614	6	1,937	131	574,930
Gas	10	7,636	10	3,526	1	2,124	5	121	26	13,407
Unrigged	4	1,744	2	1,814	9	1,970	2	1,399	17	6,927
Total	77	312,761	30	124,721	57	157,708	13	3,457	177	598,647
TOTALS.										
Sailing	89	52,458	16	17,582	1	19	....	.....	106	70,059
Steam	95	311,307	45	142,868	57	154,085	15	2,282	212	610,542
Gas	286	26,211	348	54,755	78	3,205	81	1,303	793	85,474
Unrigged	338	110,515	139	15,537	44	6,844	27	2,272	548	135,168
Grand total	808	500,491	548	230,742	180	164,153	123	5,857	1,659	901,243

CALENDAR YEAR 1918.

WOOD.										
Sailing	77	59,428	19	14,325	....	.....	....	.....	96	73,753
Steam	108	183,550	128	324,351	13	3,540	15	1,523	264	512,964
Gas	242	24,425	309	50,048	43	660	66	1,223	660	76,356
Unrigged	209	78,303	67	7,596	25	2,550	31	707	332	89,156
Total	636	345,706	523	396,320	81	6,750	112	3,453	1,352	752,229
STEEL.										
Sailing	4	4,092	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	4,092
Steam	132	601,698	155	871,561	177	389,853	2	335	466	1,863,477
Gas	3	550	....	.....	....	.....	4	52	7	602
Unrigged	2	1,340	1	325	2	553	....	.....	5	2,218
Total	141	607,680	156	871,886	179	390,406	6	387	482	1,870,359
TOTALS.										
Sailing	81	63,520	19	14,325	....	.....	....	.....	100	77,845
Steam	240	785,248	283	1,195,912	190	393,393	17	1,858	730	2,376,411
Gas	245	24,975	309	50,048	43	660	70	1,275	667	76,958
Unrigged	211	79,643	68	7,921	27	3,103	31	707	337	91,374
Grand total	777	953,386	679	1,268,206	260	397,156	118	3,840	1,834	2,622,588

Figures for 1917 do not include 44 vessels of 133,155 gross tons built for foreigners. Figures for 1918 do not include 48 wooden vessels of 98,693 gross tons built for foreigners. Included in 1918 steel-built ships are 3 of concrete.

CALENDAR YEAR 1919.

The Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, reports that during the calendar year 1919 private American shipyards built 2,338 merchant vessels of 4,213,891 gross tons, which have been officially numbered for American shipowners, and are in trade. American shipbuilders also built 25 vessels of 44,250 gross tons for foreign owners, making a total output of 2,363 vessels of 4,258,141 gross tons for the 12 months. During the calendar year 1918 the corresponding output was 1,834 vessels of 2,622,588 gross tons for American and 48 vessels of 98,693 gross tons for foreign owners, a total of 1,882 vessels of 2,721,281 gross tons.

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific.		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total.	
WOOD.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
Sailing	97	102,559	6	9,736	1	1,946	....	.....	104	114,241
Steam	119	178,607	85	221,952	34	9,732	15	1,886	253	412,177
Gas	381	27,245	294	27,584	66	1,151	83	1,506	824	57,486
Unrigged	136	52,028	68	6,852	8	785	29	498	241	60,163
Total	733	360,439	453	266,124	109	13,614	127	3,890	1,422	644,067
METAL.										
Sailing	4	6,653	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	6,653
Steam	394	1,848,230	197	1,174,743	212	508,574	5	1,507	808	3,533,054
Gas	12	4,877	....	.....	7	74	2	44	21	4,995
Unrigged	41	12,142	1	348	38	10,969	3	1,663	83	25,122
Total	451	1,871,902	198	1,175,091	257	519,617	10	3,214	916	3,569,82
TOTALS.										
Sailing	101	109,212	6	9,736	1	1,946	....	.....	108	120,[illegible]
Steam	513	2,026,837	282	1,396,695	246	518,306	20	3,393	1,061	3,945[illegible]
Gas	393	32,122	294	27,584	73	1,225	85	1,550	845	62[illegible]
Unrigged	177	64,170	69	7,200	46	11,754	32	2,161	324	8[illegible]
Grand total	1,184	2,232,341	651	1,441,215	366	533,231	137	7,104	2,338	4,2[illegible]

In 1919, the above figures include 22 vessels of reinforced concrete of 15,124 tons

According to Lloyd's Register, merchant ships building (June 30, 1920) were, in tonnage: in Kingdom, 3,578,000; elsewhere (including the United States), 4,142,000, as compared with 1,44[illegible] June 30, 1914. On the latter date, in the United Kingdom, tonnage under construction was [illegible]

SHIPBUILDING BY CLASSES, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the total shipping built in the United States (including a small tonnage built for foreign owners) and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, aggregated 2,241 vessels of 3,860,484 gross tons, compared with 2,158 vessels of 3,734,741 gross tons during the preceding fiscal year. The peak of production, under the vast shipbuilding appropriations by Congress to win the war, was reached in the Autumn of 1919 and the following winter, when, from September, 1919, to February, 1920, the output was at the rate of 4,250,000 gross tons a year. This great rate was maintained through the proceeds of Federal taxation and of the sales of Liberty Bonds applied by Congress to shipbuilding, involving a total expenditure for ships since June 30, 1917, of about $3,000,000,000, with an annual interest charge of about $150,000,000.

The recent reduction in Government construction and the increase in private construction, involving a gradual decrease in the total output, reflect the slow transition from war conditions to peace conditions and the beginning of the re-establishment of commercial and economic principles in shipbuilding. The output of vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation during each month of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was as follows:

Months.	Seagoing.						Nonseagoing.		Grand Total.	
	Steel.		Wood.		Total.					
1919.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
July	72	330,094	33	55,779	105	385,873	*o*140	11,755	245	397,628
August	*b*86	400,528	25	36,131	111	436,659	127	18,679	238	455,338
September	*c*75	331,934	31	32,225	106	364,159	*d*96	14,699	202	378,858
October	77	316,187	24	28,944	101	345,131	109	12,388	210	357,519
November	71	313,843	12	25,581	83	339,424	*e*60	7,627	143	347,051
December	*f*54	267,433	12	19,746	66	287,179	83	6,885	149	294,064
Total	435	1,960,019	137	198,406	572	2,158,425	615	72,033	1,187	2,230,458
1920.										
January	45	231,221	15	17,597	60	248,818	55	4,862	115	253,680
February	58	230,967	16	21,031	74	251,998	66	15,233	140	267,231
March	*g*62	259,552	9	10,602	71	270,154	*h*99	9,555	170	279,709
April	47	225,395	7	11,311	54	236,706	110	14,736	164	251,442
May	30	151,780	17	19,104	47	170,884	137	14,261	184	185,145
June	*i*45	231,686	9	19,813	54	251,499	144	15,577	198	267,076
Total	287	1,330,601	73	99,458	360	1,430,059	611	74,224	971	1,504,283
Grand total	722	3,290,620	210	297,864	932	3,588,484	1,226	146,257	2,158	3,734,741

a Includes 3 concrete vessels of 909 gross tons. *b* Includes 1 concrete vessel of 2,795 gross tons. *c* Includes 1 concrete vessel of 2,564 gross tons. *d* Includes 8 concrete vessels of 2,400 gross tone. *e* Includes 2 concrete vessels of 588 gross tons. *f* Includes 1 concrete vessel of 2,795 gross tons. *g* Includes 2 concrete vessels of 13,652 gross tons. *h* Includes 4 concrete vessels of 1,224 gross tons. *i* Includes 2 concrete vessles of 12,972 gross tons.

The following statement shows the output by twelvemonth periods up to June, 1920, beginning with the month of the armistice, November, 1918:

Months	Seagoing.						Grand Total, Including Nonseagoing.	
	Steel.		Wood.		Total.			
1918	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
November	437	1,771,560	331	657,487	768	2,429,047	1,814	2,560,503
December	460	1,861,321	361	735,705	821	2,597,026	1,882	2,721,281
1919								
January	490	1,982,372	392	810,194	882	2,792,566	1,957	2,920,832
February	520	2,094,236	404	850,415	924	2,944,651	2,008	3,074,661
March	538	2,178,939	436	916,037	974	3,094,976	2,056	3,225,521
April	582	2,364,479	451	947,117	1,033	3,311,596	2,092	3,438,076
May	626	2,588,249	458	965,643	1,084	3,523,892	2,157	3,639,020
June	656	2,725,196	481	1,021,020	1,137	3,746,216	2,241	3,860,484
July	691	2,908,309	476	1,004,072	1,167	3,912,381	2,293	4,028,181
August	728	3,117,735	462	948,206	1,190	4,065,941	2,354	4,187,670
September	757	3,271,904	439	856.753	1,196	4,128,667	2,386	4,258,058
October	777	3,359,888	410	768,542	1,187	4,128,430	2,395	4,258,045
November	788	3,446,438	367	672,377	1,155	4,118,815	2,367	4,247,436
December	802	3,538,193	333	593,294	1,135	4 131 487	2,363	4,258,141
1920								
January	805	3,594,615	311	529,934	1,116	4,124,549	2,346	4,247,475
February	816	3,619,476	301	492.870	1,117	4.112,346	2,351	4,243,276
March	831	3,679,285	266	417,074	1,097	4,096,359	2,335	4,224,980
April	803	3,588,503	243	376,288	1,046	3,964,791	2,298	4,100,817
May	749	3,388,915	240	360,413	989	3,749.328	2,232	3,890.554
June	722	3,290,620	210	297,864	932	3,588,484	2,158	3,734,741

NATIONALITY OF SAILORS ON AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.

Nationality.	1913.	1920.	Nationality	1913.	1920.
Americans (born)	63,040	137,016	Austrians	2,980	664
Americans (naturalized)	32,780	31,777	French	615	948
British	24,031	36,609	Spanish	20,511	29,784
Chinese	65	1,625	Italians	4,813	3,463
Japanese	193	1,276	Portuguese	4,384	6,031
Filipinos	258	1,646	Others	12,434	41 974
Indians	9,185	1,568	Unknown	68	.....
Norwegians	8,679	11,585			
[illegible]	6,995	11,905	Total	198,024	334,140
[illegible]	2,510	6,827	Per cent. American	48.4	50.5
[illegible]	4,483	9,442			

SHIPBUILDING BY SECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1919-1920.

Ships built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, during the year ending June 30, 1920, totalled 2,135, or 3,695,234 gross tons, not including 23 vessels, of 39,507 gross tons, built for foreign owners, making a grand total of 2,158 vessels, of 3,734,741 gross tons. The details of this construction are as follows:

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific.		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total.	
WOOD.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
Sailing	92	89,038	19	37,816	2	3,997	....	.....	113	130,851
Steam	74	40,106	34	83,410	40	10,779	19	2,029	167	136,324
Gas	366	19,953	307	29,739	57	960	81	1,418	811	52,070
Unrigged	155	66,528	51	5,962	6	235	16	744	228	73,469
Total	687	215,625	411	156,927	105	15,971	116	4,191	1,319	392,714
METAL.										
Sailing	2	4,183	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	4,183
Steam	*405	1,869,460	†175	1,037,289	150	352,465	5	1,755	739	3,260,969
Gas	13	14,471	2	1,419	3	75	7	154	25	16,119
Unrigged	‡30	11,483	1	165	¶11	3,357	8	6,244	50	21,249
Total	454	1,899,597	178	1,038,873	164	355,897	20	8,153	816	3,302,520
TOTALS.										
Sailing	94	93 221	19	37,816	2	3,997	....	.....	115	135,034
Steam	483	1,909,566	209	1,120,699	190	363,244	24	3,784	906	3,397,293
Gas	379	34,424	309	31,158	60	1,035	88	1,572	836	68,189
Unrigged	185	78,011	52	6,127	17	3,592	24	6,988	278	94,718
Grand total	1,141	2,115,222	589	1,195,800	269	371,868	136	12,344	2,135	3,695,234

* Includes 5 vessels of 21,806 gross tons built of reinforced concrete. † Includes 2 vessels of 12,972 gross tons built of reinforced concrete. ‡ Includes 6 vessels of 1,764 gross tons built of reinforced concrete ¶ Includes 11 vessels of 3,357 gross tons built of reinforced concrete.

There were 6 metal vessels of 20,809 gross tons and 17 wooden vessels of 18,698 gross tons, a total of 23 vessels of 39,507 gross tons, built in the United States for foreign owners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The corresponding details of ships built in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, are as follows:

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific.		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total.	
WOOD.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
Sailing	75	66,128	9	9,342	....	.....	....	.....	84	75,470
Steam	171	322,427	178	470,123	12	673	13	1,284	374	794,507
Gas	292	27,272	302	30,996	53	859	66	1,200	713	50,327
Unrigged	168	62,411	68	8,707	13	1,274	24	230	273	72,622
Total	706	478,238	557	509,168	78	2,806	103	2,714	1,444	992,926
METAL.										
Sailing	4	3,208	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	3,208
Steam	255	1,174,575	180	1,038,175	222	510,774	4	815	*661	2,724,339
Gas	7	2,180	....	.....	5	54	4	48	†16	2,282
Unrigged	22	6,452	2	673	32	9,172	1	320	‡57	16,617
Total	288	1,186,415	182	1,038,848	259	520,000	9	1,183	738	2,746,446
TOTALS.										
Sailing	79	69,336	9	9,342	....	.....	....	.....	88	78,678
Steam	426	1,497,002	358	1,508,298	234	511,447	17	2,099	1,035	3,518,846
Gas	299	29,452	302	20,996	58	913	70	1,248	729	52,609
Unrigged	190	68,863	70	9,380	45	10,446	25	550	330	89,239
Grand total	994	1,664,653	739	1,548,016	337	522,806	112	3,897	2,182	3,739,372

* Includes 1 vessel of 2,481 gross tons built of concrete. † Includes 1 vessel of 11 gross tons built of concrete. ‡ Includes 6 vessels of 1,917 gross tons built of concrete.

OCEAN PASSENGER SHIPS.

Ocean passenger ships, Jan. 1, 1920, numbered 566, of 5,076,392 gross tons, as follows:

NATIONALITY.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	NATIONALITY.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	NATIONALITY.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.
British	291	2,778,547	Spanish	13	83,188	Peruvian	1	4,403
United States	73	625,776	Russian	9	51,312	Grecian	1	4,390
French	58	468,954	Danish	5	47,299	Chinese	1	4,284
Italian	37	264,826	Brazilian	4	34,071	Norwegian	2	23,644
Dutch	27	228,343	Belgian	4	32,847			
Japanese	27	213,143	Swedish	1	12,522	Total	566	5,076,392
German	11	193,072	Portuguese	1	5,771			

Of the ocean passenger ships, 20 were of a speed of 20 knots or over an hour; 10 were 19 to 20 knots; 35 were 18 to 19 knots; 61 were 17 to 18 knots; 91 were 16 to 17 knots; 125 were 15 to 16 knots; 224 were 14 to 15 knots.

In the table above, the ocean passenger ships credited to Germany were those not divided by the treaty among the Allies. Those so divided are credited in the table to the nations that received them.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S. BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Year. (Fiscal).	On New England Coast.		On Entire Seaboard.		On [illegible] ar[illegible]	[illegible]ries.	On Great Lakes.		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*		[illegible]ns.	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
1898	127	23,944	742	112,879	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	54,084	952	180,458
1899	144	68,761	937	196,120	21	[illegible]	122	80,366	1,273	300,038
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	[illegible]	125	130,611	1,447	393,790
1901	201	82,971	1,094	291,516	311	[illegible]	75	169,085	1,580	483,[illegible]
1902	225	75,851	1,197	290,122	161	[illegible]	3	168,873	1,491	4[illegible]
1903	203	66,973	1,038	288,196	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	136,844	1,311	4[illegible]
1904	170	51,417	878	208,288	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	159,433	1,184	3[illegible]
1905	192	119,377	823	230,716	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	93,123	1,102	330,316
1906	146	32,311	850	146,883	167	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	265,271	1,22[illegible]	418,745
1907	106	44,428	815	219,753	165	7,28[illegible]	[illegible]	4,291	1,157	471,332
1908	151	70,903	1,034	266,937	207	6,114	[illegible]	[illegible],165	1,457	614,216
1909	130	27,237	866	131,748	207	5,940	[illegible]	402	1,247	238,090
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	[illegible]	[illegible]1	1,361	342,068
1911	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	202	6,393	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1,422	291,162
1912	95	23,052	1,076	136,485	205	5,286	224	[illegible]	[illegible]	232,669
1913	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1914	79	21,934	887	251,683	133	8,018	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1915	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	[illegible]4,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	[illegible]	[illegible]
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,437	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	[illegible]
1919	146	177,758	1,529	2,815,733	107	3,716	317	507,172	1,953	3,326,62[illegible]
1920	131	208,023	1,615	3,475,872	185	10,300	267	394,467	2,067	3,880,639

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S., BY KINDS (FISCAL YEARS).
(Includes wood, iron and steel).

Year.	Sailing Ves.		Steam Vessels.		Gas Vessels.		Canal Boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*
1894	477	37,827	293	83,720	...	.....	14	1,522	54	8,126	838	131,195
1895	397	34,900	248	69,754	...	.....	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896	369	65,236	286	138,028	...	.....	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,096
1897	338	64,308	288	106,153	...	.....	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,232
1898	359	34,416	394	105,838	...	.....	20	12,386	179	37,818	952	180,458
1899	420	98,073	439	151,058	...	.....	13	11,411	401	49,496	1,273	300,038
1900	504	116,460	422	202,528	...	.....	38	4,492	483	40,310	1,447	393,790
1901	526	126,165	596	273,591	...	.....	79	9,078	469	74,655	1,580	483,489
1902	581	97,698	579	308,178	...	.....	44	4,539	287	58,416	1,491	468,831
1903	470	89,979	551	271,781	...	.....	19	2,215	271	72,177	1,311	436,152
1904	330	64,908	613	255,744	...	.....	25	2,753	216	55,137	1,184	378,542
1905	310	79,418	560	197,702	...	.....	30	3,248	202	49,948	1,102	330,316
1906	229	35,209	650	315,707	...	.....	83	8,832	259	58,997	1,221	418,745
1907	147	24,907	674	365,405	...	.....	62	6,577	274	74,443	1,157	471,332
1908	134	31,981	923	481,624	...	.....	46	4,970	354	95,641	1,457	614,216
1909	141	28,959	821	148,208	...	.....	21	2,292	264	58,640	1,247	238,090
1910	127	19,358	936	257,993	...	.....	50	5,720	248	58,997	1,361	342,068
1911	82	10,092	969	227,231	...	.....	51	5,862	320	47,977	1,422	291,162
1912	95	21,221	1,051	153,493	...	.....	27	2,978	332	54,977	1,505	232,669
1913	72	28,610	1,004	243,408	...	.....	39	4,641	360	69,496	1,475	346,155
1914	51	13,749	778	221,225	...	.....	25	2,558	297	75,718	1,151	316,250
1915	51	8,021	140	141,864	611	13,126	40	4,457	315	57,654	1,157	225,122
1916	34	14,765	129	237,836	495	12,289	21	2,551	258	57,972	937	325,413
1917	64	43,185	192	461,320	609	51,923	26	3,423	406	104,628	1,297	664,47[illegible]
1918	115	83,629	309	1,000,318	620	90,678	32	4,101	452	122,142	1,528	1,300,86[illegible]
1919	84	79,254	891	3,107,064	633	50,027	15	2,731	330	87,565	1,953	3,326,621
1920	115	132,184	965	3,602,769	713	57,254	2	259	272	88,173	2,067	3,880,639

Steam data included gas, before 1915.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S. (IRON AND STEEL ONLY), FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Gas Vessels.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
1896	6	15,800	47	82,311	.....	.....	7	3,487	60	101,598
1897	10	31,424	48	83,140	.....	.....	13	11,521	71	126,085
1898	2	6,724	52	48,560	.....	.....	10	7,041	64	62,325
1899	5	16,152	83	112,781	.....	.....	4	2,823	92	131,756
1900	11	29,168	81	167,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	197,125
1901	12	21,746	102	236,159	.....	.....	7	4,825	121	262,730
1902	3	8,406	102	270,932	.....	.....	2	1,024	107	280,362
1903	4	12,184	100	240,107	.....	.....	4	5,928	108	258,219
1904	4	15,290	88	222,307	.....	.....	6	3,483	98	241,080
1905	5	3,225	68	170,304	.....	.....	16	9,111	89	182,640
1906	4	3,077	100	289,094	.....	.....	11	5,199	115	297,370
1907	4	5,655	108	333,516	.....	.....	17	9,384	129	348,555
1908	.....	.....	132	442,625	.....	.....	17	7,392	149	450,017
1909	9	7,985	67	123,142	.....	.....	13	5,796	89	136,923
1910	6	3,699	94	234,988	.....	.....	19	11,937	119	250,624
1911	1	1,290	112	195,964	.....	.....	13	4,719	126	201,973
1912	5	6,097	80	129,181	.....	.....	18	10,603	103	145,881
1913	6	15,000	104	205,685	.....	.....	21	12,987	131	233,672
1914	.....	.....	101	195,611	.....	.....	21	9,320	122	205,131
1915	.....	.....	54	127,597	9	1,427	8	1,858	71	130,882
1916	.....	.....	69	232,524	9	2,473	17	3,775	95	238,772
1917	4	4,884	114	431,304	21	25,388	14	5,939	153	467,515
1918	3	4,735	229	962,547	8	4,746	15	8,173	255	980,201
1919	3	2,285	616	2,540,075	12	1,633	54	15,686	685	2,559,679
1920	2	4,183	741	3,279,852	25	9,219	39	15,795	807	3,309,049

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, BY KINDS.

(Data by the Commissioner of Navigation.)

The term "gross ton" expresses in units of 100 cubic feet the entire cubical capacity of the vessel, including spaces occupied by the crew, engines, boilers, and coal bunkers.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Sailing and Unrigged.		Steam Vessels.		Gas Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.
1891	17,683	2,668,495	6,216	2,016,264	.....	.....	23,899	4,684,759
'92	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	.....	.....	24,383	4,764,921
.....	17,931	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,272	.....	.....	24,512	4,825,071
'94	17,060	2,494,599	6,526	2,189,430	.....	.....	23,586	4,684,029
1895	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,801	.....	.....	23,240	4,635,960
1896	16,313	2,396,672	6,595	2,307,208	.....	.....	22,908	4,703,880
1897	16,034	2,410,462	6,599	2,358,558	.....	.....	22,633	4,769,020
1898	15,993	2,377,815	6,712	2,371,923	.....	.....	22,705	4,749,738
1899	15,891	2,388,227	6,837	2,476,011	.....	.....	22,728	4,864,238
1900	16,280	2,507,042	7,053	2,657,797	.....	.....	23,333	5,164,839
1901	16,643	2,603,265	7,414	2,920,953	.....	.....	24,057	5,524,218
1902	16,546	2,621,028	7,727	3,176,874	.....	.....	24,273	5,797,902
1903	16,371	2,679,257	8,054	3,408,088	.....	.....	24,425	6,087,345
1904	16,095	2,696,117	8,463	3,595,418	.....	.....	24,558	6,291,535
1905	15,784	2,715,049	8,897	3,741,494	.....	.....	24,681	6,456,543
1906	15,506	2,699,682	9,500	3,975,287	.....	.....	25,006	6,674,969
1907	14,861	2,659,426	10,050	4,279,368	.....	.....	24,911	6,938,794
1908	14,499	2,654,271	10,926	4,711,174	.....	.....	25,425	7,365,445
1909	14,047	2,639,531	11,641	4,749,224	.....	.....	25,688	7,388,755
1910	13,288	2,607,721	12,452	4,900,361	.....	.....	25,740	7,508,082
1911	12,684	2,564,721	13,307	5,074,069	.....	.....	25,991	7,638,790
1912	12,263	2,534,325	14,265	5,179,858	.....	.....	26,528	7,714,183
1913	11,998	2,550,977	15,084	5,335,574	.....	.....	27,072	7,886,551
1914	11,452	2,501,162	15,491	5,427,526	.....	.....	26,943	7,928,688
1915	10,753	2,445,619	6,952	5,781,416	8,996	162,394	26,701	8,389,429
1916	10,383	2,399,586	6,824	5,895,095	9,237	174,968	26,444	8,469,649
1917	10,155	2,437,676	6,736	6,196,535	9,506	236,826	26,397	8,871,037
1918	10,053	2,453,204	6,767	7,137,513	9,891	333,801	26,711	9,924,518
1919	9,862	2,491,673	7,397	10,057,400	10,254	358,227	27,513	12,907,300
1920	9,369	2,500,575	8,103	13,466,400	10,711	357,049	28,183	16,324,024

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

Year. (Fisc'l)	Atlantic & Gulf.	Pacific.	North. Lakes.	West. Rivers.	Total.	Year. (Fisc'l)	Atlantic & Gulf.	Pacific.	North. Lakes.	West. Rivers	Total.
	G. Tons.	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*		*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*	*G. Tons.*
1901	2,854,639	713,831	1,706,294	249,454	5,524,218	1911	3,570,138	973,605	2,943,523	151,524	7,638,790
1902	2,985,056	774,211	1,816,511	222,124	5,797,902	1912	3,633,466	984,813	2,919,924	145,980	7,714,183
1903	3,157,373	812,179	1,902,698	215,095	6,087,345	1913	3,751,128	1,049,296	2,939,786	146,551	7,886,551
1904	3,252,366	806,577	2,019,208	213,384	6,291,535	1914	3,803,354	1,100,976	2,882,922	141,436	7,928,688
1905	3,398,367	821,710	2,062,147	174,319	6,456,543	1915	4,309,996	1,122,620	2,818,009	138,804	8,389,429
1906	3,432,545	840,035	2,234,432	167,957	6,674,969	1916	4,443,024	1,131,058	2,760,815	134,752	8,469,649
1907	3,440,697	886,840	2,439,741	171,516	6,938,794	1917	4,749,739	1,209,533	2,779,087	132,678	8,871,037
1908	3,506,551	962,214	2,729,169	167,411	7,365,445	1918	5,356,976	1,646,697	2,797,503	123,342	9,924,518
1909	3,509,134	934,477	2,782,481	162,663	7,388,755	1919	6,945,260	2,816,481	3,023,762	121,797	12,907,300
1910	3,522,673	936,591	2,895,102	153,716	7,508,082	1920	9,738,819	3,326,285	3,138,690	120,230	16,324,024

Atl. and Gulf Coast figs. inc. P. Rico, since 1901, and Virgin Isles, 1920. Paci. figs. inc. Hawaii since 1900.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE—HOW EMPLOYED.

Year (Fiscal.)	Foreign Trade.		Coastwise Trade.		Whale Fisheries.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.		Total.
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total	
	Gr. Tons.	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*	*Gr. Tons.*
1895	247,387	822,347	1,960,756	3,728,714	4,658	15,839	.....	69,060	4,635,960
1896	260,224	829,833	2,042,326	3,790,296	4,658	15,121	.....	68,630	4,703,880
1897	253,816	792,870	2,100,084	3,896,826	4,658	12,714	.....	66,610	4,769,020
1898	290,241	726,213	2,077,859	3,959,702	3,823	11,496	.....	62,327	4,749,738
1899	355,913	837,229	2,115,981	3,965,313	4,117	11,017	.....	50,679	4,864,238
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,889	.....	51,629	5,164,839
1901	426,259	879,595	2,491,231	4,582,645	3,463	9,534	.....	52,444	5,524,218
1902	455,017	873,235	2,718,049	4,858,714	3,808	9,320	.....	56,633	5,797,902
1903	523,602	879,264	2,880,678	5,141,037	3,808	9,512	.....	57,532	6,087,345
1904	549,938	888,628	3,041,262	5,335,164	4,218	10,140	.....	57,603	6,291,535
1905	596,644	943,750	3,140,314	5,441,688	4,536	10,763	.....	60,342	6,456,543
1906	586,749	928,466	3,384,002	5,674,044	4,536	11,020	.....	61,439	6,674,969
1907	598,155	861,466	3,664,210	6,010,601	3,970	9,680	13,033	57,047	6,938,794
1908	595,147	930,413	4,099,045	6,371,862	3,590	9,655	13,392	53,515	7,365,445
1909	575,226	878,523	4,157,557	6,451,042	3,300	8,982	13,141	50,208	7,388,755
1910	553,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	12,488	47,291	7,508,082
1911	582,186	863,495	4,505,567	6,720,313	3,644	9,176	13,369	45,806	7,638,790
1912	616,053	923,225	4,543,276	6,737,046	3,653	8,876	16,876	45,036	7,714,183
1913	667,896	1,019,155	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	17,573	41,762	7,886,551
1914	720,609	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	8,260	26,700	7,928,688
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	15,397	31,502	8,389,429
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	10,731	33,384	8,469,649
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5,623	16,619	32,055	8,871,037
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	22,196	38,338	9,924,518
1919	5,992,028	6,665,376	4,395,701	6,201,426	2,177	4,350	25,721	36,148	12,907,300
1920	9,193,001	9,924,694	4,596,470	6,357,706	1,921	3,901	32,057	37,723	16,324,024

Figures for steam include gas since 1897. Cod and mackerel figures did not express steam separately before 1907.

VESSELS ENTERED AT U. S. SEAPORTS FROM CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal.)	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.	United Kingdom.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1895	531,828	481,120	1,453,500	484,284	507,845	127,358	5,161,231
1896	579,320	435,777	1,567,497	511,935	485,979	199,604	5,302,373
1897	661,755	489,793	1,667,106	509,373	527,711	243,572	6,525,070
1898	708,848	614,490	1,815,167	623,242	651,046	279,857	7,881,17[illegible]
1899	800,537	627,255	1,984,763	743,245	802,084	233,223	7,624,2[illegible]
1900	783,375	642,654	2,334,042	778,380	868,657	443,420	7,615,52[illegible]
1901	742,607	653,176	2,203,375	871,834	794,944	343,329	7,911,955
1902	880,867	620,282	2,209,588	814,175	801,834	56,715	7,103,158
1903	1,045,485	505,465	2,206,065	894,930	828,878	407,940	7,517,047
1904	949,054	464,201	2,086,459	946,699	778,624	436,418	7,385,136
1905	858,383	487,814	2,139,331	1,092,716	732,050	483,293	6,671,069
1906	961,338	614,494	2,480,092	1,382,689	845,091	496,636	7,781,217
1907	1,013,356	593,824	2,872,069	1,245,065	942,695	556,936	7,695,519
1908	910,085	731,333	2,595,893	1,425,880	911,951	562,194	7,815,350
1909	906,585	797,766	2,715,939	1,494,165	959,659	629,682	7,507,769
1910	909,739	748,345	2,887,602	1,481,839	989,543	727,139	6,735,739
1911	904,728	953,294	2,892,103	1,307,549	1,056,481	693,687	6,862,932
1912	984,377	1,065,450	2,886,732	1,100,122	1,155,192	745,016	6,983,155
1913	1,024,086	1,240,780	3,308,794	1,308,487	1,324,431	762,033	7,910,036
1914	951,193	1,226,154	3,589,120	1,326,026	1,321,014	691,160	7,697,386
1915	158,428	1,506,701	572,519	2,128,469	1,504,738	767,099	8,920,151
1916	.....	2,600,675	9,043	3,151,684	1,268,875	1,125,577	8,755,933
1917	.....	2,711,222	828	2,298,397	1,084,867	1,134,367	8,889,369
1918	.....	1,746,504	.....	1,613,235	441,815	712,468	7,585,014
1919	361,994	1,892,833	77,986	1,603,090	898,849	446,337	8,253,215
1920	1,201,085	2,455,084	573,788	2,310,855	1,774,483	792,388	8,573,499

VESSELS CLEARED FROM U. S. SEAPORTS TO CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal)	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.	United Kingdom.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1894	521,761	927,737	1,513,010	347,304	590,805	200,857	6,222,875
1895	464,389	813,110	1,504,062	383,525	476,537	174,396	6,139,570
1896	534,755	749,120	1,670,748	353,258	825,052	161,407	5,930,292
1897	666,127	864,767	2,079,382	426,772	1,061,546	159,655	7,163,057
1898	875,040	1,437,762	2,517,670	455,635	1,211,445	134,599	7,699,934
1899	831,583	929,080	2,460,952	486,789	1,455,756	143,914	7,304,929
1900	832,434	1,011,322	2,706,337	538,957	1,303,168	212,350	7,047,998
1901	796,083	1,058,468	2,521,748	589,113	1,280,044	219,056	8,034,448
1902	926,012	977,606	2,397,632	703,016	1,136,150	232,046	7,286,604
1903	1,005,628	944,079	2,579,030	780,609	1,214,546	265,364	7,194,464
1904	902,797	872,248	2,517,361	755,131	1,049,105	257,439	7,036,536
1905	792,162	877,547	2,585,795	1,007,923	1,002,084	259,490	5,939,024
1906	918,311	1,096,762	2,853,750	1,279,349	1,297,688	260,406	7,187,402
1907	935,314	1,239,114	3,102,519	1,327,009	1,208,000	301,957	7,301,040
1908	938,581	1,213,792	3,318,889	1,464,587	1,273,351	316 899	7,426,007
1909	957,967	1,328,842	3,143,898	1,586,357	1,294,345	322,140	7,076,231
1910	935,294	1,233,987	3,042,738	1,749,996	1,284,441	259,325	6,498,344
1911	939,698	1,264,688	3,073,205	1,639,683	1,297,108	289,016	7,385,826
1912	1,014,460	1,371,708	3,521,582	1,489,359	1,411,444	323,763	6,953,824
1913	1,173,367	1,628,388	3,832,474	1,537,016	1,851,027	392,713	7,377,419
1914	1,131,734	1,763,808	3,902,073	1,893,915	1,760,676	422,571	7,593,402
1915	161,356	2,826,116	428,188	2,693,815	1,675,298	447,928	8,152,340
1916	.....	3,636,707	.....	3,579,713	1,366,143	558,641	8,304,707
1917	.....	3,847,685	828	2,338,641	1,291,529	552,551	8,639,716
1918	.....	2,662,905	.....	1,697,510	487,621	310,201	8,442,787
1919	558,618	2,737,523	9,734	1,560,725	1,102,762	292,666	8,321,666
1920	1,444,474	3,348,194	589,088	2,985,402	1,898,505	496,232	7,104,372

COASTWISE AND ORIENTAL TONNAGE ENTERED AT UNITED STATES PORTS—NET TONS.

Year (Fiscal).	Pr. Edw. Islands.	British Columbia.	C. Amer. States.	Mexico.	British W. Indies.	Cuba.	Argentina.	Brazil.
1914	1,532,798	3,124,036	2,092,512	2,815,399	1,041,583	3,165,943	1,028,467	1,312,963
1915	1,405,430	3,065,879	1,636,968	1,896,240	902,632	2,853,241	649,771	615,682
1916	1,305,227	3,370,562	1,758,915	2,195,591	627,383	3,220,430	581,009	619,858
1917	1,177,181	3,300,020	1,602,151	2,597,711	509,714	3,406,387	562,696	566,611
1918	995,417	3,228,069	1,412,819	2,835,702	290,751	3,290,797	528,479	521,405
1919	.....	2,787,666	1,104,024	3,972,976	317,028	3,220,950	406,231	469,300
1920	.....	2,893,628	1,233,183	5,820,328	477,886	4,129,754	906,131	440,506

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year (Fiscal).	Colombia.		British India.		China, Including Hongkong.		Japan.		British Australasia.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared
1914	183,495	272,089	373,708	120,832	497,857	438,460	778,586	598,415	354,695	594,348
1915	203,729	224,917	264,009	134,785	525,330	387,717	687,395	415,141	366,161	516,666
1916	259,629	183,516	259,771	169,321	413,197	460,004	635,943	391,548	469,862	656,941
1917	299,601	121,160	298,783	187,375	443,068	396,811	611,838	601,280	303,011	542,639
918	284,393	131,833	378,319	128,553	484,414	292,518	736,315	833,269	366,951	474,202
19	183,453	206,046	239,592	142,606	279,891	405,018	673,119	969,174	295,664	395,647
20	189,989	302,605	367,906	259,257	686,234	717,897	867,199	1,417,991	240,711	402,676

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS—TOTALS.

Year (Fiscal).	Entered. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. American.	Entered. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. Foreign.	Entered. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. Total.	Cleared. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. American.	Cleared. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. Foreign.	Cleared. All Ports, Sailing and Steam. Total.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1893	4,358,086	15,223,130	19,581,816	4,403,362	15,357,384	19,760,746
1894	4,654,679	13,334,984	19,989,663	4,739,918	15,531,772	20,271,690
1895	4,472,830	14,822,085	19,294,915	4,504,227	15,246,319	19,750,546
1896	5,196,320	15,792,864	20,989,184	5,329,599	16,084,986	21,414,585
1897	5,525,328	18,234,922	23,760,250	5,618,142	18,091,053	23,709,195
1898	5,240,046	20,339,353	25,579,399	5,111,447	20,636,785	25,748,232
1899	5,340,660	20,770,156	26,110,816	5,471,752	20,794,224	26,265,976
1900	6,135,652	22,027,353	28,163,005	6,208,918	22,072,223	28,281,141
1901	6,381,305	23,386,716	29,768,021	6,417,347	23,402,546	29,819,893
1902	6,961,200	23,693,232	30,654,432	6,821,555	23,622,527	30,444,082
1903	6,906,582	24,187,081	31,093,663	6,975,227	24,340,941	31,316,168
1904	6,679,173	23,273,237	29,952,410	6,641,374	23,374,201	30,015,575
1905	7,080,624	23,902,593	30,983,217	7,203,008	23,954,533	31,157,541
1906	7,612,690	26,542,755	34,155,445	7,580,533	26,203,921	33,784,454
1907	8,115,656	28,506,600	36,622,256	8,092,557	27,897,500	35,990,057
1908	8,473,227	30,065,968	38,539,195	8,435,207	29,846,489	38,281,696
1909	8,771,464	30,286,674	39,058,138	8,491,725	29,704,756	38,196,481
1910	8,888,459	31,347,347	40,235,806	8,808,603	30,897,255	39,705,858
1911	9,692,770	32,982,219	42,674,989	9,753,463	32,683,684	42,437,147
1912	11,257,098	34,900,973	46,158,071	11,703,467	34,713,445	46,416,912
1913	13,072,567	37,566,606	50,639,173	13,945,801	37,206,158	51,151,959
1914	13,730,075	39,658,502	53,388,577	13,740,628	39,442,781	53,183,409
1915	13,275,454	33,435,012	46,710,466	13,418,282	33,466,806	46,885,088
1916	17,927,674	33,622,223	51,549,897	17,902,068	34,520,940	52,423,008
1917	18,724,710	31,747,466	50,472,176	19,145,754	32,931,316	52,077,070
1918	19,283,530	26,172,507	45,456,037	19,206,233	26,807,749	46,013,982
1919	19,694,012	25,259,605	44,953,617	21,326,734	26,595,996	47,922,730
1920	26,242,330	26,178,328	52,420,658	28,997,549	27,074,832	56,072,381

The "net ton" equals 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity, exclusive of cabins, machinery, etc.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

THE United States Shipping Board maintains free navigation schools at the following ports: San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Portland, and Rockland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston Mass.; Jersey City, N. J.; New York, and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Seattle, Wash.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTERING SCHOOLS.

Deck Officers.

(1) Two years' service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (2) A graduate of the seamanship class of a State nautical schoolship who shall have made two ocean or coastwise cruises during his period of training; or (3) Three years' service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise sail vessels of 100 gross tons or over. Service on such sail vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this paragraph; or (4) One year's service as master or pilot of lake, bay, sound or river steam vessels of 150 gross tons or over, together with six months' service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (5) Twenty-four months' service as a licensed first-class pilot of steam vessels of 2,500 gross tons or over on the Great Lakes and other lakes, bays, or sounds; or (6) Three years' service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam or sail vessels of less than 100 gross tons, together with one year's service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels, or (7) Three years' service in the deck department of lake, bay, or sound steam vessels, together with one year's service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (8) Three years' service in the deck department of steam vessels of 100 gross tons or over engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries. (9) Any person who has attained the age of nineteen years and who has graduated from a regular established high school or college, may, upon the recommendation of the master or masters under whom he has served be examined for third mate of ocean or coastwise steamers after having served not less than fifteen months in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steamers of 200 gross tons or over. (10) Any person who has completed the intensive training course prescribed by the United States Navy, and who has been commissioned as ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, may, upon the recommendation of the master or masters or naval officer or officers under whom he has served, be examined for third mate of ocean or coastwise steamers, after having actually served not less than four months at sea, after being commissioned as officer of the watch or as extra watch officer in company with the officer in charge of the bridge.

Engineer Officers.

(1) Three years' service as fireman on ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (2) Two years' service as oiler or watertender, or combined service of two years in these positions, on ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (3) One year's service as second assistant engineer on Great Lakes and all other lake, bay, or sound steam vessels; or (4) One year's service as chief or assistant Engineer of river steam vessels together with six months' service in the engine department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; or (5) A graduate from the engineering class of a nautical schoolship, the term of such engineering class to be based upon a period of two years; or (6) A journeyman machinist who has been engaged in the construction of repair of marine steam engines for two years, together with one year's service in the engine department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels. (7) Two years' service as a locomotive or stationary engineer, together with one year's service in the engine department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels, or (8) A graduate in mechanical engineering from a duly recognized school of technology, together with one year's service in the engine department of an ocean or coastwise steam vessel. (9) A graduate of the intensive training course prescribed by the United States Navy and who has been commissioned as ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, may, upon the recommendation of the engineer officer or officers under whom he has served, be examined for third assistant engineer of ocean or coastwise steamers after having actually served at sea, after being commissioned, not less than twelve months as junior engineer officer. (10) Engineers of lake, bay and sound steamers who have actually performed the duties of engineer for a period of three year shall be entitled to examination for engineer of ocean steamers.

CASUALTIES TO AMERICAN VESSELS AT SEA AND ON COASTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Cas'lties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage.	Vessels Totally Lost.	Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	212	96	116	45,039	113,338	6,932,325	858,830	911	3,515	529
1899	220	110	110	59,074	133,597	3,267,745	911,645	1,642	4,456	281
1900	191	68	123	38,497	117,546	1,889,280	552,890	2,218	3,125	125
1901	202	60	142	24,866	230,823	1,587,100	498,450	2,857	4,383	172
1902	182	75	107	40,421	117,955	1,925,710	752,650	1,681	2,743	191
1903	154	56	98	29,119	117,145	1,604,960	486,240	771	2,468	160
1904	166	60	106	26,127	203,135	1,411,230	357,170	2,332	3,128	176
1905	161	58	103	23,840	191,441	1,488,410	605,515	2,045	3,636	148
1906	153	48	105	32,317	185,014	1,598,440	548,185	1,237	3,537	259
1907	222	84	138	71,344	227,238	5,093,760	1,125,740	1,738	4,286	174
1908	142	48	94	32,743	215,555	1,851,980	467,380	3,635	4,119	135
1909	177	48	129	23,966	249,221	1,513,495	963,380	1,787	4,279	115
1910	126	47	79	19,329	158,471	1,322,980	406,745	972	2,617	124
1911	151	38	113	24,273	233,243	2,405,915	512,435	2,655	4,700	66
1912	177	52	125	22,275	213,235	1,274,855	381,420	1,113	3,566	75
1913	134	47	87	27,184	236,135	1,584,810	439,665	4,839	4,793	76
1914	157	56	101	39,224	210,097	2,014,350	406,305	2,086	4,559	87
1915	161	55	106	73,549	263,970	3,281,115	2,224,590	1,879	4,660	123
1916	184	63	121	52,707	279,608	4,902,335	1,858,065	1,686	4,894	278
1917	235	105	130	133,814	235,107	24,899,700	10,682,660	589	6,417	350
1918	171	107	64	157,174	135,706	43,374,110	18,268,545	1,916	4,387	176
1919	193	105	88	80,449	204,984	20,150,765	7,608,570	532	3,753	191

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

DISASTERS ON U. S. COASTS, ON RIVERS AND LAKES, AT SEA, AND ON FOREIGN COASTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Cas'lties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage.	Vessels Totally Lost.	Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	1,257	406	851	130,087	646,978	11,091,260	1,771,860	13,503	15,754	765
1899	1,632	559	1,073	186,823	784,147	9,830,070	2,782,535	13,183	19,331	755
1900	1,274	360	914	112,781	818,693	8,182,985	3,417,900	11,436	16,638	418
1901	1,313	371	942	104,570	939,106	7,094,345	2,147,675	15,710	17,635	452
1902	1,359	405	954	144,118	877,687	8,823,920	2,309,335	14,477	16,463	531
1903	1,204	332	872	110,311	801,390	7,011,775	1,722,210	13,216	15,790	376
1904	1,182	357	825	126,132	879,870	7,628,855	1,634,615	14,966	15,607	1,457
1905	1,209	323	886	118,936	1,028,740	8,187,500	2,263,795	14,513	17,377	267
1906	1,326	350	976	153,080	1,255,825	10,089,610	2,245,305	13,053	19,097	499
1907	1,670	447	1,223	185,642	1,786,933	13,709,915	3,062,110	16,027	23,147	624
1908	1,341	344	997	127,684	1,584,206	9,555,825	2,152,155	17,502	21,289	374
1909	1,415	282	1,133	122,150	1,699,940	9,491,635	3,330,825	23,143	23,596	403
1910	1,493	365	1,128	135,305	2,000,997	11,058,840	2,565,580	15,464	22,640	403
1911	1,227	294	933	101,365	1,475,688	9,565,995	1,694,630	22,484	21,668	262
1912	1,447	328	1,119	113,920	1,546,391	8,213,375	1,941,010	15,972	24,310	195
1913	1,265	274	991	91,188	1,663,623	8,338,935	1,549,285	21,101	23,077	283
1914	1,210	293	917	173,069	1,518,930	11,437,330	2,509,405	14,533	22,199	421
1915	1,088	289	799	151,968	1,276,125	10,199,560	4,013,083	12,857	20,220	277
1916	1,140	317	823	135,233	1,714,434	12,671,040	3,668,995	14,080	20,653	1,364
1917	1,072	324	748	197,119	1,523,307	33,708,710	12,479,600	8,233	21,418	490
1918	976	380	596	248,520	1,090,956	57,728,110	22,557,940	6,011	16,207	398
1919	738	303	435	163,168	1,016,590	38,139,080	12,698,145	5,722	14,289	452

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

TONNAGE EXPLAINED.

(By the U. S. Shipping Board.)

Deadweight Tonnage expresses the number of tons of 2,240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores, and bunker fuel. It is the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces "light" and the number of tons it displaces when submerged to the "load water line." Deadweight tonnage is used interchangeably with deadweight carrying capacity. A vessel's capacity for weight cargo is less than its total deadweight tonnage.

Cargo Tonnage is either "weight" or "measurement." The weight ton in the United States and in British countries is the English long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system a weight ton is 2,204.6 pounds. A "measurement" ton is usually 40 cubic feet, but in some instances a larger number of cubic feet is taken for a ton. Most ocean package freight is taken at weight or measurement (W|M), ship's option.

Gross Tonnage applies to vessels, not to cargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents, in cubic feet, of the vessel's closed-in spaces. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet. The register of a vessel states both gross and net tonnage.

Net Tonnage is a vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions of space occupied by accommodations for crew, by machinery for navigation, by the engine room and fuel. A vessel's net tonnage expresses the space available for the accommodation of passengers and the stowage of cargo. A ton of cargo, in most instances, occupies less than 100 cubic feet: hence the vessel's cargo tonnage may exceed its net tonnage, and, indeed, the tonnage of cargo carried is usually greater than the gross tonnage.

Displacement of a vessel is the weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel, or cargo. Displacement "loaded" is the weight of the vessel, plus cargo, fuel, and stores.

For a modern freight steamer the following relative tonnage figures would ordinarily be approximately true: net tonnage, 4,000; gross tonnage, 6,000; deadweight carrying capacity, 10,000; displacement loaded, about 13,350.

SHIPPING TONNAGE PORT OF NEW YORK.

VESSELS ENTERED.

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1899	479	208,234	256	618 102	707	446,530	2,808	6,434,611	4,250	7,737,477
1900	352	163,697	393	979,009	720	428 266	2,768	6,605,789	4,233	8,176,761
1901	367	158,590	384	930,791	557	377,633	2,881	7,212,259	4,189	8,679,273
1902	412	160,690	395	999,128	559	323,405	2,761	7,499,544	4,127	8,982,767
1903	253	103,216	414	1,125,828	591	346,332	2,594	7,477,720	3,852	9,053,096
1904	182	70,805	381	1,123,827	609	297 824	2,597	7,743,068	3,769	9,235,524
1905	246	93,470	405	1,150,707	607	298,684	2,616	8,087,992	3,874	9,630,853
1906	246	121,673	403	1,220,023	620	278,773	2,810	8,856,524	4,079	10,476,993
1907	178	76,825	376	1,214,633	549	239,394	3,126	9,852,493	4,229	11,383,345
1908	197	99,110	390	1,265,501	488	243,825	3,132	10,546,344	4,207	12,154,780
1909	188	115,116	440	1,334,499	415	267,609	3,077	10,811,499	4,120	12,528,723
1910	201	102,304	430	1,305,541	447	237,646	3,088	11,397,327	4,166	13,042,818
1911	115	64,087	446	1,371,319	411	243,410	3,141	11,750,134	4,113	13,428,950
1912	131	78,085	386	1,302,865	351	269,469	3,143	12,023,346	4,011	13,673,765
1913	192	120,992	438	1,488,507	342	234,305	3,251	12,620,357	4,223	14,464,161
1914	200	128,377	414	1,420,756	293	255,810	3,568	13,962,604	4,475	15,767,547
1915	193	124,281	690	2,170,720	306	236,558	3,257	10,047,758	4,446	12,579,317
1916	267	216,624	986	2,859,864	332	238,607	3,603	10,096,258	5,188	13,461,353
1917	282	272,844	1,084	3,088,300	313	288,816	3,281	9,262,733	4,960	12,912,693
1918	228	209,283	1,113	2,974,498	307	287,205	3,534	7,472,103	4,182	10,943,089
1919	209	205,937	1,420	3,610,864	182	164,978	2,650	8,507,996	4,461	12,489,775
1920	181	175,914	2,436	6,903,475	181	163,823	2,216	7,806,532	5,014	15,049,744

VESSELS CLEARED.

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1899	326	169,318	291	685,971	777	470,405	2,660	6,170,585	4,054	7,496,279
1900	295	174,468	387	983,616	773	453,776	2,563	6,231,669	4,018	7,843,529
1901	272	143,184	374	920,560	606	378,023	2,571	6,676,660	3,823	8,118,427
1902	193	101,094	402	1,025,309	580	361,598	2,491	6,927,290	3,666	8,415,291
1903	148	83,377	435	1,200,323	631	390,535	2,466	7,172,837	3,680	8,847,072
1904	68	46,947	412	1,172,661	535	304,218	2,288	7,176,764	3,303	8,700,590
1905	96	62,673	435	1,187,299	510	305,282	2,338	7,756,273	3,439	9,311,527
1906	142	85,746	494	1,224,344	581	287,887	2,543	8,315,983	3,690	9,913,960
1907	107	73,975	399	1,235,335	538	236,286	2,720	8,927,005	3,764	10,472,601
1908	69	43,844	424	1,379,517	473	232,325	2,912	10,284,278	3,878	11,939,964
1909	96	83,240	465	1,411,775	379	268,769	2,763	10,102,629	3,703	11,866,413
1910	87	56,356	476	1,457,499	412	250,894	2,771	10,777,154	3,746	12,541,903
1911	71	46,550	489	1,537,018	345	252,252	2,948	11,531,073	3,853	13,366,893
1912	78	65,246	445	1,523,136	326	278,766	2,947	11,681,990	3,796	13,549,138
1913	86	76,599	472	1,633,335	242	232,350	3,066	12,428,335	3,866	14,370,619
1914	210	130,005	462	1,586,173	360	275,693	3,240	13,429,523	4,272	15,421,394
1915	244	148,890	713	2,235,357	372	246,156	2,994	9,531,971	4,283	12,162,374
1916	355	228,799	1,009	2,996,625	439	348,878	3,589	10,344,655	5,392	13,918,957
1917	351	267,116	1,120	3,248,687	386	328,517	3,176	9,343,093	5,033	13,187,413
1918	224	188,271	1,027	2,846,397	306	257,067	2,300	7,292,982	3,857	10,584,713
1919	292	248,691	1,386	3,799,922	234	207,782	2,601	8,683,188	4,513	12,939,587
1920	158	150,529	2,008	6,003,983	187	165,834	2,235	7,955,109	4,588	14,275,455

Above data cover entire port district, including Newark and Perth Amboy.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES VIA OTHER PORTS.

Including vessels that reached and left the United States via other domestic ports, the total entrances in year ended June 30, 1920, were: Steam, 4,963 (15,367,775 tons); sail, 405 (369,277 tons). Cleared: 4,792 vessels, including steam and sail of 15 189,182 tons net.

NEW YORK HARBOR TRAFFIC.

(From a Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)

Inquiry is frequently made at the Chamber regarding marine shipping in and about New York Harbor. The latest estimates upon water shipments for New York ne for the calendar year 1916. The figures for the Hudson River Channel from Ellis Island to the Northe city limits, place the freight handled at 68,377,558 short tons, which had a value of $7,339,340,857. The total number of passengers carried in this channel are estimated at 84,470,659. The number of American vessels engaged in this trade, both register and unregistered, equalled 5,866. Of this number 4,655 vessels were canal boats, lighters, barges, etc.

Divisions.	Short tons	Value.	Divisions.	Short tons	Value.
Port Chester Harbor	208,897	$18,159,717	Bronx River	767,938	1,801,999
Mamaroneck Harbor	36,007	1,496,100	East River and Hell Gate—		
Echo Bay Harbor	87,628	3,881,395	Battery to Throgs Neck	70,128,715	3,878,101,893
East Chester Creek	151,073	1,020,971	Harlem River	13,789,723	1,286,970,462
Westchester Creek	150,369	499,369	Hudson River Channel	68,377,558	7,339,340,857

The direct water front of Greater New York extends a distance of more than 3,000,000 linear feet, or approximately 578.4 miles, of which 43.2 miles is in Manhattan; 79.8 in the Bronx; 201.5 in Brooklyn; 196.8 in Queens; and 57.1 in Richmond. The port water front on the New Jersey side extends 192.97 miles—grand total, 771.33 miles.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, 1914-1919.

	Gold and Silver.			Merchandise.			
	Imports.	Exports, Domestic.	Exports, Foreign.	Imports.	Exports, Domestic.	Exports, Foreign.	Duties Collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914: July	1,225,096	35,488,754	482,938	84,561,785	58,209,624	908,739	15,914,373
August	2,239,148	3,476,937	795,343	63,804,412	32,846,502	712,922	12,803,286
September	1,759,351	5,467,668	200,100	76,418,541	60,490,197	1,405,409	12 143,693
October	2,363,900	3,386,745	553,765	77,133,765	86,080,971	2,118,173	11,622,464
November	3,733,462	2,918,050	403,717	73,777,970	82,721,578	4,041,039	12,426,478
December	2,552,678	4,556,223	396,925	66,021,283	94,862,862	3,531,763	10,977,253
Total 6 mos.	13,873,635	55,294,377	2,832,788	441,737,756	415,211,734	13,718,045	75,886,947
1915: January	2,478,767	4,990,506	20,360	70,992,107	100,876,132	3,149,133	12,028,862
February	2,941,089	3,857,142	31,885	71,010,866	109,493,897	3,709,685	10,888,461
March	4,644,012	3,275,197	323,831	99,472,231	126,904,524	2,941,219	13,782,944
April	4,425,148	2,902,044	1,479,286	92,252,029	135,125,523	4,285,119	10,784,886
May	13,403,935	4,107,191	1,359,611	76,331,381	132,613,076	3,010,523	11,258,471
June	3,068,815	4,302,333	1,497,195	87,890,671	142,502,655	2,386,201	11,916,618
Total 6 mos.	32,959,756	23,434,413	4,712,168	488,955,285	747,515,807	19,481,880	70,659,642
Total 12 mos.	46,833,391	78,728,786	7,544,956	930,693,041	1,162,727,641	32,199,925	146,546,589
1915: July	7,069,412	4,457,283	301,736	75,782,664	154,683,261	2,491,540	11,092,546
August	5,000,358	2,474,810	1,382,855	76,267,145	141,138,078	2,140,167	10,342,205
September	10,573,746	4,254,281	667,886	85,442,765	163,247,861	3,190,386	10,985,234
October	30,340,119	6,986,831	397,683	77,121,468	173,709,938	4,907,917	12,098,761
November	52,006,634	4,802,920	758,112	88,844,321	188,036,458	4,955,897	13,674,808
December	38,101,159	7,287,561	1,302,477	94,783,630	159,350,410	4,820,365	11,882,936
Total 6 mos.	153,091,428	30,263,696	4,810,749	498,241,993	980,166,006	22,506,272	70,486,490
1916: January	13,774,474	7,992,682	2,357,466	100,033,450	171,711,968	2,250,185	11,626,380
February	5,689,463	8,453,993	5,954,188	103,079,653	214,257,833	3,342,217	14,005,556
March	3,987,507	5,344,296	2,638,728	116,193,961	229,613,110	2,275,293	14,948,475
April	5,560,130	6,321,501	4,489,644	115,751,379	184,295,970	1,929,495	12,393,283
May	2,838,402	7,789,555	3,213,358	115,086,444	252,052,252	1,712,945	13,370,203
June	4,621,803	9,250,230	1,717,974	143,086,388	240,194,838	3,253,662	13,267,110
Total 6 mos.	36,471,779	45,052,257	20,371,358	693,231,275	1,272,125,971	14,763,797	80,111,007
Total 12 mos.	189,563,207	75,315,953	25,182,187	1,191,473,268	2,252,291,977	37,270,069	150,597,497
1916: July	19,402,560	11,960,405	341,153	95,614,439	241,763,285	2,442,571	11,274,230
August	2,835,484	9,874,053	91,519	107,921,047	270,307,652	2,269,911	12,310,453
September	18,373,580	6,955,039	360,586	80,486,311	363,811,754	3,013,786	11,418,041
October	3,237,005	6,455,490	250,850	89,356,395	235,976,859	2,495,116	13,360,669
November	2,114,814	16,344,541	317,530	87,639,487	232,296,175	1,612,557	12,748,771
December	3,047,120	22,781,718	2,128,578	102,935,533	226,656,240	1,517,301	12,166,340
Total 6 mos.	49,040,563	74,380,226	3,490,216	563,953,312	1,470,811,965	13,251,242	73,278,513
1917: January	3,929,003	14,172,270	530,915	128,344,239	302,136,327	1,967,437	13,410,653
February	2,172,697	16,246,045	3,016,334	97,834,888	222,352,069	1,104,014	10,780,829
March	2,057,866	13,055,004	639,849	147,901,883	259,635,457	1,037,031	13,341,322
April	1,478,467	5,369,818	743,476	126,801,160	262,610,658	1,223,821	14,017,701
May	3,343,875	19,657,574	290,394	118,850,759	244,143,330	1,818,168	18,783,967
June	1,881,245	15,356,027	336,811	154,901,984	274,148,778	2,769,299	10,256,449
Total 6 mos.	14,863,153	83,857,638	5,557,779	774,634,913	1,565,126,619	9,919,770	80,590,921
Total 12 mos.	63,903,716	158,237,864	9,047,995	1,338,588,225	3,035,938,584	23,171,012	153,869,434
1917: July	1,718,327	20,369,614	50,132	95,692,666	208,869,197	1,312,706	11,190,793
August	2,979,739	13,866,381	15,305	119,531,660	177,491,421	1,122,948	10,584,750
September	1,906,567	12,065,674	466,837	99,805,185	240,843,778	1,288,302	9,469,365
October	2,111,761	8,743,045	19,218	91,319,486	218,377,029	1,531,683	9,548,029
November	2,767,919	5,001,489	105,067	89,530,607	268,566,568	1,562,221	8,753,213
December	1,818,781	1,950,480	347,906	91,511,471	205,919,146	3,548,216	7,142,266
Total 6 mos.	13,303,094	61,996,692	1,004,465	587,391,076	1,320,067,139	10,336,076	56,683,416
1918: January	2,479,794	2,523,192	223,525	88,164,970	244,560,323	3,643,401	7,488,551
February	2,438,454	5,083,360	273,242	94,303,999	167,136,944	1,576,238	8,194,345
March	1,234,774	2,806,401	788,706	98,360,412	247,802,058	3,523,010	9,870,197
April	1,244,607	3,905,699	261,933	121,564,991	185,810,427	5,909,012	10,525,970
May	1,977,648	4,971,759	241,403	149,434,134	214,873,278	4,146,470	12,162,731
June	1,649,563	4,599,552	1,200,248	112,622,429	201,932,015	3,481,984	10,665,910
Total 6 mos.	11,024,740	23,889,972	2,989,057	674,546,935	1,262,115,145	22,180,115	58,907,674
Total 12 mos.	24,327,834	85,886,664	3,993,562	1,261,938,010	2,582,182,284	32,516,191	115,596,090
1918: July	2,430,867	6,837,471	401,242	96,101,747	234,386,123	3,345,544	9,215,232
August	3,105,007	2,892,760	362,115	122,452,147	205,686,073	3,422,222	8,539,023
September	2,571,989	3,268,119	254,076	115,731,618	193,844,251	3,880,803	8,138,131
October	2,007,396	6,013,886	1,725,927	105,821,699	178,231,835	4,245,354	8,122,205
November	2,269,784	909,624	825,288	98,787,677	226,996,567	4,467,484	7,390,250
December	2,707,824	13,565,104	1,000,895	91,969,882	215,180,440	7,897,389	6,342,529
Total 6 mos.	15,092,867	33,486,964	4,569,453	630,864,770	1,254,325,289	27,158,796	48,097,370
1919: January	3,609,103	8,242,803	573,529	85,880,208	257,984,785	6,559,749	8,026,386
February	3,096,729	7,574,684	346,536	110,759,849	304,322,626	7,053,551	9,856,348
March	3,028,885	5,271,486	1,019,456	130,844,316	304,787,424	8,136,751	10,600,100
April	2,815,028	7,912,903	1,679,530	145,065,157	300,922,523	30,472,392	12,881,215
May	3,156,775	6,901,473	794,174	178,233,477	272,792,119	7,612,408	12,318,060
June	1,242,957	63,594,611	218,494	152,314,929	413,800,248	15,360,351	13,964,222
Total 6 mos.	16,940,477	99,497,960	4,631,719	803,097,936	1,854,609,725	75,175,202	67,646,331
Total 12 mos.	32,042,344	132,984,924	9,201,172	1,433,962,706	3,058,935,014	102,343,998	115,743,701
Grand total	356,670,492	531,154 191	54,969,792	6,156,655,250	12,092,075,500	227,501,195	682,353,311

COMMERCE OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF N. Y. SINCE 1860.

Year (dec.)	Gold and Silver. Imports.	Gold and Silver. Exports—domestic.	Gold and Silver. Exports—foreign.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Exports—domestic.	Merchandise. Exports—foreign.	Merchandise. Duties collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	2,382,855	50,338,957	7,758,729	231,310,086	70,292,018	9,755,960	37,731,913
1861	34,176,188	19,112,779	4,903,477	188,790,086	118,267,177	8,408,018	28,141,559
1862	11,689,687	24,726,183	4,237,670	130,525,949	127,651,778	6,164,414	34,529 146
1863	1,731,530	46,014,880	6,406,060	175,522,885	175,903,098	10,963,293	48,636,649
1864	2,099,057	55,610,517	3,562,187	227,407,442	156,626,705	9,173,453	72,406,636
1865	1,890,431	37,733,355	1,764,495	152,248,978	181,646,518	20,862,523	55,292,514
1866	.....	.....	.....	302,505,719	264,510,247	7,453,845	132,589,159
1867	.....	36,917,429	.....	277,469,510	170,465,028	11,235,211	119,901,520
1868	5,789,631	69,868,588	6,441,298	236,791,028	166,182,651	8,574,975	107,854,915
1869	13,057,674	26,615,429	10,574,463	282,060,008	158,768,835	7,167,373	119,920,692
1870	12,941,193	22,880,333	10,816,822	281,048,813	187,092,158	9,522,588	127,970,548
1871	9,154,001	72,232,410	10,675,087	348,755,769	213,298,365	9,412,124	140,125,530
1872	2,353,317	52,190,940	4,873,301	416,162,512	218,222,734	10,287,917	146,981,398
1873	7,611,934	55,016,415	7,556,348	418,709,493	258,113,548	11,415,751	125,582,198
1874	18,401,242	46,433,364	3,925,830	376,730,380	293,926,705	10,707,633	110,481,879
1875	11,500,687	75,723,329	6,547,415	357,136,893	253,478,584	8,954,649	108,227,467
1876	8,246,000	41,589,908	4,132,736	303,466,910	253,115,991	9,735,585	101,263,075
1877	31,770,581	26,847,747	9,174,196	298,261,378	274,120,814	8,096,565	91,056,962
1878	20,382,090	11,766,270	3,556,673	292,797,559	327,226,478	9,267,199	90,878,353
1879	11,766,309	11,020,727	4,335,900	302,349,053	327,796,819	8,073,476	96,833,029
1880	83,658,245	2,935,062	5,138,574	459,937,153	385,596,602	7,053,488	130,431,008
1881	100,302,913	8,646,882	2,907,182	435,450,905	393,658,208	13,522,816	138,300,312
1882	28,215,006	38,395,605	3,761,188	493,060,891	332,102,136	12,401,639	151,529,894
1883	12,695,200	15,263,319	7,049,832	496,005,276	347,308,334	14,117,027	146,581,223
1884	21,735,725	43,039,148	11,690,789	465,119,630	320,016,246	9,867,021	138,866,903
1885	25,957,687	15,220,998	8,031,562	380,077,748	334,718,227	9,796,534	125,313,677
1886	15,209,857	41,915,728	11,741,087	419,338,932	304,496,611	9,832,800	132,635,369
1887	41,238,214	12,515,123	5,648,541	456,698,631	306,842,375	9,504,844	146,158,589
1888	39,841,653	49,56	5,852	470,426,774	301,486,784	9,140,712	144,426,620
1889	7,279,618	71,68	5,395	472,153,507	310,928,151	8,910,404	144,360,120
1890	11,070,503	41,64	6,121	516,426,693	340,268,765	8,783,026	151,845,132
1891	15,402,705	95,91	6,277	537,786,007	337,806,277	8,722,570	145,378,355
1892	39,708,007	93,20	4,967	536,538,112	404,935,770	9,017,013	117,787,839
1893	12,305,641	119,493,996	12,610,457	548,558,593	339,040,667	8,355,050	134,454,353
1894	68,039,604	93,451,985	14,884,446	415,795,991	359,192,983	9,953,382	85,576,111
1895	30,243,384	82,908,886	12,225,380	477,741,128	317,906,816	7,673,246	[illegible]
1896	30,972,139	147,045,289	7,139,055	499,932,792	344,355,492	9,919,449	106,666,185
1897	76,345,231	85,013,883	2,568,513	480,603,580	382,610,975	9,068,932	118,365,076
1898	94,116,902	48,811,422	6,230,248	402,281,050	437,426,637	8,089,157	100,424,617
1899	52,480,759	69,463,439	12,865,848	465,559,650	449,801,525	9,642,692	134,071,173
1900	24,765,253	85,498,014	2,450,539	537,237,282	607,930,476	10,903,995	150,153,068
1901	27,351,777	102,389,646	1,553,325	527,259,906	516,929,035	12,663,943	159,330,669
1902	14,136,005	79,195,540	1,405,212	559,930,849	479,193,385	11,168,310	163,606,071
1903	15,233,351	69,456,488	3,025,638	618,705,662	492,874,449	12,955,245	178,852,021
1904	29,948,116	108,398,066	1,929,788	600,171,033	493,705,709	13,102,304	168,677,030
1905	15,537,694	105,227,432	6,791,302	679,629,256	511,067,199	13,658,806	170,570,029
1906	60,288,409	52,268,485	6,744,325	734,350,823	595,410,061	11,750,253	192,985,952
1907	61,221,577	62,460,287	7,781,311	853,696,952	616,270,674	11,679,183	217,127,610
1908	117,746,796	99,738,210	6,267,399	688,215,938	688,410,827	12,652,086	184,235,337
1909	20,685,652	112,108,673	2,623,340	779,308,944	595,670,688	11,568,793	195,008,723
1910	16,785,552	116,635,626	5,607,565	935,990,968	634,288,230	17,698,126	214,686,318
1911	35,529,111	50,622,443	4,580,442	881,592,689	756,473,974	16,078,475	200,818,317
1912	32,396,676	81,328,034	8,229,400	975,744,320	802,476,214	15,469,589	194,752,639
1913	48,909,622	120,107,142	4,966,898	1,048,320,629	900,622,431	17,313,557	198,471,127
1914	37,914,458	133,209,708	3,324,967	1,040,380,526	845,342,530	19,203,808	.....
1915	46,833,391	78,728,786	7,544,956	930,693,041	1,162,727,641	32,199,925	146,546,589
1916	179,563,207	75,415,943	25,182,107	1,191,473,268	2,272,291,977	37,270,069	150,597,503
1917	58,873,716	158,237,884	9,047,995	1,338,588,225	3,035,838,584	23,171,012	153,869,441
1918	24,327,934	85,886,664	3,993,522	1,251,842,010	2,582,182,184	32,546,191	115,696,095
1919	32,488,950	73,989,865	10,182,926	1,394,270,206	2,925,715,466	102,523,998	115,743,708
1920	95,440,254	212,680,268	2,727,135	2,904,844,143	3,293,304,084	100,744,758	227,102,417

UNITED STATES IMPORT AND EXPORT TOTALS, BY YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1800.....	162,224,548	1870.....	828,730,176	1887.....	1,408,502,979	1904.....	2,451,914,642
1810.....	152,157,970	1871.....	963,043,862	1888.....	1,419,911,621	1905.....	2,636,074,737
1820.....	144,141,669	1872.....	1,070,772,663	1889.....	1,487,533,027	1906.....	2,970,426,946
1830.....	134,391,691	1873.....	1,164,616,132	1890.....	1,647,139,093	1907.....	3,315,272,503
1840.....	221,927,638	1874.....	1,153,689,382	1891.....	1,729,397,006	1908.....	3,055,115,138
1850.....	316,885,252	1875.....	1,046,448,147	1892.....	1,857,680,610	1909.....	2,974,931,328
1855.....	476,718,211	1876.....	1,001,125,861	1893.....	1,714,066,116	1910.....	3,301,932,150
1860.....	687,192,176	1877.....	1,053,798,346	1894.....	1,547,135,194	1911.....	3,576,546,304
1861.....	506,864,375	1878.....	1,131,917,298	1895.....	1,539,508,130	1912.....	3,857,587,343
1862.....	380,027,178	1879.....	1,156,217,216	1896.....	1,662,331,612	1913.....	4,278,892,383
1863.....	447,300,262	1880.....	1,503,593,404	1897.....	1,815,723,968	1914.....	4,258,504,805
1864.....	475,285,291	1881.....	1,545,041,974	1898.....	1,847,531,984	1915.....	4,442,759,085
1865.....	404,774,883	1882.....	1,475,181,831	1899.....	1,924,171,791	1916.....	6,531,366,390
1866.....	783,671,588	1883.....	1,547,020,316	1900.....	2,244,424,266	1917.....	8,949,403,579
1867.....	690,267,237	1884.....	1,408,211,302	1901.....	2,310,937,156	1918.....	7,865,366,774
1868.....	639,389,339	1885.....	1,319,717,084	1902.....	2,285,040,348	1919.....	10,328,002,754
1869.....	703,424,076	1886.....	1,314,960,966	1903.....	2,445,860,916	1920.....	13,349,661,401

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
(By Chief Customs Districts.)

Fiscal Year.	Massachusetts.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Maryland.		New Orleans.		San Francisco.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	47,484,060	14,126,429	281,048,813	196,614,746	14,483,211	16,927,610	19,512,468	14,510,733	14,377,471	107,586,952	15,982,549	13,991,781
1871	53,613,754	13,424,627	348,755,769	222,710,489	17,728,006	17,793,283	24,672,871	15,094,678	18,421,796	94,021,579	15,978,295	13,033,228
1872	70,275,066	22,644,383	416,162,512	228,510,651	20,383,832	20,988,649	28,834,566	18,445,333	18,433,285	89,956,585	27,222,270	10,190,074
1873	67,969,345	29,156,229	418,709,493	269,529,299	25,393,061	24,210,989	29,251,444	19,413,524	19,867,501	104,550,834	32,679,791	25,002,231
1874	52,059,729	30,601,635	376,732,380	304,634,338	26,446,037	33,087,837	29,283,894	27,664,977	14,424,248	93,275,841	26,736,461	25,084,760
1875	51,908,587	30,842,697	357,136,893	262,433,225	24,094,323	28,456,609	27,787,451	27,537,922	12,320,822	71,571,372	24,677,243	24,070,157
1876	37,222,890	37,247,136	303,466,910	262,851,576	22,471,367	40,281,794	22,305,346	31,383,570	11,216,572	84,167,667	28,435,128	23,290,941
1877	42,218,338	44,075,196	298,261,378	282,217,379	19,673,874	45,954,316	22,322,544	39,209,258	9,326,606	70,372,204	29,646,823	29,790,593
1878	40,268,023	47,968,470	292,797,559	336,493,677	19,333,496	44,552,844	16,899,855	45,631,070	10,921,412	85,590,033	26,575,610	21,791,359
1879	40,448,791	49,193,664	302,349,053	335,870,295	24,377,271	47,078,702	14,017,604	57,566,941	6,902,021	63,907,613	29,111,744	31,359,302
1880	68,503,136	59,238,341	459,937,153	392,560,090	35,944,500	49,649,693	19,945,989	76,253,566	10,611,353	90,442,019	35,221,751	32,358,929
1881	61,960,103	73,433,677	435,450,905	407,181,024	32,583,106	44,229,705	16,189,816	72,471,693	12,213,920	103,743,986	37,943,695	35,096,856
1882	69,594,057	62,471,426	493,060,891	344,503,775	34,136,579	38,131,258	14,938,258	39,428,236	12,133,291	70,958,731	41,001,636	53,476,356
1883	72,552,075	62,356,749	496,005,276	361,425,361	33,738,556	38,147,744	14,599,179	55,003,351	9,596,762	95,107,314	45,702,530	44,959,420
1884	65,865,551	63,497,829	465,119,630	329,883,267	33,657,216	36,492,568	11,423,665	43,079,294	10,784,561	81,868,229	35,857,698	37,050,598
1885	53,445,929	62,000,103	380,077,748	344,514,761	29,919,019	38,723,261	11,849,696	45,052,904	8,688,552	79,147,574	35,040,350	38,115,624
1886	58,430,707	54,099,068	419,338,932	314,329,411	36,561,313	33,753,317	11,696,944	35,847,788	8,115,171	82,560,196	37,142,117	30,228,424
1887	61,018,330	59,001,505	456,698,631	316,347,219	39,952,349	35,426,856	12,535,920	51,607,149	9,652,135	79,519,909	40,707,708	32,711,043
1888	63,897,778	56,457,384	470,426,774	310,627,496	41,772,121	28,845,861	11,741,585	46,236,727	11,617,749	81,257,490	46,692,905	27,684,891
1889	66,731,023	66,833,595	472,153,507	319,838,555	48,528,602	29,774,911	15,223,844	50,611,662	14,492,480	83,828,976	48,425,760	37,673,376
1890	62,876,666	71,201,944	516,426,693	349,051,791	53,936,315	37,410,683	13,140,203	73,983,693	14,658,163	108,126,891	48,751,223	36,876,091
1891	71,212,614	77,020,081	537,786,007	346,528,847	59,427,890	33,674,355	20,555,687	64,412,247	20,267,060	109,106,687	60,943,299	40,168,771
1892	71,780,489	87,175,636	536,638,112	413,952,783	60,006,791	58,541,457	13,418,523	98,850,197	18,909,553	131,252,873	47,135,684	40,737,044
1893	79,357,654	85,460,422	548,558,593	347,395,717	66,122,147	49,402,482	16,150,946	71,506,995	21,789,732	77,838,043	45,291,099	31,144,180
1894	53,309,331	83,972,460	415,795,991	369,146,365	53,726,963	40,500,786	11,978,900	78,422,129	18,087,944	81,529,453	38,146,626	24,903,009
1895	66,889,118	85,505,196	477,741,128	325,580,062	48,802,676	35,043,093	12,260,706	61,938,991	13,861,507	68,413,362	36,269,637	24,873,148
1896	79,179,864	95,851,004	499,932,792	354,274,941	43,840,836	39,567,376	13,476,630	66,398,905	13,471,142	80,986,791	41,400,317	31,532,910
1897	90,178,419	100,857,281	480,603,580	391,679,907	48,072,672	47,305,273	11,371,193	85,692,651	16,618,727	101,494,120	34,375,945	39,647,606
1898	51,475,099	117,531,903	402,281,050	445,515,794	31,419,997	56,244,436	8,907,118	118,845,580	9,664,457	112,826,681	42,822,045	41,223,759
1899	52,097,960	128,037,149	465,559,650	459,444,217	41,222,528	60,950,065	9,151,155	107,156,240	11,917,659	87,993,277	35,746,577	30,214,904
1900	72,195,939	112,195,555	537,237,282	518,834,471	51,866,002	78,406,031	19,045,279	115,530,378	17,490,811	115,858,764	47,869,628	40,368,288
1901	61,452,370	143,708,232	527,259,906	529,592,978	48,043,443	79,354,025	18,899,473	106,239,081	20,462,307	152,776,599	35,161,753	34,596,792
1902	71,921,436	102,404,304	559,930,849	490,361,695	47,750,342	80,383,403	22,825,281	80,532,512	23,763,480	134,486,863	35,102,981	38,183,755
1903	86,310,586	88,126,444	618,705,662	505,829,694	59,995,431	73,531,968	27,803,167	81,704,497	28,880,744	149,072,519	36,454,283	33,502,616
1904	80,657,697	89,845,772	600,171,033	506,808,018	53,890,106	71,393,254	20,345,788	82,836,164	34,036,516	148,595,103	37,542,978	32,547,181
1905	100,317,881	87,804,492	679,629,256	524,726,005	60,180,901	63,278,070	21,181,239	91,215,058	33,933,298	150,936,947	46,675,545	49,924,026
1906	106,442,077	98,739,647	734,350,823	607,160,314	70,801,273	82,564,389	30,084,653	109,925,046	39,464,982	150,479,326	44,433,271	39,915,269
1907	124,432,977	100,872,147	853,696,952	627,949,857	79,869,942	94,832,480	37,774,305	104,808,952	46,046,772	170,562,428	54,094,570	33,026,664
1908	93,678,716	96,051,068	688,215,938	701,062,913	63,432,007	109,261,436	29,477,101	89,988,505	42,785,646	159,455,773	48,251,476	28,000,069
1909	112,472,595	76,157,568	779,308,944	607,239,481	68,884,146	84,286,440	24,022,324	77,550,658	45,713,098	144,981,625	49,998,111	31,669,370
1910	129,006,184	70,516,789	935,990,958	651,986,356	88,403,451	73,266,343	29,900,618	77,381,507	55,712,027	140,376,560	49,350,643	31,180,760
1911	116,597,440	71,534,082	881,592,689	772,552,449	83,626,647	69,956,380	32,174,404	85,120,843	66,722,295	172,835,293	53,885,021	40,624,903
1912	129,293,016	69,692,171	975,744,320	817,945,803	85,038,155	69,069,730	26,438,400	92,210,877	75,089,887	149,160,910	59,235,471	49,249,734
1913	146,699,451	69,552,657	1,048,320,029	917,935,988	93,209,678	76,315,344	32,895,238	116,474,439	82,399,100	169,209,107	62,501,681	66,021,385
1914	159,915,970	65,715,181	1,040,380,526	864,546,338	96,483,412	65,182,514	34,489,494	109,690,231	89,382,621	193,839,961	67,111,081	63,374,909
1915	152,653,791	107,475,677	931,011,058	1,193,581,088	72,947,524	90,566,461	24,982,898	131,978,498	79,745,404	209,373,159	76,068,028	81,500,979
1916	210,900,243	131,229,946	1,191,865,982	2,832,286,213	95,801,175	193,495,296	27,808,916	180,703,374	90,045,564	211,498,749	113,645,919	94,558,987
1917	217,905,287	225,578,485	1,336,199,355	3,058,119,504	109,485,782	484,471,031	43,972,790	374,033,121	104,516,862	303,510,401	144,027,410	142,890,207
1918	248,927,021	205,132,428	1,251,386,373	2,613,048,763	101,527,257	442,223,170	29,155,693	336,079,033	117,417,506	381,330,282	269,107,408	211,670,858
1919	245,630,442	265,688,007	1,433,350,663	3,202,751,677	135,771,097	488,812,868	37,105,279	314,276,356	134,673,861	490,498,234	212,558,359	243,305,066
1920	456,246,322	281,614,919	2,904,648,933	3,383,638,588	219,167,601	449,691,705	55,884,514	338,961,433	252,587,790	589,409,222	252,419,576	233,654,773

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CHIEF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Fiscal Year.	Galveston.		Georgia.		Washington.		Buffalo.		Chicago.		Michigan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870	509,231	14,873,732	1,001,917	29,747,058	34,787	427,689	3,460,997	326,094	735,894	2,613,072	896,349	1,188,255
1871	1,253,927	13,787,250	1,090,717	32,937,042	34,063	394,761	3,110,894	267,698	575,154	5,580,174	1,038,701	1,273,224
1872	1,741,000	12,211,933	627,410	28,250,671	32,914	488,669	2,625,993	337,836	953,111	3,090,386	1,367,515	1,915,613
1873	2,426,626	17,644,009	820,258	32,675,500	35,028	601,993	2,686,387	389,117	1,658,625	6,049,663	1,900,228	2,818,408
1874	1,419,955	19,193,042	741,333	30,213,831	24,566	604,339	2,916,406	514,422	808,517	7,112,936	1,450,072	3,293,440
1875	1,216,265	16,004,936	755,901	29,666,666	24,954	395,330	2,499,004	766,945	561,549	3,429,355	1,329,326	2,351,766
1876	1,332,940	15,376,219	490,771	22,682,312	37,715	462,990	3,683,994	871,407	521,537	3,446,551	1,582,435	2,740,851
1877	1,411,594	15,243,086	521,342	16,205,706	51,498	483,185	2,520,580	322,107	327,420	3,434,638	1,410,383	3,420,648
1878	1,078,368	12,248,479	494,892	18,545,446	30,962	565,790	3,258,576	193,684	399,920	3,781,899	944,104	3,528,441
1879	856,089	16,452,061	428,519	21,527,235	26,522	558,918	3,307,693	232,496	272,766	2,836,562	1,342,600	2,537,732
1880	1,094,514	16,749,889	483,802	23,992,864	17,515	361,449	3,742,631	329,985	847,935	3,445,379	1,703,038	2,403,603
1881	3,101,324	26,767,107	876,092	27,575,161	22,264	446,795	4,064,923	277,856	860,108	4,201,723	1,761,605	2,659,272
1882	3,022,274	15,523,388	847,694	19,745,889	51,076	876,121	5,966,596	253,614	1,237,437	3,198,461	3,232,230	1,957,258
1883	1,511,712	29,629,047	483,281	22,813,347	95,441	1,770,219	5,358,215	424,184	649,090	3,723,548	2,056,979	2,820,962
1884	1,119,708	20,454,948	652,360	19,947,349	137,971	1,954,581	4,430,117	371,478	918,240	2,905,926	1,851,825	3,399,057
1885	1,157,370	12,679,154	652,625	20,871,446	238,036	3,184,908	5,051,938	393,543	9,918,269	2,083,403	2,030,310	6,203,177
1886	757,133	16,966,851	426,353	20,304,812	660,675	2,123,087	5,875,187	359,158	10,183,209	2,309,577	2,367,831	4,030,737
1887	705,309	18,902,888	201,769	23,783,313	347,818	1,770,429	6,043,022	387,390	11,704,472	1,461,242	2,530,530	5,361,642
1888	715,868	15,703,147	293,727	20,256,113	407,418	2,250,892	6,440,784	422,505	12,721,445	1,632,037	2,980,474	3,759,775
1889	722,656	15,576,192	373,981	17,865,454	361,592	4,068,511	6,774,544	421,068	13,099,920	2,181,432	3,002,557	5,971,887
1890	415,792	24,446,831	472,343	30,884,451	305,289	3,326,145	5,753,014	505,170	13,590,124	2,480,852	3,127,094	6,865,376
1891	648,021	33,772,005	515,862	33,506,426	476,962	5,729,494	5,212,155	681,401	15,303,373	2,340,020	2,930,022	5,138,848
1892	1,317,000	35,386,256	301,904	25,704,173	572,637	6,565,998	4,834,612	579,248	14,975,557	3,677,937	2,776,369	6,799,518
1893	863,452	37,476,494	337,867	19,839,782	839,709	5,093,436	4,569,729	1,641,477	18,448,404	4,084,487	3,397,289	6,389,611
1894	680,717	35,011,788	352,948	25,527,486	1,230,399	4,942,040	2,365,521	4,546,644	15,485,838	3,610,226	2,620,814	7,801,534
1895	369,575	41,886,651	425,681	20,523,760	2,222,395	5,805,193	3,746,410	4,220,770	15,053,146	1,558,069	2,890,423	7,785,891
1896	602,770	36,397,091	273,555	21,409,027	5,483,846	6,854,707	3,290,277	4,429,084	15,545,819	1,293,073	3,437,180	10,702,948
1897	779,101	58,198,174	415,906	23,442,727	7,066,131	11,864,925	4,001,346	5,015,247	11,527,552	2,309,549	3,226,463	11,080,772
1898	1,166,180	68,428,621	391,634	28,938,166	5,058,069	17,918,626	3,631,815	7,339,127	10,141,413	7,488,886	2,206,033	13,309,801
1899	2,921,366	78,476,681	376,154	24,029,572	7,239,718	15,200,340	3,675,047	8,010,354	12,153,814	7,674,812	2,153,229	13,615,977
1900	1,453,545	85,657,524	430,040	38,251,981	7,148,563	17,903,107	4,134,917	14,488,028	15,309,725	5,211,770	2,794,909	16,858,456
1901	953,801	101,857,300	645,067	46,738,967	6,721,060	20,678,829	3,783,667	13,981,151	14,531,748	10,030,209	2,867,645	17,669,535
1902	969,246	96,722,066	571,682	41,525,428	11,970,799	33,788,821	5,233,914	15,784,215	16,860,702	5,092,771	3,469,077	18,053,055
1903	1,511,119	104,121,087	1,037,366	54,140,882	12,177,243	32,499,828	6,034,430	18,584,971	20,122,325	4,551,033	4,319,186	20,351,148
1904	1,847,646	145,316,457	924,061	53,770,382	11,285,096	22,729,580	4,933,319	22,592,340	21,088,397	2,321,566	4,466,053	23,698,435
1905	4,992,361	126,182,043	1,488,692	62,244,837	7,378,328	43,843,173	7,073,014	26,166,103	18,144,726	3,220,858	4,864,987	26,568,302
1906	5,018,876	166,317,652	1,503,069	64,839,551	13,614,438	49,234,861	6,309,610	29,916,082	22,210,010	2,580,794	5,596,153	35,276,597
1907	7,029,186	237,308,494	2,203,867	63,039,824	25,353,373	43,659,308	7,277,740	33,755,064	25,016,561	4,012,748	6,252,034	40,485,134
1908	5,693,609	161,352,201	2,043,847	61,695,330	22,208,814	44,032,767	6,927,281	31,401,480	26,171,943	4,924,932	7,982,642	37,158,424
1909	3,355,358	189,464,335	2,152,441	50,900,156	26,959,891	25,788,475	8,354,894	27,257,804	23,670,778	4,774,758	6,787,007	33,903,494
1910	2,488,006	173,178,992	3,855,373	63,428,155	28,910,491	30,121,004	11,122,903	34,788,677	26,760,661	6,528,720	7,565,436	38,368,872
1911	3,530,945	220,504,917	5,296,746	72,076,045	36,654,675	39,361,303	13,432,519	46,182,245	30,585,936	6,916,022	7,776,314	46,233,833
1912	4,309,758	218,146,097	5,129,979	104,286,925	39,011,250	63,745,572	14,703,523	55,016,025	28,748,742	7,664,928	7,774,662	55,911,967
1913	7,820,638	281,457,858	4,461,852	58,235,404	51,473,683	62,548,109	14,408,594	66,706,609	32,537,279	4,868,901	9,153,669	62,324,619
1914	12,245,062	255,767,608	6,269,676	110,594,981	55,391,565	55,012,215	30,305,617	87,676,161	38,630,903	8,687,501	26,346,651	102,573,052
1915	10,147,643	230,391,960	3,251,148	74,918,800	68,466,567	67,887,784	31,414,948	73,959,328	29,497,831	23,565,257	24,956,042	117,746,580
1916	7,682,763	190,248,657	1,777,700	45,895,738	135,580,910	163,089,863	35,951,112	135,950,148	26,553,627	8,563,523	28,532,812	183,116,456
1917	8,505,116	266,279,258	2,098,979	83,113,480	198,321,257	177,650,134	67,715,077	217,120,263	30,144,080	6,015,518	41,748,588	290,375,971
1918	15,577,412	194,578,020	11,563,215	120,170,292	326,981,279	258,006,441	108,870,436	187,136,714	33,208,375	5,528,974	56,948,344	263,560,705
1919	16,287,637	310,577,747	16,747,224	159,470,060	256,107,450	332,544,759	100,082,855	201,513,730	38,500,647	67,409,797	63,646,951	364,442,766
1920	23,065,517	598,239,227	38,199,507	311,171,389	173,527,650	228,186,693	95,604,786	233,205,300	56,179,293	18,175,647	91,160,552	339,844,490

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES SINCE 1847.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent. of Free.	Total Duties. Dollars.	Av Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable.	Av Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable.	Imports Per Cap Dollars.
1847....	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	13.62	28,137,923	26.86	22.98	5.05
1848....	14,946,012	125,705,826	140,651,838	10.63	33,034,306	24.97	22.22	6 45
1849....	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	10.34	31,027,772	24.73	21.97	5.89
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	7 07
1851....	17,910,930	182,565,378	200,476,308	8.93	48,626,000	25.44	23.07	8.35
1852....	21,649,731	173,737,583	195.387,314	11.08	47,577,633	25.96	22.94	7.88
1853....	24,732,613	225,424,532	250.157,145	9.89	58,467,815	25.93	23.37	9 77
1854....	22,552,835	253,535,495	276,088,330	8.17	64,931,607	25.61	23.52	10.44
1855....	29,913,974	201,736,366	231,650,340	12.91	54,119,677	26.82	23.36	8.50
1856....	49,003,470	246,047,468	295,650,938	16.77	64,084,401	26.05	21.68	10.53
1857....	49,942,107	283,569,188	333,511,295	14.98	63,664,864	22.45	19.09	11 53
1858....	55,292,929	187,385,484	242,678,413	22.78	42,040,722	22.44	17.33	8.16
1859....	66,856,406	249,966,964	316,823.370	21.10	48,894,684	19.56	15.43	10.36
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20 34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	10.69
1861....	67,421,022	207,235,303	274,656,325	24.55	39,038,269	18.84	14.21	8.57
1862....	49,842,947	128,487,253	178,330,200	27.95	46,509.215	36.19	26.08	5.45
1863....	30,026,756	195,348,524	225,375 280	13.32	63,729,203	32.62	28.28	6.75
1864....	38,162,565	262,950,757	301,113,322	12.67	96,465,957	36.69	32.03	8 84
1865....	40,097,208	169,559,317	209,656,525	19.12	80,635,170	47.56	38.46	6 03
1866....	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	13.49	177,056,523	48.33	41.81	11.94
1867....	17,033,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	4.50	168,503,750	46.67	44.56	10.44
1868....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4 40	160,532.779	48 63	46.49	9 33
1869....	21,652,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5 50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	10.45
1870....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513 975	47.08	44.89	11 06
1871....	40,036,893	459,663,066	499,699,959	8.01	202,446,673	43.94	40.51	12.63
1872....	46,864,596	512,795,442	559,660,038	8.37	212,619,105	41.35	37.99	13.79
1873....	177,721,289	485,155,425	662,876,714	26.81	184,929,042	38.04	27.90	15 91
1874....	151,374,571	416,125,862	567,500,433	26.67	160,522,285	38.49	28.29	13.26
1875....	146,292,935	380,140,384	526,433.319	27.78	154,554,953	40.58	29.36	11 98
1876....	140,191,057	324,332,616	464,523,673	30.18	145,178,693	44.70	31.25	10.29
1877....	140,494,254	299,329,283	439,823,537	31.94	128,428,343	42.84	29.20	9.49
1878....	141,250,132	297,363,135	438,613.267	32.20	127,195,159	42.71	29.08	9.21
1879....	142,802,611	297,070,108	439,872,719	32.46	133,399,436	44.82	30.33	9.00
1880....	207,772,522	419,753,948	627 526,470	33.11	182,747,654	43.46	29.12	12 51
1881....	202,293,871	448,325,411	650,618.282	31.09	193,800,880	43.27	29.79	12.68
1882....	210,672,355	506,045,034	716,717,389	29.39	216,138,916	42.61	30.16	13.65
1883....	206,868,036	494,352,144	701,220,180	29.50	210,637,293	42.41	30.04	13.05
1884....	211,089,434	456,662,413	667 751,827	31.61	190,282,636	41.57	28.50	12 16
1885....	192,443,389	386,892,253	579,335,642	33.22	178,151,601	45.83	30.75	10.32
1886....	210,271,333	413,778,055	624.049.388	33.69	189,410,448	45.53	30.35	10 87
1887....	229,319,335	450,325,322	679,644,657	33.74	214,222,310	47.08	31.52	11 58
1888....	238,947,634	468,143,774	707,091,408	33.78	216,042,256	45.61	30.55	11.79
1889....	249,824,339	484,856,768	734,681,107	34.05	220,576,989	45.11	30.02	11 99
1890....	258,136,929	507,571,764	765.708,693	33.71	226,540,037	44.39	29.59	12.16
1891....	379,028,079	466,455,173	845,483,252	44.83	216,885,701	46.26	25.65	13.24
1892....	448,771,192	355,526,741	804,297,933	55.78	174,124,270	48.69	21.65	12 36
1893....	432,450,474	400,282,519	832,732,993	51.93	199,143,678	49.56	23.79	12.55
1894....	372,461,955	257,645,703	630,107,658	59.11	129,558,892	50.00	20.56	9.32
1895....	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.44	10.61
1896....	368,897.523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,596	39.95	20.67	10 81
1897....	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	172,760,361	42.17	21.89	11.02
1898....	291,534,005	295,619.695	587,153,700	49.65	145,438,385	48.80	24.77	8 05
1899....	299,668,977	385,772,915	685,441.892	43.72	202,072,050	52.07	29.48	9.22
1900....	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519.252	44.16	229,360,771	49.24	27.62	10 93
1901....	339,093,256	468,670,045	807.763,301	41.98	233,556,110	49.64	28.91	10.25
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793.754	44.01	251,453,155	49.79	27.95	11.18
1903....	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960.110	43.38	280,752,416	49.03	27.85	12.28
1904....	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822.559	46.26	258,161,130	48.77	26.29	11.73
1905....	517,073.277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	258,426,295	45.24	23.77	13 74
1906....	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213.417.649	45.22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	12.95
1907....	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415 402 285	45.35	329,480,048	42.55	23.28	15.97
1908....	525,704.745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	282,582,895	42.94	23.88	13.11
1909....	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281.641,735	46.77	294,667,054	43.15	22.99	13 94
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547 109,137	49.21	326,561,683	41.52	21.11	16 54
1911....	776,963,955	750,981,697	1 527 945.652	50.85	309,905,692	41.22	20.29	16 05
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640 722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40.12	18.58	16 94
1913....	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689.412	55.87	312,500,946	40.05	17.69	17 94
1914....	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400.394	60.45	283,719,081	37 60	14.83	19 04
1915....	1,032,863,558	615 522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,946.842	33.43	12.49	16 20
1916....	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034 601	68.65	209,726,801	30.67	9.62	21.08
1917....	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220 021	69.46	221,659,066	27.18	8.31	25.40
1918....	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	71.92	179,998,383	24.11	6.28	26.86
1919....	2,230,222,808	865,497.260	3,095,720,068	72.04	184,457,867	21.27	6.08	.....
1920....	3,405,449,794	1833,171,874	5,238,621,668	65.01	322.902,649	.....	6.31	.....

Prior to 1866 the figures of import values represent net general imports, the amount of duty collected being the annual amounts collected on merchandise only. For 1867 and later years the figures of import values represent imports for consumption, the average ad valorem rates on dutiable merchandise being based on ordinary duties, and those on free and dutiable merchandise being based on total duties collected. The total duties collected include duty equivalent to internal revenue tax, and drawback on articles exported from the United States returned.

Imports entered for consumption are imports on which duties are paid (or which are registered as entered free), within a named period. Thus, goods may be imported to the value of $2,000,000,000 in a given period, but 75 per cent. of them go into bonded warehouses, to be held until needed for consumption. When such goods come out of storage they are recorded as imported and not till then

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

(By Grand Divisions of the World.)

Fiscal Year.	Imports From—					
	Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
1830	$40,841,420	$17,548,892	$6,239,176	$5,531,737	$384,887	$308,747
1840	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,417	646,869
1850	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,131
1855	105,079,384	44,781,394	27,894,198	18,288,328	3,575,574	1,849,642
1860	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,738,518
1861	203,682,864	68,934,936	33,264,256	22,076,660	4,434,897	3,256,540
1862	116,982,504	50,927,847	21,913,043	11,635,861	2,269,881	2,042,593
1863	148,292,951	58,256,053	22,358,438	17,810,728	2,905,002	3,296,744
1864	179,731,649	90,699,407	33,082,797	17,403,933	4,146,008	4,499,101
1865	109,603,019	83,912,382	22,930,809	11,248,583	3,572,343	3,166,431
1866	266,266,170	109,989,347	32,136,785	19,219,340	7,410,768	2,617,944
1867	253,670,735	88,863,182	35,795,302	26,672,233	9,996,737	2,833,383
1868	198,967,488	100,002,918	41,377,712	23,806,412	5,278,531	2,191,747
1869	244,939,755	114,772,964	41,844,782	27,405,349	6,837,062	1,514,343
1870	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1871	297,359,849	135,979,954	55,032,487	41,200,224	1,438,565	10,482,629
1872	365,300,332	145,321,478	56,163,696	54,497,477	5,263,288	13,792,495
1873	361,521,976	156,604,503	67,246,902	61,764,489	4,458,688	12,020,589
1874	315,819,123	156,527,068	67,520,034	43,608,490	2,767,349	9,619,184
1875	287,201,034	132,035,363	74,247,631	45,220,249	4,982,781	10,219,095
1876	234,331,710	118,188,297	65,730,123	47,637,905	2,838,241	7,951,595
1877	239,093,260	130,190,687	67,825,859	41,521,087	4,108,001	9,351,512
1878	217,334,822	122,980,267	69,203,408	42,834,123	3,874,335	10,645,891
1879	216,027,113	112,565,940	59,174,974	46,247,481	4,043,711	7,718,556
1880	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1881	340,727,631	134,198,166	80,627,308	65,289,448	7,621,302	14,200,773
1882	397,581,413	156,622,388	81,291,936	61,419,192	11,335,718	16,388,927
1883	409,713,125	146,897,620	76,739,983	60,509,565	12,259,856	16,663,765
1884	370,956,601	136,321,361	75,753,960	54,042,233	24,628,961	5,994,577
1885	318,733,328	117,450,701	65,289,956	52,200,475	19,470,646	4,382,223
1886	357,538,465	125,431,516	65,875,425	58,521,909	23,531,402	4,537,419
1887	390,728,002	130,790,843	79,764,191	63,212,870	23,215,056	4,608,806
1888	407,051,875	139,818,918	84,356,398	61,691,675	26,472,885	4,565,863
1889	403,421,058	150,865,817	92,135,052	63,600,391	29,604,059	5,505,275
1890	449,987,266	148,368,709	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1891	459,305,372	163,226,079	118,736,668	72,272,222	25,621,134	5,754,721
1892	391,628,469	174,054,181	150,727,759	80,138,251	23,133,062	7,720,740
1893	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,624,446	25,997,378	8,388,478
1894	295,077,865	166,962,559	100,147,107	66,186,397	21,457,923	5,152,771
1895	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,626,364	17,450,926	7,164,060
1896	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,318	24,614,668	11,172,979
1897	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,400,439	9,529,713
1898	305,933,691	91,376,807	92,091,694	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,577	10,433,066
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,266,774	139,842,330	34,611,708	11,218,437
1901	429,626,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,783,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	147,702,374	21,043,527	12,581,651
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	143,509,153	20,310,998	9,426,779
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	161,982,991	25,388,421	11,343,622
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	180,095,671	24,769,658	12,628,735
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	212,475,427	29,785,393	21,127,466
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	181,167,616	25,054,866	16,290,675
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	197,548,027	27,062,008	15,108,627
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914	895,692,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,963,081
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	826,193,642	146,205,707	75,911,957
1919	372,951,315	1,052,567,498	568,374,904	830,752,463	190,008,129	81,065,759
1920	1,179,460,699	1,486,459,842	869,944,300	1,368,669,105	157,891,783	185,195,933

U. S. MERCHANDISE IMPORTS FROM CHIEF COUNTRIES.

(Fiscal year ending June 30.)

Countries.	1920.	1919.	Countries.	1920.	1919
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	29,748,468	647,869	Mexico	168,330,626	157,690,751
Denmark	13,791,663	2,294,018	Cuba	645,571,828	337,654,142
France	172,022,935	62,691,037	Argentina	257,783,114	166,061,513
Germany	45,085,975	944,981	Brazil	281,217,794	125,283,483
Greece	22,220,915	22,876,904	Chile	112,637,825	135,602,542
Italy	92,430,177	21,573,527	Uruguay	52,118,859	47,323,261
Netherlands	100,635,422	30,652,531	China	226,887,848	105,954,245
Norway	15,025,415	3,219,245	British India	178,951,533	125,471,468
Spain	49,416,915	30,979,183	Dutch East Indies	95,801,266	71,036,606
Sweden	21,616,701	5,819,191	Japan	527,220,867	303,993,041
Switzerland	45,394,211	18,649,667	Australia	56,771,763	74,643,999
United Kingdom	524,029,493	157,107,578	Philippine Islands	72,962,140	82,490,760
Canada	537,377,381	468,954,818	British South Africa	35,513,929	36,388,174
Central America	59,191,510	43,768,322	Egypt	105,872,508	23,934,571

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs In Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
1830	$4,214,825	$7,382,274	$9,653,971	$5,152,486	$35,734,837	$582,563
1840	11,510,245	15,273,321	15,188,845	11,359,196	44,300,005	630,094
1850	11,711,266	18,011,650	21,465,776	26,163,152	95,312,499	845,174
1860	39,691,797	45,743,826	59,837,674	34,899,303	172,128,991	1,314,528
1861	29,259,172	40,177,496	53,742,740	32,613,807	132,272,902	1,244,425
1862	31,928,211	32,495,120	34,566,127	23,773,633	65,697,925	895,661
1863	46,958,837	30,454,691	35,167,621	35,148,512	95,009,168	596,986
1864	38,746,439	44,258,461	51,557,954	52,280,953	128,449,577	1,153,899
1865	28,777,028	35,137,244	48,030,634	29,902,363	96,138,098	760,213
1866	46,114,499	60,669,119	72,481,508	55,840,774	198,128,401	1,577,765
1867	41,684,616	50,697,276	65,387,466	55,665,853	180,516,320	1,809,565
1868	39,366,270	51,719,723	77,878,959	53,435,379	133,432,080	1,604,029
1869	47,663,754	52,924,832	95,073,003	62,650,999	156,555,462	2,638,419
1870	55,615,202	54,081,091	96,081,635	55,569,071	173,614,888	996,521
1871	66,799,655	63,618,372	103,225,752	72,228,206	203,483,271	10,868,428
1872	91,715,350	76,745,348	121,746,757	87,606,647	237,928,516	10,852,450
1873	94,293,376	83,364,065	122,063,864	96,641,675	232,108,020	13,665,210
1874	73,366,563	94,264,481	119,618,137	71,913,498	192,431,867	15,811,799
1875	78,891,769	90,018,885	113,145,852	63,411,606	177,891,440	9,645,584
1876	66,370,245	94,186,516	91,927,329	51,087,445	145,691,308	11,477,847
1877	69,592,668	86,134,465	114,579,052	48,531,632	125,654,539	6,830,770
1878	72,485,326	84,399,969	102,034,859	46,500,681	124,785,193	6,845,501
1879	73,328,788	82,283,989	102,659,926	49,692,449	130,145,318	7,666,805
1880	131,861,617	100,297,040	118,125,216	110,779,516	196,587,405	10,303,952
1881	114,244,631	102,486,852	123,380,388	87,790,890	203,725,925	11,035,942
1882	131,356,113	104,947,672	139,438,506	98,623,766	238,716,891	11,556,826
1883	133,612,450	93,091,358	142,127,926	98,755,423	242,945,562	12,648,195
1884	119,150,641	103,010,830	130,778,286	94,698,249	207,771,072	12,288,615
1885	106,774,553	93,345,583	102,937,933	78,254,677	182,543,076	13,671,507
1886	128,434,759	91,588,644	112,771,436	91,539,244	194,791,568	16,310,485
1887	143,361,050	106,362,234	111,714,382	120,079,754	202,890,675	8,002,275
1888	155,057,432	116,087,107	111,048,075	121,605,094	211,218,652	8,940,751
1889	163,548,106	123,130,984	122,254,266	115,079,918	212,482,518	8,635,860
1890	170,637,250	128,480,142	133,332,031	116,924,080	230,685,581	9,251,325
1891	184,175,197	150,639,399	147,721,881	136,446,309	217,577,775	8,355,632
1892	188,317,595	175,558,861	139,794,773	112,729,303	204,543,857	6,458,073
1893	209,277,112	131,663,968	153,739,181	135,608,418	228,764,866	7,347,377
1894	130,086,011	133,309,989	155,348,824	82,894,732	148,798,021	4,557,045
1895	180,939,902	141,377,238	107,026,180	96,486,622	199,543,108	6,596,915
1896	197,646,852	130,002,310	118,805,703	101,070,937	226,639,759	5,559,113
1897	196,159,371	128,379,785	129,244,951	88,490,406	217,843,918	4,611,981
1898	189,322,244	103,984,608	86,091,010	79,288,417	153,025,210	4,338,165
1899	208,565,691	98,933,256	123,448,135	91,953,914	169,516,630	4,730,863
1900	276,241,152	97,916,293	133,027,374	134,222,045	203,126,341	5,407,979
1901	248,006,751	110,385,208	125,540,654	127,576,924	205,505,580	6,157,048
1902	303,001,868	120,280,302	95,350,256	147,656,292	231,420,820	5,611,410
1903	330,491,084	119,202,674	116,620,623	195,750,847	257,757,184	5,896,825
1904	320,794,431	132,223,895	118,222,862	160,233,890	252,857,673	6,754,620
1905	389,160,658	146,130,903	145,355,839	177,827,960	252,372,650	6,665,061
1906	414,687,999	134,315,448	140,358,114	220,298,751	307,801,154	9,100,980
1907	477,027,174	149,747,693	158,656,263	274,096,464	364,192,884	10,706,947
1908	363,482,258	145,577,427	147,008,870	196,248,409	331,617,926	10,406,902
1909	451,359,259	164,110,674	165,700,920	222,101,622	299,106,235	9,541,514
1910	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913	635,210,203	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,874,145
1915	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,984
1917	1109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,753	15,655,041
1918	1230,252,430	372,681,751	380,227,084	540,742,182	402,670,415	19,081,541
1919	1250,674,773	376,222,730	456,200,261	605,727,715	393,223,404	13,671,185
1920	2141,644,621	622,439,745	591,336,464	800,713,283	745,125,689	37,361,866

Merchandise imports free of duty, which are included in the above table, were valued as follows—(1821), $2,017,423; (1830), $4,590,281; (1840), $48,313,391; (1850), $18,081,590; (1855), $36,430,524; (1860), $73,741,479; (1870), $20,140,786; (1880), $208,301,863; (1890), $265,668,629; (1900), $367,236,866; (1910), $755,311,296; (1916), $1,492,647,350; (1917), $1,848,840,520; (1918), $2,118,599,372; (1919), $2,230,222,338; (1920), $3,405,449,794.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, crude materials for use in manufacturing were valued as follows—(1821), $1,424,755; (1830), $3,309,771; (1840), $9,698,751; (1850), $407,141; (1855), $2,163,411; (1860), $16,429,453; (1870), $13,432,645; (1880), $88,232,538; (1890), $107,346,613; (1900), $210,391,745; (1910), $436,257,101; (1916), $851,888,721; (1917), $1,009,093,390; (1918), $1,099,244,156; (1919), $1,108,824,952; (1920), $1,912,403,056.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals were valued as follows—(1840), $15,213,743; (1850), $15,803,449; (1855), $28,503,915; (1860), $42,126,415; (1870), $198,669; (1880), $85,524,106; (1890), $106,515,414; (1900), $68,722,439; (1910), $113,681,442; (1916), $217,203,290; (1917), $268,597,470; (1918), $312,681,329; (1919), $319,881,978; (1920), $547,376,705.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, manufactures for further use in manufacturing were valued as follows—(1821), $487,697; (1830), $1,210,985; (1840), $4,962,487; (1850), $764,223; (1855), $1,201,318; (1860), $6,432,914; (1870), $2,518,320; (1880), $15,404,865; (1890), $19,274,580; (1900), $45,577,831; (1910), $123,295,107; (1916, $255,617,750; (1917), $361,886,136; (1918), $435,403,772; (1919), $488,697,407; (1920), $518,921,062.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Per. in Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
1860	$228,164,855	$134,001,399	$362,166,254	63.0	.....	$362,166,254
1865	74,385,116	174,170,536	248,555,652	29.9	.....	248,555,652
1866	112,040,395	333,471,763	445,512,158	25.2	.....	445,512,158
1867	117,209,536	300,622,035	417,831,571	28.1	.....	417,831,571
1868	122,965,225	248,659,583	371,624,808	33.1	.....	371,624,808
1869	136,802,024	300,512,231	437,314,255	31.3	.....	437,314,255
1870	153,237,077	309,110,510	462,377,587	33.1	.....	462,377,587
1871	163,285,710	363,020,644	526,306,354	31.0	$15,187,354	541,493,708
1872	177,286,302	445,416,783	622,703,085	28.5	17,635,681	640,338,766
1873	174,739,834	471,806,765	646,546,599	27.0	17,070,548	663,617,147
1874	176,027,778	405,320,135	581,347,913	30.3	14,513,335	595,861,248
1875	157,872,726	382,949,568	540,822,294	29.2	13,083,859	553,906,153
1876	143,389,704	321,139,500	464,529,204	30.9	12,148,667	476,677,871
1877	151,834,067	329,565,833	481,399,900	31.6	10,697,640	492,097,540
1878	146,499,282	307,407,565	453,906,847	32.3	12,965,999	466,872,846
1879	143,590,353	310,499,599	454,089,952	31.7	11,983,823	466,073,775
1880	149,317,368	503,494,913	652,812,281	22.9	15,142,465	667,954,746
1881	133,631,146	491,840,269	625,471,415	21.4	17,193,213	642,664,628
1882	139,266,826	571,517,802	701,784,628	18.6	22,854,946	724,639,574
1883	136,002,290	564,175,576	700,177,866	19.4	23,003,048	723,180,914
1884	135,046,207	512,511,192	647,557,399	20.8	20,140,294	667,697,693
1885	112,864,052	443,513,801	556,377,853	20.3	21,149,476	577,527,329
1886	118,942,817	491,937,636	610,880,453	19.5	24,555,683	635,436,136
1887	121,365,493	543,392,216	664,757,709	18.3	27,562,059	692,319,768
1888	123,525,298	568,222,357	691,747,655	17.8	32,209,459	723,957,114
1889	120,782,910	586,120,881	706,903,791	17.1	38,227,861	745,131,652
1890	124,948,948	623,740,100	748,689,048	16.7	40,621,361	789,310,409
1891	127,471,678	676,511,763	803,983,441	15.9	40,932,755	844,916,196
1892	139,139,891	648,535,976	787,675,867	17.7	39,726,595	827,402,462
1893	127,095,434	695,184,394	822,279,828	15.5	44,121,094	866,400,922
1894	121,551,193	503,810,334	625,371,527	19.4	29,623,095	654,994,622
1895	108,229,615	590,538,362	698,767,977	15.5	33,201,988	731,969,965
1896	117,299,074	626,890,521	744,189,595	15.7	35,535,079	779,724,674
1897	109,133,434	619,784,338	728,917,792	15.0	35,812,620	764,730,412
1898	93,535,867	492,086,003	585,621,870	16.0	30,427,784	616,049,654
1899	82,050,118	581,673,550	663,723,668	12.4	33,424,821	697,148,489
1900	104,304,940	701,223,735	805,528,675	12.9	44,412,509	849,941,184
1901	93,955,493	683,015,858	776,071,351	12.0	47,100,814	823,172,165
1902	102,188,002	744,766,235	846,954,237	12.1	56,366,711	903,320,948
1903	123,666,832	835,844,210	959,511,042	12.9	66,208,195	1,025,719,237
1904	132,253,065	790,595,186	922,848,251	14.3	68,239,120	991,087,371
1905	160,649,571	878,138,230	1,038,787,801	15.5	78,725,270	1,117,513,071
1906	168,488,129	971,397,270	1,139,885,399	14.8	86,677,047	1,226,562,446
1907	176,550,716	1,163,698,060	1,340,248,776	13.2	94,172,649	1,434,421,425
1908	151,919,733	971,111,234	1,123,030,967	13.5	71,310,825	1,194,341,792
1909	150,528,075	1,090,001,007	1,240,529,082	12.1	71,391,142	1,311,920,224
1910	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10.0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10.2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11.0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11.4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914	188,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11.4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18.4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22.5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917	648,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,354,738,802	27.5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185
1918	710,777,017	1,849,650,228	2,560,427,245	27.7	385,228,158	2,945,655,403
1919	875,602,857	1,741,432,980	2,617,035,837	33.5	478,684,231	3,095,720,068
1920	1,836,025,959	2,870,930,209	4,706,957,168	39.0	531,664,500	5,238,621,668

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic	Per Cent of All Dom. Exports.	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts	Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic.	Per Cent. of All Dom. Exports.	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts
1860	$260,280,413	82.3	$129,816,165	36.7	1904	$859,160,264	59.9	$461,434,851	46.6
1865	84,886,860	62.0	114,031,753	47.8	1905	826,904,777	55.4	553,851,214	49.6
1870	296,962,357	78.9	191,559,361	43.9	1906	976,047,104	56.8	554,175,242	45.2
1875	389,409,703	78.0	261,618,732	49.1	1907	1,054,405,416	56.9	626,836,808	43.7
1880	694,315,497	84.3	314,617,480	47.1	1908	1,017,396,404	55.5	539,690,121	45.2
1885	554,051,145	76.2	277,340,305	48.0	1909	903,238,122	55.1	638,612,692	48.7
1890	634,855,869	75.1	384,100,435	48.7	1910	871,158,425	50.9	87,509,115	44.2
1895	558,383,861	70.4	373,115,985	51.0	1911	1,030,794,402	51.2	680,204,932	44.5
1896	574,398,264	66.5	391,029,407	50.1	1912	1,050,627,131	48.4	783,457,471	47.4
1897	689,755,193	66.8	400,871,468	52.4	1913	1,123,651,985	46.3	815,300,510	45.0
1898	859,018,916	71.0	314,291,796	51.0	1914	1,113,973,635	47.8	924,246,616	48.8
1899	792,811,733	65.9	355,514,881	51.0	1915	1,575,937,607	54.3	910,876,289	54.4
1900	844,616,530	61.6	420,139,288	49.4	1916	1,518,071,450	35.5	1,189,704,836	54.1
1901	951,628,331	65.2	391,931,051	47.6	1917	1,968,253,288	31.6	1,404,972,108	52.8
1902	857,113,533	63.2	413,744,557	45.8	1918	2,280,465,770	38.5	1,618,373,978	55.0
1903	878,489,557	63.1	456,199,325	44.5	1919	3,583,169,698	50.7	1,782,435,788	.....

Agricultural exports and imports do not include forest products.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507
1810	42,366,675	24,791,295	66,757,970	1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684
1830	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1891	872,270,288	12,210,527	884,480,810
1840	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1894	869,204,037	22,935,635	892,140,572
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938
1863	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	1897	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556
1864	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1865	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302
1866	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1867	279,780,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1868	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1871	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,080	1,860,773,346
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6 290,048,394
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	1920	7,950,429,180	160,610,553	8,111,039,733
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211				

Figures for exports include gold and silver prior to 1830.

Total exports per capita of population—(1800), $13.37; (1810), $9.22; (1820), $7.22; (1830), $5.57, (1840), $7.25; (1850), $6.23; (1860), $10.61; (1870), $9.77; (1880), $16.43; (1890), $13.43; (1900), $17.76, (1910), $18.28; (1916), $41.33; (1917), $59 30; (1918), $54.74; (1919), $65.39.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEATS, ETC., FOR 1919 AND 1920.

(By the Department of Commerce. Fiscal year ending June 30.)

Exports by Groups.		1920.	1919.	Exports by Groups.		1920	1919.
Breadstuffs	dols.	808,471,226	954,647,337	Oleo oil	lbs.	74,529,494	59,292,122
Cottonseed oil	lbs.	159,400,618	178,079,033		dols.	21,113,000	15,670,854
	dols.	36,220,529	36,970,545	Bacon	lbs.	803,666,917	1,238,247,321
Meat, dairy prod.	dols.	771,006,760	1,166,110,958	Hams and Shoulders	dols.	233,327,904	378,416,797
Cotton	bales.	6,915,408	5,353,895		lbs.	275,455,931	667,240,022
	lbs.	3,543,743,487	2,762,946,754		dols.	82,633,460	204,454,995
	dols.	1,381,707,502	873,579,669	Lard	lbs.	587,224,549	724,771,384
Mineral oils	gals.	2,827,596,861	2,529,064,893		dols.	171,523,351	210,175,908
	dols.	426,597,967	344,233,216	Neutral lard	lbs.	23,202,027	17,395,888
Expts. by prin. articles					dols.	6,916,279	5,392,710
Barley	bush.	26,671,284	20,457,781	Pork, pickled	lbs.	41,680,619	31,503,997
	dols.	41,338,517	27,087,047		dols.	9,683,237	7,444,282
Corn	bush.	14,446,559	16,687,538	Lard compounds	lbs.	44 195,842	128,157,327
	dols.	23,841,791	26,705,819		dols.	11 850,311	31 138,158
Oats	bush.	33,944,740	96,360,974	Milk, condensed	lbs.	710 533,270	728,740,509
	dols.	29,931,172	79,492,663		dols.	104,862,569	99,970 769
Rye	bush.	37,163,285	27,540,188	Crude mineral oil	gals.	354 357,795	163,782,498
	dols.	74,600,444	53,653,629		dols.	23,899 071	9,905,490
Wheat	bush.	122,430,724	178,582,673	Illuminating oil	gals.	914,137,071	725 686,748
	dols.	306,163,023	424,543,010		dols.	126,232,949	81,495,706
Flour	bbls.	21,651,261	24,181,979	Lubricating oil	gals.	339,701,134	273 143,511
	dols.	240,574,670	267,966,269		dols.	112,164,679	86,156,695
Beef, canned	lbs.	31,166,814	108,459,660	Gasoline, naphtha, &c.	gals.	480,205 082	468,221,948
	dols.	9,386,860	44,303,015		dols.	122,848,611	116,742,480
Beef, fresh	lbs.	153,560,647	332,203,176	Residuum, fuel oil, &c.	gals.	739,195,779	898,225,160
	dols.	32,566,746	79,227 540		dols.	41,452,657	49,932,845
Beef, pickled, &c.	lbs.	32,383,501	45,065,641				
	dols.	5,880,766	9,085,183				

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PRODUCTION.

The States are: Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. M., N. D., Ohio, Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.

Product or Crop.	Mississippi Valley Production.	Pct. of U. S. Prod.	Product or Crop.	Mississippi Valley Production.	Pct. of U. S. Prod.	Product or Crop.	Mississippi Valley Production.	Pct. of U. S. Prod.
	Bushels.			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*	
Corn	2,536,959,000	86.9	Buckwheat	3,504,000	21.4	Sweet Potat.	62,567,000	60.1
Wheat	760,629,000	80.8	Flaxseed	8,919,000	100.0		*Tons*	
Oats	1,093,495,000	87.5	Rice	33,049,000	80.4	Hay	59,292,000	64.9
Barley	120,027,000	71.9	Potatoes	183,002,000	52.8	Wild Hay	16,193,000	93.3
Rye	77,619,000	87.7						

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to—					
	Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
1810	$46,853,851	$16,066,899	$1,611,738	$556,881	$227,560	$1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1855	200,761,143	50,816,532	13,455,417	3,516,195	4,673,429	1,934,130
1860	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1861	170,339,184	49,015,433	14,348,897	8,335,568	4,075,677	2,330,154
1862	157,741,886	48,011,793	11,776,079	6,697,723	3,810,725	1,900,779
1863	227,456,975	73,202,910	16,188,019	7,742,987	4,633,702	2,783,989
1864	222,809,420	79,554,810	19,359,562	9,772,558	6,444,017	2,351,772
1865	201,758,310	94,837,990	21,606,908	9,529,596	7,552,117	2,412,202
1866	458,310,344	67,331,613	17,924,295	11,799,410	7,675,428	2,385,304
1867	354,932,412	61,890,552	21,770,346	11,449,618	6,229,659	2,916,233
1868	365,392,235	68,289,679	20,652,085	13,844,105	5,992,691	2,732,053
1869	328,059,182	65,848,784	19,531,311	16,947,124	7,027,415	1,714,213
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1871	479,738,693	77,348,184	19,599,581	7,781,138	3,307,841	3,203,113
1872	450,167,843	73,230,648	27,000,896	13,965,166	3,613,780	4,095,140
1873	539,061,323	81,629,759	29,661,967	18,727,094	4,677,457	3,524,474
1874	572,511,479	94,942,138	26,747,020	15,087,695	4,493,916	3,037,144
1875	533,544,921	86,166,454	24,096,950	13,972,305	4,276,979	3,470,782
1876	538,322,835	79,926,699	22,862,746	15,528,567	4,771,212	4,814,382
1877	557,244,615	83,058,656	22,577,154	27,449,945	7,345,929	4,271,788
1878	597,774,959	78,762,184	24,690,478	28,998,343	8,607,644	4,770,729
1879	594,189,272	67,598,525	23,437,376	11,752,969	9,900,550	4,758,701
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,486
1881	766,113,798	83,156,899	25,304,846	12,917,348	9,506,577	5,377,878
1882	600,100,498	85,793,255	27,224,850	18,393,671	12,460,664	6,569,319
1883	659,867,396	99,428,476	29,570,659	16,348,742	13,571,721	5,052,480
1884	583,795,462	92,217,190	31,226,934	16,913,978	13,105,604	3,254,441
1885	599,240,748	76,764,748	27,734,857	20,739,972	13,605,468	4,103,962
1886	541,373,039	71,980,400	26,131,991	21,980,999	14,777,407	3,280,994
1887	575,300,326	73,425,948	30,744,497	19,322,172	13,867,552	3,522,716
1888	549,092,503	79,995,497	29,579,227	18,929,152	14,746,065	3,612,063
1889	578,992,520	89,550,476	35,021,017	18,439,626	16,239,403	4,248,33
1890	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1891	704,798,047	96,549,129	33,708,290	25,553,308	18,631,801	5,250,235
1892	850,623,150	105,566,184	33,147,614	19,590,350	15,572,767	5,778,083
1893	661,976,910	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,838,487
1894	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	5,577,285
1895	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	7,074,656
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,629	17,197,229	13,870,760
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	58,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	92,703,664	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	101,784,932	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,694	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,295,757
1919	4,644,937,841	1,288,157,869	400,646,300	607,721,118	105,662,126	85,157,432
1920	4,864,155,166	1,635,813,316	490,944,179	798,136,458	193,235,039	128,755,575

U. S. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO CHIEF COUNTRIES—FISCAL YEARS.

Countries.	1920.	1919.	Countries.	1920.	1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	317,012,688	322,940,837	Mexico	143,785,526	119,962,982
Denmark	125,170,679	92,932,530	Cuba	396,595,049	229,545,704
France	716,811,629	979,269,522	Argentina	167,146,548	138,827,832
Germany	202,176,079	8,818,882	Brazil	115,020,317	93,294,275
Greece	48,707,778	22,907,750	Chile	44,290,985	70,288,581
Italy	398,065,795	502,146,996	Uruguay	27,805,629	27,775,692
Netherlands	254,449,827	103,801,757	China	119,143,828	83,884,421
Norway	115,332,889	101,636,460	British India	79,143,036	50,501,740
Spain	123,909,485	98,931,638	Dutch East Indies	45,647,245	44,845,561
Sweden	129,179,381	78,129,187	Japan	453,147,063	326,462,269
Switzerland	49,415,680	63,223,093	Australia	85,791,174	109,084,688
United Kingdom	2,151,336,423	2,149,765,813	Philippine Islands	71,009,094	69,040,876
Canada	890,135,023	810,745,160	British South Africa	48,703,336	44,841,871
Central America	73,221,102	47,334,532	Egypt	27,229,699	10,293,189

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs In Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
1820	$31,246,382	$2,474,822	$10,085,366	$4,867,379	$2,925,165	$84,526
1830	36,482,266	2,724,181	9,556,992	4,117,606	5,461,589	182,244
1840	75,488,421	4,564,532	15,936,108	4,841,101	10,584,079	246,320
1850	83,984,707	7,535,764	20,017,162	6,060,900	17,162,206	139,494
1855	108,476,851	10,919,803	33,009,127	11,304,094	28,832,786	208,474
1860	216,009,648	12,166,447	38,624,949	12,641,625	35,811,383	988,371
1861	57,014,269	48,795,865	53,736,172	8,400,921	35,503,955	1,448,434
1862	17,814,659	55,893,100	70,249,524	8,126,464	26,918,451	641,826
1863	27,893,453	45,166,008	66,047,610	11,393,244	33,447,115	2,056,482
1864	28,282,245	24,519,105	54,909,077	9,861,090	25,344,570	587,640
1865	33,852,720	13,974,576	47,981,472	10,650,288	30,120,816	360,376
1866	227,625,800	16,819,200	40,684,464	12,357,000	39,231,280	800,358
1867	166,120,000	20,609,360	34,058,150	15,065,010	43,505,080	429,209
1868	132,450,676	34,578,301	42,190,718	17,017,616	42,935,166	217,423
1869	144,891,886	25,428,831	43,679,064	13,887,562	47,139,144	140,210
1870	213,439,991	41,852,630	50,919,666	13,711,708	56,329,137	363,341
1871	220,995,559	48,601,080	66,862,589	13,858,056	75,551,340	2,530,284
1872	194,458,406	59,356,592	84,357,982	21,087,265	65,306,501	3,920,385
1873	231,904,077	69,853,173	100,857,593	24,976,655	76,059,102	1,382,839
1874	228,149,732	119,143,282	114,038,605	26,026,258	81,124,581	950,963
1875	206,271,795	79,077,679	110,292,780	27,458,054	74,503,493	1,680,299
1876	202,247,842	94,181,630	121,615,589	31,459,259	74,450,509	1,627,418
1877	200,821,765	90,636,898	150,101,362	31,513,556	112,673,046	3,923,597
1878	213,128,093	154,809,695	170,277,023	28,685,480	110,440,970	3,368,007
1879	198,687,747	188,526,959	174,230,816	30,169,002	103,254,499	3,471,767
1880	238,787,934	266,108,950	193,352,723	29,044,159	92,774,139	3,878,448
1881	278,918,722	241,641,847	226,386,821	32,820,713	102,458,449	1,699,395
1882	233,294,072	155,008,497	178,002,738	37,164,800	124,835,385	4,934,240
1883	288,841,684	163,196,443	186,392,822	37,996,198	122,448,549	5,347,936
1884	239,510,224	130,395,872	194,703,245	37,800,437	118,172,882	4,382,192
1885	248,611,181	123,326,867	201,800,801	39,437,313	110,818,865	2,687,919
1886	254,409,407	100,799,692	162,689,021	34,037,715	111,627,312	2,401,382
1887	250,236,436	125,453,686	175,784,781	36,732,490	112,417,839	2,397,691
1888	271,275,629	86,368,408	169,872,314	40,176,023	113,892,689	2,277,041
1889	286,235,227	98,847,455	174,504,227	42,712,932	123,183,883	4,798,885
1890	304,566,922	132,073,183	224,756,580	46,454,992	132,527,050	4,915,101
1891	346,848,321	106,155,721	226,448,303	47,961,372	140,349,741	4,506,825
1892	315,096,548	262,455,846	250,438,645	50,284,241	132,792,441	4,664,390
1893	247,289,240	153,277,859	247,075,061	49,070,703	129,938,284	4,379,638
1894	276,068,989	133,196,928	249,846,142	67,145,189	135,659,274	7,288,415
1895	263,982,189	99,144,413	219,090,299	62,253,782	143,609,893	5,312,023
1896	251,817,571	128,550,669	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157	5,409,788
1897	296,834,858	181,420,814	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,950,122	7,456,636
1898	286,311,334	305,108,915	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358	9,463,916
1899	277,723,374	232,903,066	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,856,583	8,163,203
1900	325,244,296	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,539
1901	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,745,673	13,960,167
1902	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	132,206,324	321,946,630	14,401,028
1903	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1904	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1905	472,114,493	118,185,098	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1906	500,536,700	177,216,467	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1907	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,609	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1908	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	489,469,958	6,515,567
1909	520,907,436	135,693,409	302,555,341	231,144,267	440,271,747	7,783,393
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1,226,395,137	719,340,233	1,783,512,167	952,168,641	2,384,467,863	15,577,897
1920	1,968,118,442	626,577,003	1,514,616,127	991,920,623	2,835,999,005	13,197,980

DETROIT RIVER COMMERCE.

The commerce passing through the Detroit River has now been determined with accuracy and is as follows:

Year.	Net Registered Tons.	Freight Tons.	Value	Year.	Net Registered Tons.	Freight Tons	Value.
1902	39,328,689	44,260,506	$440,834,640	1911	52,142,703	66,951,231	$745,167,201
1903	37,453,796	46,817,245	471,917,830	1912	61,606,271	78,671,208	859,089,591
1904	33,049,984	42,792,326	453,598,656	1913	62,092,149	85,376,705	927,191,016
1905	45,912,622	55,508,360	522,888,751	1914	52,927,106	69,810,853	800,032,375
1906	50,673,897	63,808,571	662,971,053	1915	65,280,425	82,514,457	1,021,528,978
1907	53,959,769	71,226,895	697,311,302	1916	76,677,264	100,907,279	1,069,617,157
1908	40,628,850	54,086,750	614,425,480	1917	69,267,723	95,243,119	1,269,590,776
1909	54,668,846	67,789,369	732,803,079	1918	63,468,229	88,855,520	1,023,615,590
1910	58,821,282	73,526,602	771,294,055	1919	53,664,705	73,091,328	979,423,795

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	By Sea. Pct. In Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea
1866	213,671,466	351,754,928	565,426,394	37.8	.....	565,426,394
1867	180,625,368	280,708,368	461,333,736	39.2	.....	461,333,736
1868	175,016,348	301,886,491	476,902,839	36 7	.....	476,902,839
1869	153,154,748	285,979,781	439,134,529	34.9	.....	439,134,529
1870	199,732,324	329,786,978	529,519,302	37.7	.....	529,519,302
1871	190,378,462	392,801,932	583,180,394	32.7	87,798,156	590,978,550
1872	168,044,799	393,929,579	561,974,378	30.0	10,015,089	571,989,467
1873	171,566,758	494,915,886	666,482,644	25.7	10,799,430	677,282,074
1874	174,424,216	533,885,971	708,310,187	24.6	8,509,205	716,819,392
1875	156,385,066	501,838,949	658,224,015	23.8	7,301,376	665,525,391
1876	167,686,467	492,215,487	659,901,954	25.4	6,324,487	666,226,441
1877	164,826,214	530,354,703	695,180,917	23.7	6,767,170	701,948,087
1878	166,551,624	569,583,564	736,135,188	22 7	7,511,365	743,646,553
1879	128,425,339	600,769,633	729,194,972	17.6	7,439,862	736,634,834
1880	109,029,209	720,770,521	829,799,730	13.1	5,838,928	835,638,658
1881	116,955,324	777,162,714	894,118,038	13.1	8,259,308	902,377,346
1882	96,962,919	641,460,967	738,423,886	13.1	12,118,371	750,542,257
1883	104,418,210	694,331,348	798,749,558	13.1	25,089,844	823,839,402
1884	98,652,828	615,287,007	713,939,835	13.8	26,573,774	740,513,609
1885	82,001,691	636,004,765	718,006,456	11.4	24,183,299	742,189,755
1886	78,406,686	581,973,477	660,380,163	11.9	19,144,667	679,524,830
1887	72,991,253	621,802,292	694,793,545	10.5	21,389,666	716,183,211
1888	67,332,175	606,474,964	673,807,139	10.0	22,147,368	695,954,507
1889	83,022,198	630,942,660	713,964,858	11.6	28,436,517	742,401,375
1890	77,502,138	747,376,644	824,878,782	9.4	32,949,902	857,828,684
1891	78,968,047	773,569,324	852,557,371	9.3	31,923,439	884,480,810
1892	81,033,844	916,023,675	997,057,519	8.1	33,220,629	1,030,278,148
1893	70,670,073	733,132,174	803,802,247	8.8	43,862,947	847,665,194
1894	73,707,023	769,212,122	842,919,145	8.7	49,221,427	892,140,572
1895	62,277,581	695,357,830	757,635,411	8.2	49,902,754	807,538,165
1896	70,392,813	751,083,000	821,475,813	8.5	61,131,125	882,606,938
1897	79,941,823	905,969,428	985,911,251	8.1	65,082,305	1,050,993,556
1898	67,792,150	1,090,406,476	1,158,198,626	5.9	73,283,704	1,231,482,330
1899	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	1,143,152,395	6.9	83,870,907	1,227,023,302
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6.1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895,064	6.6	123,824,337	1,381,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262,178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851,301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090,382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,039	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,076	1,396,270,084	1,550,129,160	9.9	193,735,340	1,743,864,500
1907	141,780,310	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8.5	218,472,537	1,880,851,078
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222,219	7.2	190,551,327	1,860,773,346
1909	108,129,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7.3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	977,718,929	4,165,554,282	5,143,273,211	19.01	695,378,846	5,838,652,057
1919	1,617,900,599	4,725,161,958	6,343,062,557	25.50	738,399,381	7,081,461,938
1920	3,325,879,022	3,932,588,373	7,168,467,395	45.14	781,961,785	7,950,429,180

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES AT CHICAGO.

Year (Cal.)	Arrivals. No. of Ves.	Arrivals. Vessel Tonnage	Year. (Cal.)	Arrivals No. of Ves.	Arrivals Vessel Tonnage	Year. (Cal.)	Clearances. No. of Ves.	Clearances. Vessel Tonnage	Year. (Cal.)	Clearances. No. of Ves.	Clearances. Vessel Tonnage
1880	13,218	4,616,969	1899	8,316	6,353,715	1880	13,302	4,537,382	1900	8,839	7,141,105
1881	13,048	4,533,558	1900	8,714	7,044,995	1881	12,957	4,228,689	1901	8,471	6,930,883
1882	13,351	4,849,950	1901	8,430	6,900,999	1882	13,626	4,904,999	1902	8,164	7,229,342
1883	11,967	3,812,464	1902	8,083	7,179,053	1883	12,015	3,980,873	1903	7,721	7,720,225
1884	11,354	3,756,973	1903	7,650	7,587,410	1884	11,472	3,751,723	1904	6,671	6,514,934
1885	10,744	3,653,936	1904	6,631	6,430,088	1885	10,798	3,652,286	1905	7,268	7,375,963
1886	11,157	3,926,318	1905	7,236	7,364,192	1886	11,215	3,950,762	1906	7,055	7,665,709
1887	11,950	4,328,292	1906	7,017	7,969,621	1887	12,023	4,421,560	1907	6,736	7,995,211
1888	10,989	4,393,768	1907	6,745	8,057,062	1888	11,106	4,496,898	1908	5,805	7,290,745
1889	10,864	5,102,790	1908	5,787	7,241,845	1889	10,984	5,155,041	1909	6,390	8,785,841
1890	10,507	5,138,253	1909	6,390	8,772,667	1890	10,547	5,150,665	1910	6,651	9,470,572
1891	10,224	5,524,852	1910	6,523	9,439,074	1891	10,294	5,506,700	1911	6,284	8,859,007
1892	10,556	5,966,626	1911	6,252	8,787,686	1892	10,567	5,968,337	1912	6,243	10,086,209
1893	8,754	5,456,637	1912	6,240	9,971,738	1893	8,789	5,449,470	1913	6,505	10,793,009
1894	8,259	5,181,260	1913	6,532	10,774,133	1894	8,328	5,211,160	1914	6,132	9,794,928
1895	9,212	6,329,702	1914	6,118	9,781,986	1895	9,363	6,392,497	1915	5,808	10,307,777
1896	8,663	6,481,152	1915	5,767	10,132,476	1896	8,773	6,591,202	1916	5,774	11,369,599
1897	9,156	7,209,442	1916	6,772	11,379,968	1897	9,201	7,185,324	1917	5,018	10,948,048
1898	9,428	7,557,215	1917	6,078	10,935,925	1898	9,562	7,688,448	1918	4,191	10,437,499
						1899	8,129	6,390,260	1919	3,977	9,003,539

The Chicago district comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary, and Indiana Harbor.

CHIEF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE FROM UNITED STATES.

(In year ending June 30, 1920.)

Article	Dollars.	Article.	Dollars	Article.	Dollars
Acids	6,600,687	Fibres	28,720,545	Ploughs, cultivators	10,724,954
Agric. implements	36,724,902	Files, rasps	4,670,184	Pork, fresh	7,327,511
Alcohol	10,455,247	Films, photo	11,092,808	Pork, pickled	9,683,237
Aluminum	5,195,386	Firearms	11,576,269	Potash	3,837,861
Animals	19,291,197	Fish	42,178,071	Potatoes, white	8,517,877
Apples	11,942,937	Fruits	115,064,381	Printing presses	6,283,729
Asbestos	3,794,992	Furniture, w'd, met.	9,989,470	Prunes	17,648,711
Athletic Goods	3,178,623	Furs, skins, raw	30,137,340	Pumps, pump. mach.	10,617,940
Augurs, bits, etc.	4,169,302	Ginseng	2,847,590	Rags, woolen	3,950,543
Autos, commercial	41,577,684	Glass, glassware	25,906,621	Rails, steel	32,206,978
Autos, passenger	125,384,025	Glucose	13,831,817	Raisins	12,625,076
Autos, parts of	66,290,667	Grease	15,151,926	Rice	51,228,843
Bags, fibre and paper	9,098,655	Hams, shoulders	82,633,460	Rosin	24,847,724
Barley	41,338,517	Hardware	13,562,777	Rubber, mfrs of	69,226,716
Beans	9,083,666	Hats, materials of	7,216,877	Rye	74,600,444
Beef, canned	9,386,860	Hides, cattle	6,476,671	Rye flour	6,388,426
Beef, fresh	32,566,746	Hides, skins, exc. fur	10,688,979	Salmon, canned	20,775,313
Beef, cured, pickled	5,880,766	Hops	17,716,222	Sausages	8,494,998
Beverages, all kinds	31,346,728	Horses	3,285,066	Sausage casings	6,284,587
Bicycles, tricycles	4,072,554	Hosiery, silk	7,792,965	Saws	4,226,084
Boards	85,569,475	Infants' food	3,032,330	Scientific instr'ts	5,882,020
Boilers, tubes, engine	10,817,423	Iron, ore	4,576,254	Seeds	7,881,688
Bolts, nuts, etc.	6,197,738	Iron, pig	9,874,318	Sewing machines	14,617,065
B'ks, maps, eng., etc.	21,606,347	Iron, bar	3,144,151	Shells, projectiles	12,295,519
Boots, shoes, leather	78,064,947	Iron, steel, bille ts.	17,887,474	Shoe findings	5,697,728
Boots, shoes, rubber	9,295,995	Iron, steel, mfrs of	932,675,866	Shooks	11,795,757
Bottles, jars, etc	7,935,170	Lamps, electric	4,075,470	Silk, artificial	8,740,107
Brass	13,013,238	Lard	171,523,351	Silk, dress goods	10,067,961
Bread, biscuits	3,482,614	Lard, compounds	11,850,311	Silk, mfrs of	26,945,293
Breadstuffs (all)	808,471,226	Lard, neutral	6,916,279	Silk, wearing apparel	10,016,045
B'kf't f'ds, exc oats	9,251,652	Lead	4,206,826	Syrup	8,175,217
Bricks	3,366,318	Lead-pencils	3,285,267	Soap	16,728,084
Butter	15,491,682	Leather, belting	3,229,377	Soda	21,486,225
Buttons	3,581,672	Leather, sole	35,406,507	Soda, caustic	9,333,963
Candy	14,000,197	Leather, all kinds	199,772,357	Soya bean oil	14,911,973
Cars, pas., fr'ght	53,111,368	Leather, mfrs of	92,056,056	Spirits, distilled	22,291,364
Cartridges	9,729,937	Linseed, cake, meal	12,720,807	Starch, inc. corn	14,915,380
Car wheels, axles	10,235,154	Locomotives	42,979,101	Staves	15,199,511
Castings	5,204,451	Lumber	89,173,095	Steam eng., inc. loco	46,381,621
Cattle	11,291,518	Machinery, elec	87,208,413	Stearin, animal	4,717,748
Cement, hydr'l'c	9,599,384	Machinery, total	397,404,999	Steel, iron billets	17,887,474
Cheese	6,388,178	Mach., metal-w'k'g	49,028,591	Steel, sheets, plates	87,652,345
Chemicals, drugs	159,009,927	Machinery, mining	12,438,153	Steel, struc., inc. iron	25,466,580
Choc., cocoa, ex. c'dy	22,244,776	Mach., sugar mill	15,471,518	Steel, iron, mfrs of	932,675,866
Cigarettes	43,248,768	Machinery, textile	7,674,782	Stoves	3,878,695
Clocks, watches	6,888,974	Malt	14,763,541	Sugar, ref., exc. grape	131,771,308
Cloth, cotton	211,937,783	Meat products	642,498,095	Sulphur	8,725,112
Cloth, wool	28,883,431	Medicines	20,118,271	Surgical appliances	6,317,345
Clothing, cotton	75,064,836	Milk, con., evap., etc	104,862,569	Suspenders, garters	3,291,295
Clothing, wool	14,093,655	Motorcycles	9,550,022	Tallow	5,738,181
Coal, hard	40,667,538	Mowers, reapers	8,495,668	Tanning extracts	6,016,438
Coal, soft	132,299,978	Musical instruments	8,940,053	Thread, cotton	4,121,328
Cocoanut oil	28,965,705	Nails	10,678,401	Ties, railroad	3,941,162
Cod, haddock	6,127,496	Naphtha	50,688,333	Timber	11,169,257
Coffee	10,605,830	Naval stores	35,504,797	Tinplates, etc.	34,205,405
Coke	5,942,545	Nuts	3,261,638	Tires, rubber	39,919,777
Copper, and mfrs of	150,497,642	Oats	29,931,172	Tobacco, leaf	271,940,888
Cordage	3,547,370	Oatmeal, etc	9,313,956	Tools	31,125,863
Corn	23,841,791	Oil, fuel, gas	38,738,419	Toys	3,491,126
Corn meal	5,318,150	Oil, gasoline	72,160,278	Turpentine, spirits	11,121,934
Corn starch	10,238,284	Oil, lubricating	112,064,679	Twine, inc. binder	11,036,486
Cosmetics	7,979,237	Oil cloth	4,195,719	Typesetting mach.	3,875,947
Cotton, knit goods	51,575,329	Oil, animal	3,425,936	Typewriters	23,012,903
Cotton, mfrs of	364,036,786	Oil, mineral, crude	23,899,071	Vaseline	3,156,286
Cotton, raw	1,381,707,502	Oil, mineral, refined	402,098,896	Vegetables	36,517,381
Cotton seed, cake	11,951,112	Oleomargarine	6,047,413	Wheat	306,163,023
Cotton seed, meal	3,933,800	Oleo oil	21,113,000	Wheat flour	240,574,670
Cotton seed oil	36,220,529	Oranges	7,564,787	Whiskey, bourbon	3,475,451
Cutlery	13,072,051	Paints, colors	27,766,817	Whiskey, rye	6,557,972
Dairy products	128,508,141	Paper, newsprint	6,407,008	Whiskey, all kinds	11,638,547
Dental goods	3,314,413	Paper, wrapping	5,878,875	Wines	6,184,599
Dyes, dyestuffs	25,782,565	Paper, writing, envel	7,322,559	Wire, barbed	13,222,613
Dyes, aniline	17,130,397	Paper, mfrs of	73,717,425	Wire, all other	20,137,227
Earthenware	7,108,618	Parafin, wax	31,403,933	Wood, and mfrs of	168,574,578
Eggs	19,149,536	Pears	4,477,776	Wood pulp	2,995,462
Enameled ware	5,298,375	Perfumery	7,979,237	Wool, raw	4,658,909
Engines, parts	126,351,833	Phonographs, records	7,617,155	Wool, mfrs of	56,223,360
Engines, gasoline	33,190,777	Phosphate rock	3,884,147	Yarns, cotton	15,315,042
Explosives	28,215,657	Photographic goods	23,707,316	Zinc, exc. ore	26,984,162
Fertilizers	32,925,408	Pianos, players	6,129,056		

The phrase documented vessel is used to describe a vessel which has official documents on board to establish her identity and her rights in trade. In the case of a vessel trading with foreign countries and engaging in the whale fisheries, this document is called a certificate of registry, and such a vessel is properly known as a registered vessel. Sometimes the expression, registered vessel, is loosely applied to all documented vessels but more particularly, in this country, it relates to vessels going foreign.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMERCE.

(From reports of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.)

Section of River and Year.	Grain and Its Prod.	Cotton.	Cot'n Seed & Prod.	Live Stock.	Coal and Coke.	Lumber.	Logs.	Gravel, Sand, & Stone.	Oil	All Other and Total.
St. Louis & Cairo:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1914	17,909	1,080	790	5,758	12,492	5,021	60,491	156,571	52	325,164
1915	26,962	924	2,400	14,138	13,013	15,092	31,064	668,471	21,857	809,232
1916	13,044	285	1,027	6,580	62,723	19,358	828,514	771,753	19,569	1,965,773
1917	7,586	907	1,415	5,608	15,183	7,357	28,664	127,254	8,143	364,777
1918	24,377	550	886	7,760	25,987	1,398	22,200	88,401	1,959	291,982
1919	52,825	598	1,419	5,961	15,914	4,362	34,100	94,724	758	369,179
Cairo & Memphis:										
1914	14,562	9,287	6,320	4,075	826,362	27,662	298,658	65,641	2	1,321,081
1915	12,708	30,968	6,980	3,219	981,431	52,661	171,628	826,460	7,852	2,193,026
1916	7,112	25,896	4,798	2,506	477,829	26,795	184,270	429,779	1,054	1,205,647
1917	5,064	6,370	4,175	2,439	220,811	30,410	195,152	70,089	5,305	635,444
1918	21,178	3,075	3,278	1,305	130,083	12,598	317,390	27,784	2,493	634,584
1919	50,303	15,110	4,310	2,291	215,762	20,075	137,983	30,854	3,320	660,953
Memp. & Vicksb'g:										
1914	16,590	17,213	26,057	11,736	682,104	26,117	153,605	869,932	9,097	1,888,394
1915	22,414	39,823	20,161	15,355	892,840	52,602	76,965	892,940	38,579	2,198,814
1916	13,175	30,565	15,338	10,563	379,201	32,127	155,034	1,059,150	2,395	1,809,977
1917	9,314	14,661	9,827	7,031	129,847	29,652	208,821	932,612	5,745	1,403,540
1918	35,664	25,394	15,191	7,862	32,570	14,840	270,653	351,296	24,610	872,181
1919	66,966	21,113	12,368	6,087	117,379	17,186	493,629	75,351	54,966	1,071,426
Vicksb'g & N. Orl's:										
1914	23,053	8,345	12,738	2,550	669,589	19,880	122,619	392,838	956,784	2,343,623
1915	94,350	8,315	9,622	3,546	895,420	31,658	53,033	497,313	705,006	2,712,022
1916	13,239	6,053	8,324	3,331	349,394	70,812	77,626	290,457	1,201,581	2,234,238
1917	5,247	13,193	5,865	2,353	269,568	40,517	238,245	247,478	1,515,115	2,549,654
1918	67,081	10,855	9,559	2,894	113,153	115,272	44,870	147,241	2,207,121	2,894,255
1919	66,927	10,752	11,162	2,984	316,500	31,848	112,740	317,541	2,203,105	3,681,715

Above figures cover commercial traffic, and do not include materials handled by Government vessels.

Each stretch is treated as a separate river, and tonnage carried between ports on different stretches will appear in the statistics of all intervening stretches; consequently the sum of the tonnage carried in the four stretches does not represent the total traffic on the river as a whole.

NEW ORLEANS PORT—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

(Data by Chief of Engineers, War Department.)

Calendar Year.	Foreign.			Domestic.			Total.		
	Short tons.	Value.	Passengers.	Short tons.	Value.	Passengers.	Short tons.	Value.	Passengers.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	
1914	5,053,000	200,708,811	22,750	1,219,952	50,849,050	20,000	6,273,012	311,557,861	42,750
1915	5,252,475	300,832,524	20,768	1,283,657	67,793,106	20,000	6,536,132	368,825,630	40,768
1916	6,154,955	355,480,177	21,346	1,145,477	61,130,248	20,000	7,300,432	416,610,425	41,346
1917	6,412,172	437,051,455	9,741	1,614,121	112,860,583	12,416	8,026,283	549,912,038	22,157
1918	6,838,706	522,148,919	8,380	2,248,378	143,431,018	.....	9,087,084	665,579,937	.....

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Arthur Yager; *Executive Secretary*, Ramón Siaca Pacheco; *Treasurer*, José E. Benedicto; *Auditor*, J. W. Bonner; *Acting Attorney-General*, Salvador Mestre; *Commissioner of Education*, Paul G. Miller; *Commissioner of the Interior*, Guillermo Esteves; *Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor*, Manuel Camuñas; *Commissioner of Health*, Alejandro Ruiz Soler.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernández; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchinson; Secretary-Reporter, Joaquín Lopez Cruz; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District Attorney, Miles M. Martin.

Under the new Organic Act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses. The Senate consists of nineteen members elected for four years. The House of Representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives receive $7.00 per day for ninety days of each session. Sessions are held biennially. The next session will be held the second Monday in February, 1921.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles. Population (U. S. Census), January 1, 1920, was 1,295,826.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees.

PORTO RICO PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS—1902-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Product'n	Oranges, Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Product'n	Oranges, Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1902	5,890,302	1,549,235	26,906,399	51,364	1911	24,479,346	6,355,223	33,936,021	703,969
1903	7,470,122	1,753,793	35,127,685	230,821	1912	31,544,063	5,086,711	40,146,365	584,414
1904	8,690,514	1,460,496	33,767,460	352,646	1913	26,619,158	5,800,686	49,774,197	740,091
1905	11,925,804	2,152,051	15,849,739	125,422	1914	20,240,335	5,507,276	50,211,947	752,180
1906	14,184,667	3,074,226	28,290,322	295,633	1915	27,278,754	6,016,122	51,125,620	378,181
1907	14,770,682	4,241,410	38,756,750	469,312	1916	45,809,445	5,531,535	32,144,283	790,797
1908	18,690,504	3,414,140	35,256,489	630,720	1917	54,015,903	7,843,010	39,615,146	1,009,737
1909	18,432,446	4,383,893	28,489,236	401,912	1918	41,362,229	7,134,693	37,618,613	1,231,551
1910	23,545,922	4,490,030	45,209,792	582,716	1919	48,132,419	6,657,522	27,897,971	770,303

carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island. There are salt works on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west.

By a vote of the people Prohibition won in Porto Rico, July 16, 1917, by a majority of 38,000 in a total vote of 160,000, and took effect March 2, 1918.

A belt line of railways runs from San Juan to Guayama. Numerous short lines are used largely for transportation of sugar cane and its products. San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez have electric trolley systems. There are 1,241.3 kilometres of macadamized highway and 4,769 licensed automobiles in Porto Rico.

Education.—At the end of the fourth school month, December 21, 1919, the total enrolment in public schools of all grades had reached 176,689. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, there were enrolled in schools of all grades 166,516 pupils, of whom 5,722 were enrolled in private schools. There were 2,984 teachers, of whom 948 were men and 2,036 were women. In addition, there were 219 teachers in private schools. The total enrolment was 36.4 per cent. of the total population of school age. The schools were conducted in 1,742 different school buildings, representing 2,923 different classrooms. The total expenditure for education from insular and school board funds, including the erection of school buildings, was $2,467,703.29. The University of Porto Rico with departments in Liberal Arts, Pharmacy, Law, and a Normal School, is located at Rio Piedras. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located at Mayagüez.

The Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene is devoted to research work on tropical diseases and hygienic conditions.

There are no local police. The Insular Police, consisting of 711 men, is the great law-enforcing body of Porto Rico.

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.

Year.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
(Fiscal.)	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
1899	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900	3,286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	5,864,617	37,960,514
1911	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916	35,892,515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,634,937	66,587,695
1917	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,680	80,970,904
1918	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,515,650	8,753,450	74,269,100
1919	57,898,085	4,501,915	62,400,000	71,015,351	9,000,000	80,015,351
1920	90,724,259	5,614,275	96,338,534	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449

The years 1898 and 1899 are calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901 and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.
The 1919 total imports and exports are official approximations.

CUBA.

The island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,600 miles of railway line and 250 miles of electric railways. Population, over 2,800,000; average yearly immigration, 45,000. There are 5,000 primary schools.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs. The Cuban Senate has 24 members; the House, 91.

The Isle of Pines, which, under the generally accepted survey, is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, is situated off the south coast of Western Cuba, its nearest point to the larger island being about 34½ statute miles distant, while the island itself and its adjacent keys form the southern barrier of the Gulf of Batabano, a bight which extends northward to an extent sufficient to make Habana Province, to which the Isle of Pines is officially attached, the narrowest part of Cuba. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles; it is 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the island of Jamaica.

For Cuban foreign trade see index.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The land area of the Philippine Islands lies between 21° 10′ and 4° 40′ north latitude and between 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ east longitude. There are 7,083 islands, extending 1,152 statute miles from north to south and 632 from east to west. Of this number 462 have an area of 1 square mile or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. The northernmost is Y'Ami Island, 65 miles from Formosa; the southernmost, Saluag, 4° 40′ from the equator and 30 miles east of Borneo. The total land area is 114,400 square miles. The largest, Luzon, contains 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, the next in size, 36,906. Panay has 4,448, Cebu, 1,695; Palawan, 4,500; Mindoro, 3,794; Bohol, 1,534; Masbate, 1,255. Between and about lie the other groups, including the Sulu or Jolo Islands in the south, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the north, the Catanduanes in the east, and Cuion in the west. The total land and water area is 119,542 square miles.

The archipelago has a coast line of 11,444 statute miles, which exceeds that of the entire United States. There are 21 fine harbors and 8 landlocked straits, the principal being Manila, Subic, Batangas, Tayabas and Hondagua, Iligan, Illana, Nasipit, Sibuguey, Sarangani Bays; the Gulfs of Lingayen, Ragay, Lagonoy and Davao, and the San Bernardino, San Juanico, Surigao and Basilan Straits and the Verde Passage. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles, and a circumference of 120, is the finest in the entire Far East. It is a roadstead in all parts of which vessels can anchor, but a breakwater has been constructed for vessels to shelter behind in bad weather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Jolo are the ports of entry. The interisland waters are rather shallow, averaging between 75 and 500 fathoms

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system of the world's surface. The Cordilleras, Urdaneta, Surigao, Caraballos Sur and Caraballos Occidentales, Caraballos del Baler and Sierra Madra are the principal ranges Three are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo (Apo means master), 9,610 feet, in Mindanao; Mayan Volcano, 7,943 feet, in Albay; Taal, 984 feet, in Batangas; Canlaon, 7,995 feet, in Negros; Banajao, or Majayjay, 7,144, are the most famous of these. Other high mountains are Pulog, 9,580 feet; Halcon, 8,481 feet; Malinugdang, 8,560 feet; Santo Tomas, 7,400 feet.

Nearly all the principal islands have important river systems. In Luzon are the Rio Grand de Cagayan, 220 miles long, which drains 16,000 square miles of territory; the Rio Grande de Pampanga, emptying into Manila Bay through a dozen mouths; the Agno, the Abra, Bued, and the more familiar Pasig. The Rio Grand de Mindanao, 330 miles long, is the largest in the islands, and the Agusan, also in Mindanao, the third in size. Mindoro has 60 rivers and Samar 26. In Panay are the Jalaur and Panay, and in Negros the Danao and the Lanao. Interisland steamers berth in the Pasig as far as the Bridge of Spain.

November, December, January and February are the temperate months. The mean average temperature at this season is about 77° to 79° Fahrenheit. In April, May and June, the hot months, the mean average is between 83° and 84°. In the other months it is about 80°. The nights are seldom unpleasantly hot even in the hot season, and a temperature of 100° is a rarity in Manila. The mountain regions of the north are cool as September in the temperate zone. There are two seasons the rainy and the dry. The rains are heaviest in July, August and September; lightest in February and March. The lowest average rainfall for the last twelve years for the whole archipelago was 60 73 inches in the driest region, the highest 125.68 in the wettest. Manila's average was 75.46.

Manila surrendered to the Americans Aug. 13, 1898. Meanwhile a Filipino Government had been established. This Government till late in 1899 was in control of the archipelago with the exception of Manila, Cavite and a few other places where Spanish garrisons still maintained themselves. American civil government was established over the Philippines in 1901.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369): "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the archipelago, except that portion inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. William H. Taft was appointed Civil Governor by the President, the title being subsequently changed to that of Governor-General. Gov. Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W. Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. The Government was arranged of a Civil Governor and seven Commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1903, the Commission was increased by one member, appointed by the President, making the commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General, who was President of the commission.

By the act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 91 members, elected triennially. The Governor-General, who remains as the head of the islands, is appointed by the President. All of the Cabinet heads, except Education, are Filipinos.

The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 46 provinces, 34 of which are designated as regular provinces and the remaining 12 as special provinces. The Chief Executive of a regular province is the Provincial Governor, who is an elective official. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legislative branch of the Provincial Government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan and Bataines, the Provincial Governors are appointed officials.

Of the 24 Senators only two—those from the Twelfth District, which is composed of the Mountain Province, the City of Baguio, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—are appointed by the Governor-General; all the others are elected by popular vote; as are also the 91 Representatives, excepting the nine who represent the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

The administration of justice in the Philippines is intrusted to the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

There are 99 school districts in the islands. Among the special Government institutions are the Normal School, the School of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School. There are provincial trade schools and shops. In 1919, in the public schools, there were scholars as follows: Primary, 347,839 males, 253,501 females; intermediate, 55,082 males, 27,935 females; secondary, 12,025 males, 3,942 females. There are 300 private schools, with 38,500 pupils.

The 1919 crop values of the islands were: Rice, $94,300,000; cocoanuts and products of, $37,200,000; sugar and products of, $57,200,000; abaca (hemp), $32,500,000; corn and products of, $18,800,000; tobacco leaf, $8,700,000; other and total, $230,800,000. Fruits and vegotables are not included in above. In 1918 there were 603,000 cattle and 1,271,000 water buffalo (carabao). Virgin forests cover 40,000 square miles. There are 73,000,000 acres of public lands.

Under the act of 1919 any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, over the age of 18 years, or the head of a family who does not own more than 59 acres of land in the Philippines may enter a homestead of not exceeding 59 acres of agricultural land of the public domain. Total homestead fee, $10. Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per centum of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, may purchase any tract of public agricultural land of not to exceed 247 acres in the case of an individual and 2,530 acres in that of a corporation or association. Citizens of countries the laws of which grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the same right to acquire public land as to their own citizens may, while such laws are in force, but not thereafter, with the express authorization of the Legislature, purchase any parcel of agricultural land not in excess of 247 acres.

There are over 800 miles of railways and 6,000 miles of public roads. Silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. Mineral production exceeds $3,000,000 a year

The people of the Philippines are still commonly grouped under the heading Christian and non-Christian. Classifying the Igorotes as mountaineers and the Moros as southerners would be better. The census of 1918 shows there were 9,495,272 Christian people and 855,368 non-Christians in the Philippines, making a total population of 10,350,640. (In this 8.2 per cent. are included all the Moros, Igorotes and the most backward peoples of the Philippines.)

According to Dr. Merton Miller, former Chief Ethnologist, Philippine Bureau of Sciences, from the extreme northern end of the archipelago to its southernmost limits, with the exception of the few scattered Negritos, the people of the Philippines, pagan, Moro and Christian, are one racially. There is some reason for believing that they migrated into the islands at two different times. But in all probability they came from the same general region and have a common ancestry. There are many different languages or dialects in the Philippines, but all are closely related one to another, the pronunciation and mode of speech vary but little from one section of the Philippines to another, and the majority of the words are common to two or more of the Philippine languages. These languages, whether spoken by pagan, Moro or Christian, belong to the great Malayo-Polynesian family, branches of which are found in Sumatra, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar and on many islands between. The early immigrants into the Philippines were the Indonesians and the Malays and the blend of these two races characterizes the people of the Philippines to-day. This admixture of the Indonesians and the Malays has become so thorough that it is difficult to distinguish one group from another

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.

IMPORTS and exports of merchandise [Source—Report of the War Department.]

YEAR (FISCAL).	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915	22,304,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238

Philippine imports from the United States in the year ended June 30, 1920, were valued at $59,261,621, as against $43,572,794 in the previous fiscal year; exports to the United States totalled in value $142,246,003, as against $93,018,404 in 1919.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

AMERICAN Samoa, composed of the islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega and Ta'u, and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899. The census of January, 1920, gives it a total population of 8,324. Pago Pago is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific, and possibly in the entire Pacific Ocean. For 1919 the exports were valued at $82,268.94 and the imports amounted to $182,959. American Samoa is extremely valuable in its relation to the expansion of American trade in the Pacific Recently the Pacific Development Corporation of New York City, the largest trading concern in the world, has established a business there taking over the holdings of the Deutschen Handels und Plantagen Gesellschaft der Südsee Inseln zu Hamburg.

American Samoa is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,589 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney and 4,200 miles from Manila. The natives can all read and write and are all Christians of different denominations. They are the highest type of the Polynesian race, and are greatly on the increase due to the laws forbidding foreigners buying their land.

HAWAII.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The chief executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii is the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a four-year term, and who must be a resident of the Islands in order to be eligible for appointment. The Territorial Secretary is appointed in the same manner, but the heads of the Territorial Departments are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Territorial Senate.

The Legislature of Hawaii consists of the Senate, of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate.

The areas of the several islands of the Hawaiian group are as follows: Hawaii, 4,015.6 square miles; Oahu, 598; Maui, 728.1; Kauai, 546.9; Molokai, 260.9; Lanai, 139.5; Niihau, 72.8; Kahoolawe, 44.2; Molokini, .2.

Honolulu, the capital of the Territory, is situated on the Island of Oahu, and is the largest and most important city in the group. The City and County of Honolulu include all of the Island of Oahu

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook, in 1778, the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased. The whole population (U. S. Census), January 1, 1920, was 255,912, of which number Honolulu had 83,327, and Hilo, 10,431.

ALASKA'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(Imports and exports of merchandise.)

Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1880....	463,000	3,032	31,543	1894....	2,794,000	80,490	2,663	1907....	18,402,765	1,134,191	1,389,686
1881....	548,000	10,966	69,183	1895....	3,017,000	55,850	11,520	1908....	16,577,903	776,974	1,857,905
1882....	585,000	8,484	38,520	1896....	3,502,000	72,414	5,358	1909....	17,762,600	617,331	961,101
1883....	668,000	14,945	28,393	1897....	3,924,000	96,694	27,206	1910....	18,670,339	619,348	1,168,014
1884....	615,000	4,420	8,438	1898....	13,682,000	175,235	30,705	1911....	16,205,730	706,171	1,136,745
1885....	853,000	8,944	24,468	1899....	9,644,000	196,251	45,729	1912....	19,417,227	563,503	1,010,572
1886....	874,000	14,252	8,022	1900....	18,463,000	385,317	566,347	1913....	20,827,262	982,271	1,477,991
1887....	1,334,000	18,636	7,336	1901....	13,457,000	557,992	2,534,318	1914....	22,461,723	567,399	1,124,239
1888....	1,487,000	28,211	23,499	1902....	.....	511,830	2,612,021	1915....	21,260,042	640,886	1,001,389
1889....	1,686,000	32,809	200	1903....	9,509,701	477,463	1,612,128	1916....	27,086,288	1,066,612	1,426,362
1890....	1,897,000	24,577	4,682	1904....	10,165,110	607,355	1,565,690	1917....	38,992,049	1,469,524	2,474,891
1891....	1,973,000	23,302	39,073	1905....	11,504,255	1,450,910	1,088,165	1918....	44,280,075	967,532	2,362,470
1892....	2,012,000	15,691	14,165	1906....	14,869,827	845,291	1,377,398	1919....	35,544,034	1,334,403	1,074,567
1893....	2,317,000	37,362	10,211								

Alaska's imports from the United States in 1920 (fiscal year) were valued at $33,998,462; exports to the United States totalled $66,498,871.

Exports from Alaska to the United States are in the table below.

ALASKAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904 ..	10,772,465	10,165,140	11,730,830	1910....	19,289,687	12,440,380	13,608,394	1915....	21,900,928	27,442,335	28,443,724
1905....	12,955,165	10,801,446	11,889,611	1911....	16,911,901	14,055,329	15,192,074	1916....	28,152,900	49,468,186	50,894,548
1906....	15,715,118	9,272,337	10,649,735	1912....	19,980,730	21,778,064	22,788,136	1917....	40,461,573	60,773,859	63,248 753
1907....	19,536,956	12,155,198	13,644,884	1913....	21,809,533	24,634,987	26,112,978	1918....	45,247,607	71,595,414	75,057,884
1908....	17,354,877	10,967,777	12,825,682	1914....	23,029,122	21,817,408	22,941,647	1919....	36,878,137	72,068,159	73,142,526
1909....	18,409,931	13,110,910	14,072,011								

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The principal exports of merchandise from the United States to the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, etc.; bituminous coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, meat and dairy products, oils, lumber and refined sugar. The principal imports to the United States from the Virgin Islands are sugar and rum, hides and skins and cabinet woods.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus, 1493, on his second voyage. St. Thomas was first colonized, 1666, by the Danes, who planted a permanent settlement in 1672, and who held on until the United States bought the islands for $25,000,000 and took possession March 31, 1917 (except that the English kept them, by force, April, 1801, to February, 1802, and from 1807 to 1815). St. Croix was occupied by Dutch and English settlers in 1625, Denmark not getting it till 1733.

The population of the Virgin Islands by the first United States Census, November 1, 1917, was 26,051, as against 27,086 on February 1, 1911; 43,178 in 1835, and 38,231 in 1860. Of the 1917 population St. Croix had 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191 and St. John 959. The 1835 census gave St. Croix 26,681, St. Thomas 14,022 and St. John 2,475. The 1917 population of the cities was: (St. Croix), Christiansted, 4,574; Frederiksted, 3,144. (St. Thomas), Charlotte Amalie, 7,747. Of the total population of the Virgin Islands in 1917, 1,922, or 7.4 per cent., were whites; 19,523, or 74.9 per cent., were negroes; 4,563, or 17.5 per cent., were of mixed white and negro blood; and 43, or two-tenths of 1 per cent., were of other races.

Virgin Isles exports in 1919 were valued at $1,919,525; imports, at $2,276,512.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded by Spain by article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13′ and 13° 39′ north and longitudes 144° 37′ and 144° 58′ east. Area estimated, 225 square miles. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,044 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools. The northern half of the island is a plateau from 400 to 600 feet in height and is, except where cleared for cultivation, wooded. The southern half is broken by hills from 1,200 to 1,300 feet high.

The total population, July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families was 14,344, of whom 14,124 were classed as "natives." Of the foreign born population only 69 were Americans. Death rate per thousand was 17.6; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President, Capt. Roy C. Smith, named May 30, 1916. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. The United States Department of Agriculture has an experiment station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved. Capital, Agana, in the north central part, on the western coast; population (estimated), 9,000.

WAKE AND OTHER SMALL PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phoenix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California, and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, is a part of Alaska.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Year (Fiscal).	Imports Into the United States.			Exports From the United States.		
	Total.	From Latin America.	Pct. From Latin America.	Total.	To Latin America.	Pct. to Latin America.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1895	731,969,965	196,516,050	26.85	807,538,165	74,422,739	9.22
1896	779,724,674	180,022,806	23.09	882,606,938	76,611,305	8.68
1897	764,730,412	156,661,864	20.49	1,050,993,556	78,320,416	7.45
1898	616,049,654	136,854,235	22.21	1,231,482,330	74,030,291	6.01
1899	607,148,489	148,150,097	21.25	1,227,023,302	88,307,187	7.20
1900	849,941,184	167,180,295	19.67	1,394,483,082	110,674,400	7.94
1901	823,172,165	198,233,744	24.08	1,487,764,991	118,772,158	7.98
1902	903,320,948	208,510,497	23.08	1,381,719,401	115,132,413	8.33
1903	1,025,719,237	225,923,096	22.03	1,420,141,679	115,053,595	8.10
1904	991,087,371	256,227,244	25.85	1,460,827,271	136,615,381	9.36
1905	1,117,513,071	302,206,593	27.05	1,518,561,666	159,156,657	10.48
1906	1,226,562,446	294,049,326	23.97	1,743,864,500	209,043,359	11.99
1907	1,434,421,425	334,572,126	23.33	1,880,851,078	229,966,603	12.23
1908	1,194,341,792	273,176,971	22.87	1,860,773,346	219,968,513	11.82
1909	1,311,920,224	324,154,136	24.71	1,663,011,104	201,912,874	12.14
1910	1,556,947,430	392,955,257	25.24	1,744,984,720	242,123,502	13.87
1911	1,527,226,105	371,300,234	24.31	2,049,320,199	273,525,344	13.35
1912	1,653,264,934	423,037,208	25.59	2,204,322,409	296,141,651	13.43
1913	1,813,008,234	442,419,973	24.40	2,465,884,149	323,775,885	13.13
1914	1,893,925,657	469,082,667	24.77	2,364,579,148	282,070,153	11.93
1915	1,674,169,740	557,413,053	33.29	2,768,589,340	251,469,431	9.08
1916	2,197,883,510	760,132,729	34.58	4,333,482,885	411,193,859	9.49
1917	2,659,355,185	962,860,611	36.21	6,290,048,394	581,954,695	9.25
1918	2,945,655,403	985,160,871	33.44	5,919,711,371	725,820,970	12.24
1919	3,095,720,068	1,126,788,810	36.39	7,232,282,686	866,272,958	11.99
1920	5,238,621,668	1,805,516,408	34.5	8,111,039,733	1,221,099,099	15.05

Latin-America means Mexico; South America; Central America; Cuba; West Indies.

U. S. IMPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value.	News-Print Paper.		All Other Printing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919	53,602,174	1,255,462,866	43,674,094	164,886	58,319	4,802,487	406,570	9,463,191
1918	42,753,780	1,192,540,059	35,023,161	182,995	42,633	7,942,134	541,866	7,146,120
1917	41,734,084	1,118,225,912	30,929,628	412,091	67,931	6,661,518	456,752	10,279,773
1916	28,189,998	936,460,899	18,527,748	1,259,761	119,802	7,103,661	280,952	9,261,496
1915	24,465,694	736,817,721	14,138,651	2,395,755	161,703	22,208,212	626,661	9,538,679
1914	27,604,771	630,950,295	12,189,792	5,752,447	261,616	41,080,659	1,156,591	13,996,772
1913	24,359,827	439,687,195	8,549,062	6,758,490	371,328	.....	735,857	14,703,580
1912	18,723,877	171,186,402	3,262,778	5,597,094	292,242	.....	846,500	14,322,357
1911	18,112,859	111,660,615	2,096,105	7,376,598	534,250	.....	400,535	15,081,969

U. S. EXPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value.	News-Print Paper.		All Other Printing.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919	86,983,063	220,589,829	10,100,229	153,327,185	16,160,777	74,916,830	6,664,462	54,057,895
1918	54,170,134	193,477,853	7,978,296	99,220,241	8,710,940	59,899,043	4,828,856	32,651,722
1917	46,393,655	187,732,739	7,586,374	94,548,586	8,179,868	52,485,911	3,987,239	26,640,174
1916	39,576,879	153,472,663	4,126,617	124,145,837	8,069,812	83,673,411	4,025,388	23,355,062
1915	22,264,371	110,332,513	2,707,626	44,657,646	2,169,067	36,991,079	1,667,387	15,720,291
1914	20,113,942	121,578,332	2,983,344	30,259,588	1,568,960	14,815,496	522,951	15,038,687
1913	21,174,217	86,602,057	2,105,984	28,117,371	1,617,285	13,722,414	560,535	16,890,413

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Federal Trade Commission, the production of wood pulp in the United States in 1919, totalled 3,207,952 net tons.

The Federal Trade Commission's statement of production of paper in the United States in 1919, is as follows, in net tons—news print, 1,374,517; book, 914,823; paper board, 1,950,037; wrapping, 694,207; fine, 343,762.

Total cost of the pulpwood at the mills—(1918), $73,167,118; (1917), $60,815,057; (1916), $45,785,682; (1909), $34,477,540.

Of the pulpwood consumed in 1918, the reduction to pulp by the various processes was, in cords—Mechanical, 1,345,435; sulphite, 2,860,172; soda, 748,638; sulphate, 296,549.

Number of mills—250 in 1918, 246 in 1917, 235 in 1916, 253 in 1909.

Average cost per cord at the mills, of the wood consumed—(1918), $13.93; (1917), $11.10; (1916), $8.76; (1909), $8.62. In 1918 the cost ranged from $18.10 in New Hampshire and $17.89 in New York to $5.43 in West Virginia.

The cut, by States, in cords, in 1918, was—Maine, 1,234,969; New York, 1,003,742; Wisconsin, 860,857; Pennsylvania, 383,699; New Hampshire, 345,272; Michigan, 203,516; North Carolina, 186,168; Minnesota, 182,002; Virginia, 129,637; West Virginia, 109,885; Vermont, 99,687; Massachusetts, 45,754; California, Oregon and Washington, 239,774; all other States, 225,832.

Of the pulpwood bought in 1918 by the mills, 2,467,745 cords were rough, and cost $11.78 a cord; 2,402,393 cords were peeled, and cost $15.18 a cord; and 380,656 cords were rossed, and cost $20.07 a cord.

Production of wood pulp in United States, in tons—(1918), 3,313,861; (1917), 3,509,939; (1916), 3,425,001; (1909), 2,495,523.

Imports of pulp wood, by fiscal years, in cords—(1917), 1,016,814; (1918), 1,172,033; (1919), 1,390,334.

Value of pulpwood imports—(1919), $13,708,447; (1918), $11,088,422; (1917), $6,889,123.

Exports of wood pulp long tons—(1918), 20,399; (1917), 34,982.

FOREIGN TRADE OF EUROPE'S CHIEF NATIONS.

(Final 000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Austria-Hungary		Belgium.		Finland.		France.		Germany.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1903...	381,063	432,371	858,336	750,741	51,624	41,250	1,173,339	1,076,455	1,542,971	1,271,366
1904...	415,736	424,082	854,304	742,878	51,549	41,608	1,104,256	1,108,685	1,597,246	1,324,563
1905...	435,696	455,561	963,054	821,410	51,770	47,824	1,169,874	1,216,344	1,777,869	1,446,516
1906...	475,270	484,108	1,105,070	977,107	60,582	54,301	1,368,450	1,317,836	2,067,656	1,634,942
1907...	474,637	472,195	1,181,892	1,001,880	83,542	51,555	1,519,800	1,400,429	2,187,151	1,724,065
1908...	485,592	456,675	1,031,836	973,797	70,489	47,288	1,405,870	1,286,986	1,962,734	1,575,004
1909...	569,260	489,573	1,158,158	984,300	71,370	49,971	1,214,244	1,111,590	2,241,480	1,743,160
1910...	577,698	489,766	1,264,478	1,099,058	74,667	74,666	1,394,490	1,211,851	2,316,029	1,953,309
1911...	646,322	486,875	876,447	695,969	59,828	86,411	1,587,040	1,199,837	2,524,041	2,182,058
1912...	710,012	574,452	963,837	768,172	90,582	65,089	1,545,646	1,290,107	2,812,020	2,353,260
1913...	691,538	559,527	891,057	695,335	90,293	73,875	1,625,317	1,327,882	2,773,000	2,592,239
1914...	557,520	408,221	.....	.....	73,904	55,439	1,235,619	939,685	.....	.....
1915...	770,000	285,100	.....	.....	112,443	50,920	2,129,908	759,912	.....	.....
1916...	1,217,000	324,600	.....	.....	185,823	119,580	2,925,767	987,328	.....	.....
1917...	881,000	303,000	.....	.....	184,785	66,735	5,317,933	1,160,451	.....	.....
1918...	450,600	168,600	.....	.....	62,607	23,345	5,843,552	799,657	.....	.....
1919...	120,000	40,000	1,015,100	459,300	.....	.....	5,955,701	1,744,633	.....	.....

Figures for Austria-Hungary for 1919 are for Austria.

Year.	Denmark.		Great Britain.		Holland.		Italy.		Greece.	
	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1903...	156,296	132,475	2,302,036	1,415,179	912,376	781,750	396,544	301,061	26,536	16,583
1904...	160,497	133,420	2,339,709	1,463,410	965,648	797,115	387,425	319,617	26,444	17,480
1905...	166,837	142,091	2,371,980	1,605,052	1,030,918	799,694	440,402	344,871	27,358	16,153
1906...	194,468	149,948	2,545,481	1,827,737	1,012,736	835,357	533,102	384,357	27,915	23,841
1907...	202,868	163,296	2,695,711	2,073,300	1,068,823	883,926	541,416	370,874	28,640	22,308
1908...	194,400	166,698	2,882,753	2,220,686	1,014,427	837,746	566,340	336,168	30,060	21,523
1909...	150,968	153,030	3,036,066	2,281,892	1,261,285	986,810	627,480	392,064	26,740	19,770
1910...	118,722	127,057	3,296,329	2,595,949	1,313,530	1,057,664	637,058	413,701	30,813	26,739
1911...	168,291	158,387	3,305,566	2,706,429	1,339,970	1,098,420	653,394	429,897	33,476	27,381
1912...	220,730	184,164	3,618,053	2,910,951	1,452,458	1,251,472	700,638	563,011	29,950	33,052
1913...	230,957	194,750	3,741,048	3,089,353	1,574,990	1,239,260	703,608	484,746	23,380	22,334
1914...	214,828	236,209	3,390,175	2,560,730	1,161,439	1,007,108	564,206	426,608	34,046	22,771
1915...	275,772	262,272	4,145,739	2,355,048	848,552	703,193	907,785	488,955	31,534	26,255
1916...	335,000	315,436	4,615,807	2,938,616	.....	.....	1,619,323	596,048	44,425	18,226
1917...	272,556	259,424	5,184,070	2,894,892	435,000	336,673	1,492,314	435,974	.....	.....
1918...	.....	.....	6,420,561	2,576,466	184,161	62,845	2,820,329	496,705	.....	.....
1919...	675,025	243,814	7,941,650	4,684,935	1,135,047	567,346	3,303,281	1,037,724	.....	.....

Year.	Norway.		Portugal.		Roumania.		Russia.		Spain.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904..	78,296	51,673	87,199	53,362	60,095	50,541	335,472	518,288	134,218	131,332
1905..	83,406	58,413	84,124	49,877	65,145	88,220	327,070	554,822	154,136	138,658
1906..	92,065	65,908	82,698	50,515	81,468	94,833	412,355	563,866	172,491	152,593
1907..	103,370	67,832	92,696	51,554	83,691	107,701	443,918	562,255	180,124	178,351
1908..	101,555	64,821	77,564	47,524	80,494	73,667	470,040	514,124	185,234	171,184
1909..	104,386	71,368	69,944	33,448	71,598	87,658	500,625	766,265	166,444	166,695
1910..	115,892	83,627	76,131	35,312	79,797	119,698	605,392	767,198	193,336	185,817
1911..	126,548	77,945	66,820	34,596	110,870	134,470	612,240	825,649	205,448	186,264
1912...	141,949	87,648	70,605	33,364	124,009	125,825	606,063	780,304	187,161	190,449
1913...	148,022	105,220	119,310	61,328	114,698	130,375	707,627	782,869	234,900	190,374
1914...	152,030	109,886	98,443	52,883	97,318	87,215	565,466	492,386	190,086	161,405
1915.	232,615	181,372	37,072	63,381	.....	.....	586,360	206,945	193,548	248,489
1916.	365,489	263,368	12,503	24,642	.....	.....	550,000	201,000	182,505	272,310
1917...	445,230	211,188	11,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,457	293,490
1918.	313 120	188,750	18,000	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,142	187,700

Year.	Sweden.		Serbia.		Bulgaria.		Switzerland.		Turkey.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1901...	123,195	94,736	8,460	12,677	13,518	15,975	194,191	160,078	118,144	69,761
1902...	134,605	105,154	8,650	13,920	13,751	20,010	109,974	167,551	110,552	70,418
1903...	141,980	118,292	11,239	11,574	15,788	20,858	223,716	170,206	117,312	80,161
1904...	153,300	111,144	11,759	11,996	25,030	30,421	232,835	170,487	135,050	77,241
1905...	153,780	120,657	10,731	13,895	23,594	28,556	258,599	185,231	107,720	101,801
1906...	171,076	135,146	8,555	13,820	20,936	22,113	274,396	205,346	138,010	86,558
1907...	184,168	141,659	13,623	15,728	24,928	25,119	335,081	224,465	114,931	123,230
1908...	162,963	129,008	14,704	15,111	26,030	22,471	296,057	204,542	110,440	93,786
1909...	165,070	129,495	14,275	18,076	32,086	22,286	311,456	213,387	97,812	114,840
1910...	177,842	115,010	16,465	19,127	35,471	25,810	333,174	232,481	138,302	81,133
1911...	187,295	179,154	22,439	22,730	39,869	36,927	369,867	244,421	187,246	97,150
1912...	214,303	205,367	20,625	16,373	42,622	31,286	379,755	263,916	198,040	108,764
1913...	226,872	219,049	.....	.....	34,250	18,641	370,525	265,645	191,625	105,254
1914...	194,811	206,991	.....	.....	48,298	30,885	285,333	229,069	179,663	94,319
1915...	306,191	352,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,246	322,321	140,000	125,000
1916...	305,466	417,418	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,051	472,409	97,263	148,859
1917...	207,656	361,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	464,165	448,339	99,473	153,245

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Argentina.		Brazil.		Chile.		Peru.		Uruguay.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1901...	109,971	161,846	96,175	194,965	50,841	62,723	13,930	23,022	24,498	28,674
1902...	99,433	173,205	112,983	174,734	48,336	67,846	16,684	18,025	24,317	34,805
1903...	126,615	213,250	117,489	176,715	52,002	70,912	18,412	18,774	25,958	38,640
1904...	180,750	254,912	125,776	189,314	57,361	78,839	21,205	19,790	21,938	39,793
1905...	197,974	311,544	144,775	214,619	68,839	96,801	21,068	28,018	31,824	31,852
1906...	260,522	282,025	161,587	255,113	82,222	99,453	24,386	27,720	35,626	34,538
1907...	275,856	285,857	181,242	241,504	107,194	100,176	26,826	27,918	38,954	41,955
1908...	272,973	366,005	159,701	197,301	97,551	114,710	25,816	26,628	38,422	46,914
1909...	302,756	397,351	166,000	284,302	95,660	111,847	20,891	31,554	42,447	42,573
1910...	351,771	372,626	231,292	304,370	108,582	120,022	24,206	34,380	46,590	44,200
1911...	366,811	324,697	257,164	325,272	127,381	123,884	26,430	36,042	51,355	50,753
1912...	364,853	480,391	307,934	362,795	122,076	139,878	24,982	45,871	50,666	65,142
1913...	421,352	483,504	326,025	313,628	120,274	144,653	29,591	44,410	50,501	69,201
1914...	271,818	349,254	165,747	221,530	98,461	109,381	23,464	42,611	37,379	59,102
1915...	220,086	541,532	145,749	255,659	55,922	119,530	15,044	68,638	35,000	73,300
1916...	226,887	527,045	194,582	265,802	81,220	187,458	42,256	80,497	35,155	71,070
1917...	380,321	559,170	209,434	284,114	129,603	259,985	65,712	90,728	38,700	96,217
1918...	500,602	801,466	247,351	284,275	159,167	278,712	47,230	97,197	.....	.....
1919...	533,159	867,823	355,802	580,992	.....	.....	58,390	130,906	43,544	152,327

Year.	Bolivia.		Colombia.		Ecuador.		Paraguay.		Venezuela.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1906...	13,684	21,705	10,608	14,614	9,850	11,793	6,134	2,614	8,676	15,630
1907...	14,780	19,629	12,088	14,481	6,950	8,346	7,287	3,139	10,394	15,688
1908...	15,915	19,081	13,514	14,999	9,090	12,091	3,851	3,751	9,814	14,613
1909...	14,405	24,868	11,118	16,040	8,008	13,638	3,674	4,982	9,766	16,029
1910...	19,033	29,493	17,383	17,625	11,489	12,692	6,217	4,769	12,388	17,949
1911...	22,765	32,226	18,109	22,376	10,354	13,690	8,494	4,593	18,395	22,684
1912...	19,308	35,148	23,965	32,222	8,837	15,789	5,190	4,109	20,569	25,261
1913...	21,357	36,551	28,536	34,315	8,403	13,061	7,876	5,462	18,030	29,484
1914...	15,507	25,662	20,979	32,633	8,408	12,895	4,995	4,447	13,987	21,520
1915...	8,804	37,132	17,840	31,579	9,330	17,570	2,334	8,624	13,470	23,404
1916...	12,128	39,360	28,922	40,000	9,346	17,600	4,492	4,667	21,382	25,530
1917...	13,057	61,522	23,334	40,531	10,195	16,338	4,667	11,237	24,593	24,005
1918...	.....	.....	22,000	37,700	8,345	.....	5,142	6,171	15,400	20,400

No data, Colombia and Ecuador, 1900-1905; Venezuela, 1900-1902.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Mexico.		Salvador.		Panama.		Costa Rica.		Guatemala.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904...	76,597	48,100	3,610	16,589	.....	.....	5,977	6,757	5,011	7,552
1905...	82,523	53,305	4,346	14,099	.....	.....	5,239	8,138	6,844	8,238
1906...	88,542	56,793	4,164	16,308	.....	.....	7,278	8,803	7,221	7,136
1907...	103,248	61,893	3,441	15,163	17,205	1,962	7,555	9,350	7,316	10,174
1908...	110,879	121,370	4,240	9,260	7,807	1,827	5,629	7,757	5,811	6,756
1909...	78,766	115,550	4,177	10,177	8,756	1,502	6,110	8,176	5,251	10,079
1910...	97,433	130,023	3,745	7,298	10,057	1,769	7,898	8,374	4,265	6,936
1911...	102,937	146,877	5,113	9,438	9,897	2,863	8,872	8,924	8,167	11,007
1912...	91,331	148,994	6,775	9,942	9,872	2,065	10,079	9,964	9,822	13,156
1913...	97,886	150,203	6,173	9,929	11,397	5,383	8,685	10,321	10,062	13,450
1914...	72,000	150,000	4,959	10,796	9,891	3,800	7,552	10,862	9,331	12,754
1915...	63,000	126,000	4,022	10,564	9,037	3,423	4,479	9,971	5,072	11,566
1916...	83,000	158,000	5,824	11,605	9,197	5,507	6,604	11,121	8,540	10,638
1917...	138,000	182,000	6,869	10,700	9,223	5,624	5,595	11,382	7,183	7,827
1918...	192,000	228,000	6,143	12,400	7,822	2,899	3,735	9,623	6,634	11,319

TRADE OF THE WEST INDIES.

(Porto Rico is on another page. Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Cuba.		Dominican Rep.		Jamaica.		Trinidad.		Barbados.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905...	83,868	99,162	2,737	6,896	9,348	8,732	14,117	13,860	5,071	4,329
1906...	104,417	105,199	4,065	6,536	10,564	9,301	14,474	12,997	5,802	4,265
1907...	97,334	114,813	4,949	7,628	14,162	11,548	16,402	18,990	6,180	4,117
1908...	98,829	112,122	4,768	9,396	11,763	11,024	13,038	12,151	5,958	4,279
1909...	86,791	117,564	4,426	8,114	12,448	12,773	15,984	15,640	5,440	3,994
1910...	103,446	114,039	6,258	10,850	12,709	12,481	16,247	16,852	6,538	4,880
1911...	108,098	129,199	6,950	10,995	13,926	14,328	24,392	23,180	7,483	4,527
1912...	120,229	146,788	8,218	12,385	14,825	13,167	22,827	21,737	7,000	4,858
1913...	135,810	165,208	9,272	10,470	13,790	11,815	24,396	25,299	6,576	4,163
1914...	134,008	170,797	6,729	10,589	12,470	14,116	20,535	20,418	6,318	4,123
1915...	128,132	219,447	9,118	15,209	11,311	10,831	21,529	28,570	6,173	5,119
1916...	201,024	336,801	11,664	21,528	15,120	13,729	21,728	24,578	8,996	10,727
1917...	261,377	357,040	17,400	22,444	16,176	12,064	19,862	.....	.....	.....
1918...	302,624	379,784	20,169	22,376	.....	.....	21,766	21,961	.....	.....

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Year (Calendar.)	Imports.	Exports. British.	Exports. For. and Col.	Exports. Total.	Total Merchandise Trade.
1913	$3,741,047,608	$2,556,106,199	$533,246,917	$3,089,353,116	$6,830,400,724
1914	3,390,174,777	2,096,105,484	464,625,029	2,560,730,513	5,950,905,290
1915	4,145,738,988	1,872,962,302	482,086,104	2,355,048,406	6,500,787,394
1916	4,615,906,344	2,463,810,193	474,805,809	2,938,615,999	7,554,523,343
1917	5,178,757,405	2,565,033,583	339,085,364	2,904,118,947	8,082,876,352
1918	6,405,048,639	2,440,155,549	150,594,237	2,590,749,786	8,995,798,155
1919	7,941,650,421	3,885,282,063	799,672,721	4,684,954,784	12,626,605,205

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY CHIEF KINDS (CALENDAR YEARS).

(Values converted at normal rate of $4.86 per £).

Articles.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.
IMPORTS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Grain and flour	416,059,607	851,639,052	750,261,949	753,108,565
Meat, including animals for food	276,059,079	498,320,261	845,210,547	853,817,794
Other food and drink, nondutiable	395,477,850	469,132,926	621,452,541	776,079,988
Dutiable	285,582,606	374,662,700	467,688,909	876,269,781
Tobacco	39,090,463	19,095,922	88,782,849	207,806,806
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	178,601	31,238	2,093	27,359
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	36,173,760	59,071,392	65,530,405	58,331,222
Other metallic ores	49,625,307	74,596,209	86,339,173	60,174,157
Wood and timber	164,433,604	124,805,758	141,891,582	351,893,092
Cotton	343,431,567	538,189,320	731,363,529	928,389,096
Wool	183,644,356	251,740,094	192,583,751	509,782,538
Other textile materials	96,118,899	136,333,800	152,655,075	140,243,702
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, gums	202,332,913	368,750,268	566,837,136	638,876,354
Hides and undressed skins	73,324,412	89,460,042	91,749,721	144,113,791
Paper-making materials	28,302,605	50,411,470	63,999,093	60,520,887
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	74,124,742	52,473,567	47,243,476	55,049,327
Other metals, and manufactures of	156,225,483	212,315,550	227,038,795	170,888,539
Cut., hard., imp. (exc. mach. tools) and instru.	35,906,789	24,249,896	28,108,972	45,543,569
Electrical goods, except machinery	7,724,566	6,495,410	5,102,370	5,864,916
Machinery	35,442,579	43,133,760	52,102,788	73,331,916
Ships (new)	166,259	608	5,966	132,427
Manufactures of wood and timber (inc. furniture)	17,437,580	6,454,157	10,107,949	20,974,211
Cotton	59,613,876	18,794,666	24,031,707	40,345,387
Wool	51,051,755	1,225,404	720,953	15,717,223
Silk	73,559,001	55,376,870	83,804,084	111,663,327
Apparel	29,100,079	6,646,194	6,258,119	19,601,965
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	62,804,689	136,396,038	187,455,289	112,252,936
Leather, manuf. of (inc. gloves, exc. boots, shoes)	65,360,803	53,996,669	50,215,389	188,652,880
Earthenware and glass	22,124,408	3,189,699	1,517,852	17,615,752
Paper	37,347,560	20,387,297	24,973,953	63,360,409
Vehicles (railway, motor, etc)	40,671,404	36,528,504	60,116,677	58,011,610
Total imports	3,741,047,608	5,178,757,405	6,405,048,369	7,941,650,421
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).				
Grain and flour	17,333,651	4,193,137	2,187,098	17,189,038
Meats, including animals for food	6,029,141	1,307,288	585,542	3,665,574
Other food and drink	118,794,827	57,931,045	38,737,101	116,988,805
Tobacco	16,431,601	16,017,493	16,970,128	25,153,936
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	261,134,736	249,853,346	255,084,070	449,166,684
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	1,998,039	544,406	418,003	1,556,696
Other metallic ores	634,022	102,021	49,984	319,924
Wood and timber	1,658,236	2,411,307	4,500,549	4,193,799
Wool	22,500,167	15,502,343	8,296,638	35,465,431
Other textile materials	2,114,105	1,285,296	433,873	2,953,960
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, gums	21,744,028	39,087,957	14,181,288	69,880,216
Hides and undressed skins	9,179,703	6,411,005	5,843,615	7,917,275
Paper-making materials	4,664,224	2,382,911	1,279,310	4,434,037
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	264,210,889	218,156,693	179,296,839	308,802,273
Other metals, and manufactures of	64,622,546	50,050,059	43,813,869	74,307,406
Cut., hard., impl. (exc. mach. tools), and instru.	38,797,587	23,119,656	22,705,369	42,468,359
Electrical goods, except machinery	26,212,298	14,240,459	11,625,207	28,291,081
Machinery	180,121,988	94,813,650	78,450,233	159,321,759
Ships (new)	53,660,608	5,291,380	5,096,851	11,331,027
Manufactures of wood and timber (inc. furniture)	9,035,641	4,184,815	2,196,398	5,609,853
Cotton	618,833,085	710,142,606	876,298,357	1,172,168,705
Wool	183,353,597	257,183,205	242,672,602	478,328,436
Silk	10,499,620	9,820,870	10,212,370	17,959,813
Apparel	79,928,997	76,708,192	57,513,927	85,428,356
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	106,938,349	114,767,346	110,290,210	143,409,511
Leather, manuf. of (inc. gloves, exc. boots, shoes)	27,487,335	24,176,806	7,549,781	35,855,009
Earthenware and glass	25,370,140	18,945,854	19,354,854	25,219,420
Paper	17,904,802	15,546,871	15,585,745	20,604,435
Vehicles (railway, motor, etc)	55,312,094	33,473,291	34,475,741	67,221,437
Total exports (domestic)	2,556,106,199	2,565,033,583	2,440,155,549	3,885,282,063

Great Britain's trade (at normal exchange) for the first six months of 1920 was—exports, $3,758,501,549; imports, $5,022,006,564.

British exports—(1919) to France were valued at $716,417,452; British India, $349,846,071; United States, $165,075,960; Germany, $71,518,449; Russia, $62,119,495; Argentina, $103,210,231; Australia, $129,039,902; Canada, $87,937,937; New Zealand, $48,160,714.

British imports—(1919) from France, $237,455,680; British India, $529,025,195; United States, $2,642,786,117; Germany, $4,834,454; Russia, $81,161,054; Argentina, $398,204,969; Australia, $520,602,738; Canada, $561,081,852; New Zealand, $256,368,933.

TONNAGE AT BRITAIN'S HOME PORTS.

The tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during seven years was:

Year.	Entered with Cargoes.			Cleared with Cargoes.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1913	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914	28,923,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,062	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918	19,819,519	3,414,145	23,233,664	14,965,692	7,771,639	22,737,331
1919	22,064,974	7,490,978	29,555,952	21,958,330	12,594,400	34,552,730

United States ships with cargoes entering British Ports totalled 486,897 tons in 1918 and 1,625,498 tons in 1919.

British customs duties on imports in 1919 totalled $744,770,176, of which $321,931,837 was levied on unmanufactured tobacco; $177,856,827 on sugar; $84,917,106 on tea; $63,811,796 on spirits; $15,838,131 on motor spirit; $14,720,340 on cocoa and its preparations; $12,269,430 on glucose and molasses; $10,124,111 on saccharines; $10,600,283 on wine; $3,163,551 on coffee; and the rest on fruits, chicory, movie films, clocks and watches, matches, motor vehicles, musical instruments, manufactured tobacco, table waters, etc.

Of United States imports from the British Isles in 1919, goods valued at $204,199,717 came from London, and $31,419,275 from Liverpool. Of the imports from London, art works were valued at $7,504,764; rubber, $34,099,724; diamonds, $30,121,894; pearls, $5,806,449.

BRITISH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.
(Years onded March 31.)

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1903..	161,894,000	194,251,081	1909..	151,578,295	152,292,395	1915..	226,604,080	560,473,533
1904..	151,340,652	156,756,209	1910..	131,696,456	157,944,611	1916..	336,766,825	1,559,158,377
1905..	153,182,782	151,768,875	1911..	203,850,588	171,995,667	1917..	573 427,582	2,198,112,710
1906..	153,878,865	150,413,528	1912..	185,090,286	178,545,100	1918..	707,234,565	2,696,221,405
1907..	155,036,486	149,637,664	1913..	188,801,999	188,621,930	1919..	889,620,825	2,579,301,188
1908..	156,537,690	151,812,094	1914..	198,242,897	197,492,969	1920..	1,339,571,331	1,665,772,928

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.
1902.....	765,215,653	1907.....	779,164,704	1912.....	724,800,428	1917 ...	4,063,044,981
1903.....	798,349,190	1908.....	762,326,051	1913.....	716,288,421	1918 ...	5,871,850,637
1904.....	794,498,100	1909.....	754,121,309	1914.....	707,654,110	1919 ...	7,434,949,429
1905.....	796,736,382	1910.....	762,463,625	1915.....	1,165,801,702	1920 ...	7,835,000,000
1906.....	788,990,187	1911.....	733,072,610	1916.....	2,197,439,246		

TRADE OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND EGYPT.
(Final ,000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Un. of So. Africa.		Egypt.		Year.	Un. of So. Africa.		Egypt.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1904.....	$106,066	.....	$99,920	$101,142	1912.....	$188,757	$306,055	$125,912	$168,031
1905.....	96,038	.....	107,820	101,801	1913.....	208,272	324,399	135,425	163,297
1906.....	.....	.....	116,692	120,903	1914.....	177,101	195,747	105,581	117,086
1907.....	130,450	$226,652	126,947	136,144	1915.....	164,651	82,046	93,939	131,448
1908.....	119,228	213,405	121,987	103,594	1916.....	200,427	116,535	154,125	186,934
1909.....	132,949	239,582	108,040	126,730	1917.....	186,706	159,708	158,877	204,892
1910.....	170,701	260,541	114,467	140,670	1918.....	240,829	172,286	255,265	226,396
1911.....	177,618	277,137	131 324	138,990	1919.....	247,175	253,538	236,000	378,000

Figures for the Union of South Africa, 1900-1905, are for Cape Colony only.

TRADE OF ASIA AND AUSTRALIA.
(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Australian Com.		New Zealand.		China.		British India.		Siam.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1902...	193,170	204,918	53,331	56,510	198,363	134,720	288,034	405,201	16,289	21,763
1903...	177,907	225,135	58,788	62,497	213,687	140,186	278,426	419,806	16,747	19,063
1904...	174,317	268,229	62,780	61,505	240,155	167,162	300,400	498,060	19,655	23,448
1905...	179,097	265,220	60,741	65,344	329,066	167,726	338,750	511,703	18,224	27,330
1906...	206,449	325,396	69,606	75,810	334,370	192,712	363,671	525,015	22,345	32,517
1907...	241,741	339,780	84,092	96,146	332,288	210,976	380,373	573,190	28,752	36,450
1908...	232,263	300,075	84,910	77,247	255,639	179,276	442,822	575,158	23,765	34,956
1909...	238,768	304,778	75,179	93,590	264,761	214,519	417,270	485,913	27,854	36,535
1910...	280,027	347,576	92,871	106,649	302,931	249,190	397,388	598,038	28,019	37,098
1911...	312,470	370,864	94,993	90,280	308,518	246,903	433,206	666,471	22,999	40,372
1912...	364,688	369,062	101,946	103,384	349,920	274,799	466,740	719,159	25,421	29,846
1913...	372,112	366,616	108,321	110,728	418,483	296,051	584,465	782,254	33,670	43,290
1914...	185,602	176,982	105,221	126,286	362,382	228,986	507,951	672,886	30,393	42,742
1915...	300,639	282,725	104,608	150,845	286,447	264,000	409,226	578,961	27,937	38,184
1916...	361,713	348,916	128,180	161,991	427,740	399,073	475,486	728,804	31,819	43,152
1917...	355,683	457,060	101,804	153,769	560,032	472,190	480,839	727,471	33,855	44,950
1918...	283,796	350,114	117,934	138,566	661,876	579,561	486,650	788,370	35,919	45,804
1919...	480,768	547,960	148,865	262,265	923,481	901,481	548,390	823,574	38,144	59,952

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.)

LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.	PROVINCES.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*		*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles*
Prince Edward Island..	2,184	.....	2,184	Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	360	21,428	British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985	Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Quebec.....	690,865	15,969	706,834	Northwest Territories.	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262				
Manitoba.....	231,926	19,906	251,832	Total.....	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665
Saskatchewan.....	243,382	8,318	251,700				

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES

PROVINCES.	1891.	1901.	1911.	PROVINCES.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island..	109,078	103,259	93,728	Alberta.....	.....	73,022	374,663
Nova Scotia.....	450,396	459,574	492,338	British Columbia ...	98,173	178,657	392,480
New Brunswick.....	321,263	331,120	351,889	Yukon.....	.....	27,219	8,512
Quebec.....	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,003,232	Northwest Territories..	98,967	20,129	18,481
Ontario.....	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,523,274				
Manitoba.....	152,506	255,211	455,614	Total.....	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643
Saskatchewan.....	.....	91,279	492,432				

The special census of the Prairie Provinces (1916) showed—Manitoba, 553,860; Saskatchewan, 647,835, Alberta, 496,525. Estimated total population (1918), 8,593,000.

Of the population in 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females; population per square mile, 1.93. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois, Quebec. Of the males, 2,369,766 were single, 1,331,853 were married, 89,154 were widowed, 839 were divorced, and 1,286 were legally separated. Of the females, 1,941,886 were single, 1,251,468 were married, 179,656 were widowed, 691 were divorced, and 1,584 were legally separated.

Foreign-born population of Canada (1911), 752,732; males, 470,927; females, 281,805. Of the foreign-born 303,680 were from the United States, 121,430 from Austria-Hungary, 89,984 from Russia, 49,194 from Norway and Sweden, 39,577 from Germany, 34,739 from Italy, 27,083 from China, 8,425 from Japan.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.	YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.
1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702

Figures for 1897-'8-'9 cover calendar years; those for 1900 cover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended March 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.

YEAR (Fisc'l.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR (Fisc'l.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR (Fisc'l.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868...	67,090,159	52,701,720	1886...	95,992,137	85,194,783	1904...	243,590,019	211,055,678
1869...	63,154,941	56,256,573	1887...	105,107,210	89,510,242	1905...	251,617,119	201,472,061
1870...	66,902,074	65,571,212	1888...	100,671,628	90,185,466	1906...	283,282,204	246,657,802
1871...	84,214,388	67,483,268	1889...	109,098,196	87,210,911	1907		
1872...	104,955,367	78,629,265	1890...	111,682,573	94,309,367	(9 mos.)	249,737,874	192,087,233
1873...	124,509,129	85,943,935	1891...	111,533,954	97,470,369	1908...	351,879,955	263,368,952
1874...	123,180,887	87,356,093	1892...	115,160,413	112,154,257	1909...	288,217,515	259,922,366
1875...	117,408,568	76,847,142	1893...	115,170,830	114,430,654	1910...	369,815,427	298,763,993
1876...	92,513,107	79,726,398	1894...	109,070,911	115,685,569	1911...	451,745,108	290,000,210
1877...	94,126,394	76,141,654	1895...	100,675,891	109,313,484	1912...	521,448,309	307,716,151
1878...	90,395,851	79,154,678	1896...	105,361,161	116,314,543	1913...	670,089,066	377,068,355
1879...	78,702,519	70,786,669	1897...	106,617,827	134,457,703	1914...	618,457,144	455,437,224
1880...	69,900,542	86,139,703	1898...	126,307,162	159,529,545	1915...	455,446,312	461,442,509
1881...	90,488,329	97,319,818	1899...	149,346,459	154,880,880	1916...	507,817,159	779,300,070
1882...	111,145,184	101,766,110	1900...	172,506,878	183,237,655	1917...	845,330,903	1,179,211,100
1883...	121,861,496	97,454,204	1901...	177,700,094	194,509,143	1918...	962,543,746	1,586,169,792
1884...	105,972,978	89,222,204	1902...	196,480,190	209,970,864	1919...	916,429,335	1,268,765,285
1885...	99,755,775	87,211,381	1903...	224,813,719	225,229,761	1920...	1,064,516,169	1,286,658,706

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1920 being $47,166,611. In 1920 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $693,643,211, the free at $370,872,958. The table does not include gold or silver imports or exports.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—(1920), $801,632,849.
Merchandise exports to U. S.—(1920), $464,029,014.
Merchandise imports from United Kingdom—(1920), $126,269,274.
Merchandise exports to United Kingdom—(1920), $439,151,896.

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.

Year (Calendar.)	Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1880	2,366,554	32,350,269	Not taken.	.....	70,493,131	Not taken.
1890	2,701,246	42,223,372	Not taken.	3,961,348	83,428,202	Not taken.
1900	4,224,542	55,572,368	Not taken.	5,367,655	151,497,407	Not taken.
1910	8,864,752	132,075,082	104,816,825	8,652,015	243,506,292	86,796,130
1911	11,100,673	230,924,000	148,123,000	9,630,760	365,179,000	132,949,000
1912	10,996,700	224,159,000	139,090,000	9,966,000	391,629,000	126,304,000
1913	11,015,000	231,717,000	156,462,000	10,434,000	404,669,000	128,893,000
1914	10,293,900	161,280,000	196,418,000	10,061,500	313,078,000	151,811,000
1915	15,109,415	393,542,600	356,816,900	11,555,681	464,954,400	171,009,100
1916	15,369,709	262,781,000	344,096,400	10,996,487	410,211,000	210,957,500
1917	14,755,850	233,742,850	453,038,600	13,313,400	403,009,800	277,065,300
1918	17,353,902	189,075,350	381,677,700	14,790,336	426,312,500	331,357,400
1919	19,125,968	193,260,400	364,857,000	14,952,114	394,387,000	317,097,000

Year (Cal.)	Corn for Husking.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1880	.....	9,025,142	Not taken	.....	16,844,868	Not taken	.....	2,097,180	Not taken
1890	.....	10,711,380	Not taken	868,464	17,222,795	Not taken	.....	1,341,324	Not taken
1900	360,758	25,875,919	Not taken	871,800	22,224,366	Not taken	176,679	2,316,793	Not taken
1910	294,223	14,329,215	5,774,039	1,286,611	28,846,425	14,653,697	114,741	1,542,694	1,037,899
1911	321,875	19,185,000	12,357,000	1,521,694	44,415,000	24,704,000	131,240	2,492,000	1,899,700
1912	298,190	16,949,700	10,540,700	1,581,300	49,398,000	22,354,000	127,000	2,428,000	1,755,000
1913	278,140	16,772,600	10,784,300	1,613,000	48,319,000	20,144,000	119,300	2,300,000	1,524,000
1914	256,000	13,924,000	9,808,000	1,495,600	36,201,000	21,557,000	111,280	2,016,800	1,679,300
1915	253,300	14,368,000	10,243,000	1,718,432	54,017,100	27,985,800	121,677	2,486,200	1,921,900
1916	173,000	6,282,000	6,747,000	1,802,996	42,770,000	35,024,000	148,404	2,876,400	3,196,000
1917	234,339	7,762,700	14,307,200	2,392,200	55,057,750	59,654,400	211,880	3,857,200	6,267,200
1918	250,000	14,214,200	24,902,800	3,153,711	77,287,240	77,378,670	555,294	8,504,400	12,728,600
1919	264,607	16,940,500	22,080,000	2,645,509	56,389,400	77,462,700	753,081	10,207,400	14,240,000

Other 1919 yields—Beans, 1,288,600 bushels; buckwheat, 10,550,000 bushels; mixed grains, 27,851,700 bushels; flaxseed, 5,472,809 bushels; hay and clover, 16,348,000 tons; potatoes, white, 125,574,900 bushels; peas, 3,406,300 bushels.

Of the 1919 Canadian grain crop the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta raised 165,364,300 bushels of wheat, 235,580,000 bushels of oats, 36,682,400 bushels of barley, and 7,262,400 bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year ended March 31, 1920, were, in bushels—Wheat, 41,808,897; oats, 17,879,783; barley, 3,505,497; rye, 463,380; peas, 249,233; beans, 58,049; buckwheat, 391,962; corn, 9,266.

The 1918 and 1919 totals include $139,638 and $12,631 in gold from Manitoba.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1889	383,318	1897	5,558,456	1905	6,000,023	1913	31,845,803
1890	400,687	1898	4,452,333	1906	8,473,379	1914	28,449,821
1891	414,523	1899	3,411,644	1907	12,779,799	1915	26,625,960
1892	310,651	1900	4,468,225	1908	22,106,233	1916	25,459,741
1893	.....	1901	5,539,192	1909	27,529,473	1917	22,221,274
1894	847,697	1902	4,291,317	1910	32,869,264	1918	21,383,979
1895	1,578,275	1903	3,198,581	1911	32,559,044	1919	15,675,134
1896	3,205,343	1904	3,577,526	1912	31,955,560		

The production, in ounces, by provinces, in 1919, was: Ontario, 11,934,179; Quebec, 140,926; British Columbia, 3,554,598; Yukon Territory, 24,671, and Manitoba, 20,760.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1888	5,562,864	1896	9,393,012	1904	41,383,722	1912	77,832,127
1889	6,781,752	1897	13,300,802	1905	48,092,753	1913	76,976,925
1890	6,013,671	1898	17,747,136	1906	55,609,888	1914	75,735,960
1891	9,529,401	1899	15,078,475	1907	56,455,047	1915	100,785,150
1892	7,087,275	1900	18,937,138	1908	63,561,809	1916	117,150,028
1893	8,109,856	1901	37,827,019	1909	52,493,863	1917	109,227,332
1894	7,708,789	1902	38,684,259	1910	55,692,369	1918	118,769,434
1895	7,771,639	1903	42,684,454	1911	55,648,011	1919	75,124,653

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1890	1,435,742	933,232	1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310
1891	4,035,347	2,421,208	1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1893	3,932,982	2,071,151	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1919	44,542,953	17,817,181

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Ore	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1908	43,195,733	1,814,221	238,082	568,189	452	3,215
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	18,371	242,699
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	5,063	120,003
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	2,590	101,072
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	6,415	215,149
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	7,889	186,827
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	10,893	262,563
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	14,895	554,938
					Cwts.	
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	233,647	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,261	296,687	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	350,083	2,862,436
1919	43,895,888	3,057,788	195,970			

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.

CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1909	345,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	.....	.....	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	.....	.....	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	.....	.....	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	.....	.....	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	.....	.....	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	.....	.....	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232	22,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919	285,087	.....	.....	.....	624,993	.....	917,346	24,536,432

THE NAME OF CANADA.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in *Words and Places* (1864), has the following: "The names of the West Indies and of the Red Indians of North America are due to the sanguine supposition of Columbus that his daring enterprise had in truth been rewarded by the discovery of a new passage to the shores of India. The name of Canada is due to a mistake of another kind. 'Canada' was the native Indian word for a 'village.' When the French explorers first sailed up the St. Lawrence, pointing to the land, they asked its name, while the natives thought they required the name given to the collected wigwams on the shore, and replied 'Canada.' "

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1876	2,020,233	97,729	1891	930,614	45,018	1906	11,502,120	556,415
1877	1,949,444	94,304	1892	907,601	43,905	1907	8,382,780	405,517
1878	1,538,394	74,420	1893	976,603	47,243	1908	9,842,105	476,112
1879	1,582,358	76,547	1894	1,128,688	54,600	1909	9,382,230	453,865
1880	1,304,824	63,121	1895	2,083,674	100,798	1910	10,205,835	493,707
1881	1,313,153	63,524	1896	2,754,774	133,262	1911	9,781,077	473,159
1882	1,246,268	60,288	1897	6,027,016	291,557	1912	12,648,794	611,885
1883	1,113,246	53,853	1898	13,775,420	666,386	1913	16,598,923	802,973
1884	1,058,439	51,202	1899	21,261,584	1,028,529	1914	15,983,007	773,178
1885	1,148,829	55,575	1900	27,908,153	1,350,057	1915	18,977,901	918,056
1886	1,463,196	70,782	1901	24,128,503	1,167,216	1916	19,234,976	930,492
1887	1,187,804	57,460	1902	21,336,667	1,032,161	1917	15,272,992	738,831
1888	1,098,610	53,145	1903	18,843,590	911,539	1918	14,463,689	699,681
1889	1,295,159	62,653	1904	16,462,517	796,374	1919	15,858,749	767,167
1890	1,149,776	55,620	1905	14,159,195	684,951			

The gold production, 1862-1875, is valued at about $39,000,000.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
1901	$546,963	$3,000	$244,837	$15,000	$5,318,703	$18,000,000	$24,128,503
1902	627,357	8,073	229,828	10,000	5,961,409	14,500,000	21,336,667
1903	527,806	3,712	188,036	1,000	5,873,036	12,250,000	18,843,590
1904	214,209	2,900	40,000	500	5,704,908	10,500,000	16,462,517
1905	283,353	3,940	91,000	2,500	5,902,402	7,876,000	14,159,195
1906	252,676	3,412	66,193	800	5,579,039	5,600,000	11,502,120
1907	282,686	.....	66,399	675	4,883,020	3,150,000	8,382,780
1908	244,799	.....	66,389	1,037	5,929,880	3,600,000	9,842,105
1909	210,711	3,990	32,425	525	5,174,579	3,960,000	9,382,230
1910	163,891	2,565	63,849	1,850	5,403,318	4,570,362	10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	.....	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	.....	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	558	3,624,476	2,118,326	14,463,689
1919	19,432	30,387	10,509,147	.....	3,417,447	1,869,705	15,858,749

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw'k.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total Production	Total Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,849	232,299	3,683,915	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,312	346,847	5,672,816	2,568,591	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,702,316	177,976	381,967	4,983,730	2,429,211	1,100	13,586,300	54,051,720

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1918, IN CANADA.

PROVINCE.	Cords.	Value	Ave. Val.	Pulp Prod	Kinds of Wood.	Cords.	Value.
		Dollars.	*Dollars*	*Tons.*			*Dollars.*
Quebec	1,085,478	11,061,191	10 19	802,030	Spruce	1,638,733	18,887,125
Ontario	784,691	10,395,717	13 25	505,366	Balsam Fir	447,243	4,604,907
New Brunswick	110,133	920,854	8 36	66,619	Hemlock	89,007	1,038,867
Nova Scotia	11,668	73,816	6 32	10,017	Poplar	9,885	100,987
British Columbia	218,774	2,434,897	11 13	173,161	Jack Pine	25,851	254,384
					All other	25	125
Total	2,210,744	24,886,475	11 26	1,557,193	Total	2,210,744	24,886,475

In 1917 the capital invested in the Canadian wood pulp industry was $186,374,905; the value of the 1917 output was $96,248,834; number of concerns, 81; number of employees, 25,000; 1917 wage total, $20,500,000; value of pulp exports, $71,000,000.

ASSETS AND NET DEBT OF CANADA.

YEAR (Fiscal)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	YEAR (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1902	$94,529,387	$271,829,090	1911	$134,899,435	$340,042,052
1903	99,737,109	261,606,980	1912	168,419,131	339,919,461
1904	104,094,793	260,867,719	1913	168,930,930	314,301,625
1905	111,454,413	266,224,167	1914	208,394,519	335,996,850
1906	125,226,703	267,042,977	1915	251,097,731	449,376,083
1907 (9 months)	116,294,966	263,671,860	1916	321,831,631	615,156,171
1908	130,246,298	277,960,860	1917	502,816,970	879,186,298
1909	154,605,148	323,930,279	1918	671,451,836	1,191,884,063
1910	134,394,500	336,268,546	1919	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,032

Canadian Government revenues (1916), $172,147,838; (1917), $232,601,294; (1918), $260,778,953; (1919), $312,946,747.

Canadian Government expenditures (1916), $339,702,502; (1917), $498,342,388; (1918), $576,660,210; (1919), $697,092,212, of which war expenditures were $446,519,439.

Post Office and Government savings banks' deposits, as of June 30—(1917), $56,216,089; (1918), $53,360,090; (1919), $53,057,018.

Canadian chartered banks—Total on deposit (1917), $1,643,203,020; (1918), $1,339,660,669; (1919), $2,189,428,885. Capital paid up (1917), $111,637,755; (1918), $110,618,504; (1919), $115,004,960. Assets (1917), $2,111,559,555; (1918), $2,432,331,418; (1919), $2,754,568,118. Liabilities (1917), $1,866,228,236; (1918), $2,184,359,820; (1919), $2,495,582,568.

Life insurance in force in Canada (1917), $1,585,042,563; (1918), $1,785,061,273.

Fire insurance at risk in Canada (1917), $3,986,197,514; (1918), $4,523,514,841.

CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S REVENUES.

YEAR (FISCAL)	Customs.	Excise.	Post and Money Orders.	Pub. Works (Incl. R'ys and Canals).	Dominion Lands.	Other and Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1901	28,293,930	10,318,266	3,441,505	5,770,071	1,517,320	52,514,701
1902	31,916,394	11,197,134	3,918,416	6,447,982	1,227,977	58,050,790
1903	36,738,033	12,013,779	4,397,833	7,088,502	1,695,591	66,037,069
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	4,652,325	6 972,219	1,443,023	70,669,817
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	5,125,373	7,395,377	1,292,301	71,182,773
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	5,933,343	8,310,267	1,668,162	80,139,360
1907 (9 mos.)	39,717,079	11,805,413	5,061,728	6,839,586	1,443,632	67,969,328
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	7,107,887	9,973,523	1,883,620	96,054,506
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	7,401,624	9,362,272	2,153,255	85,093,404
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	7,958,548	10,114,990	2,886,000	101,503,711
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	9,146,952	10,818,834	3,108,736	117,780,409
1912	85,051,872	19,261,662	10,492,394	11,651,947	3,775,857	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	12,051,729	13,158,078	3,402,027	168,689,903
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	12,954,530	14,197,053	3,036,030	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	13,046,665	12,953,487	2,859,715	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	18,858,690	19,296,418	2,299,550	172,147,838
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	20,903,384	24,440,840	4,055,662	232,601,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	21,345,394	27,971,098	4,443,758	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	21,603,542	38,751,870	3,539,927	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,082	21,526,788	42,247,972	4,622,592	386,659,131

The 1920 figures are for 15 months ended June 30.

War tax revenue (1918), $25,379,901; (1919), $56,177,508; (1920—15 mos.), $82,079,802.

Japan—Its Commerce and Industries.

(From data furnished by Akira Den, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1868.....	15,553,473	10,693,072	26,226,545	1894.....	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041
1869.....	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1895.....	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756
1870.....	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1896.....	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235
1871.....	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1897.....	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1872.....	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1898.....	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1873.....	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1899.....	214,929,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1874.....	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1900.....	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1875.....	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1901.....	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1876.....	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1902.....	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1877.....	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1903.....	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1878.....	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,862,974	1904.....	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1879.....	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1905.....	321,533,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1880.....	28,395,387	36,626,601	65,021,488	1906.....	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1881.....	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1907.....	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1882.....	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1908.....	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1883.....	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1909.....	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1884.....	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1910.....	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1885.....	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1911.....	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1886.....	43,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1912.....	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1913.....	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1888.....	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1914.....	591,101,461	595,735,725	1,186,837,186
1889.....	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1915.....	708,306,997	532,449,938	1,240,756,935
1890.....	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1916.....	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1891.....	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1917.....	1,603,005,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476
1892.....	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1918.....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1893.....	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037	1919.....	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497

Divide yen by 2 for dollars. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in the table

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR. (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	YEAR. (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	YEAR. (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1891.....	27,795,754	6,840,047	1901.....	72,309,359	42,769,430	1911.....	142,725,642	81,250,909
1892.....	38,674,771	5,988,053	1902.....	80,232,805	48,652,825	1912.....	168,708,896	127,015,757
1893.....	27,739,458	6,090,408	1903.....	82,723,986	46,273,871	1913.....	184,473,382	122,408,361
1894.....	43,323,557	10,982,558	1904.....	101,250,773	58,116,344	1914.....	196,539,008	96,771,077
1895.....	54,028,950	9,276,360	1905.....	94,009,072	104,286,528	1915.....	204,141,844	102,534,279
1896.....	31,532,341	16,373,420	1906.....	125,964,408	69,948,681	1916.....	340,244,817	204,078,950
1897.....	52,436,404	27,030,538	1907.....	131,101,015	80,697,362	1917.....	478,536,845	359,707,858
1898.....	47,311,155	40,001,098	1908.....	121,996,586	77,636,556	1918.....	530,129,393	626,025,530
1899.....	63,919,270	38,215,894	1909.....	131,547,139	54,043,172	1919.....	828,097,621	766,381,438
1900.....	52,566,395	62,761,196	1910.....	143,702,249	54,699,166	Calendar.		

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1877-78..	52,338,133	48,428,324	1892-93..	101,461,911	76,734,740	1906-07..	530,447,807	464,275,583
1878-79..	62,443,749	60,941,336	1893-94..	113,769,381	84,581,872	1907-08..	857,083,817	602,400,959
1879-80..	62,151,752	60,317,578	1894-95..	98,170,028	78,128,643	1908-09..	794,937,260	636,361,093
1880-81..	63,367,254	63,140,897	1895-96..	118,432,721	85,317,179	1909-10..	677,546,278	532,893,635
1881-82..	71,489,880	71,460,321	1896-97..	187,019,423	168,856,509	1910-11..	672,873,778	569,154,028
1882-83..	73,508,427	73,480,667	1897-98..	226,390,123	223,678,844	1911-12..	567,192,221	585,374,613
1883-84..	83,106,859	83,106,859	1898-99..	220,054,127	219,757,569	1912-13..	687,392,480	593,596,445
1884-85..	76,669,654	76,663,108	1899-00..	254,254,524	254,165,538	1913-14..	721,975,484	573,633,925
1885-86..	62,156,835	61,115,313	1900-01..	295,854,868	292,750,059	1914-15..	734,648,055	648,420,409
1886-87..	85,326,144	83,223,960	1901-02..	274,359,049	266,856,824	1915-16..	708,615,882	583,269,853
1887-88..	88,161,074	79,453,036	1902-03..	297,341,424	289,226,731	1916-17..	813,308,614	590,795,353
1888-89..	92,956,933	81,504,024	1903-04..	260,220,758	249,596,131	1917-18..	1,084,958,388	735,024,252
1889-90..	96,687,979	79,713,672	1904-05..	327,466,936	277,055,682	1918-19..	902,273,475	902,373,475
1890-91..	106,469,354	82,125,403	1905-06..	535,256,392	420,741,205	1919-20..	1,064,190,340	1,064,190,340
1891-92..	103,231,489	83,555,891						

Figures 1918-19 and 1919-20 are official estimates.

The yen for all practical calculations equals 50 cents.

The financial years from 1876-77 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1917-18 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1915-16 the actual account on October 31, 1916, and those for the following years are budget estimates.

Population (Government estimate, 1918)—Japan proper, males, 28,843,439, females, 28,227,495; Chosen (Korea), males, 8,969,070, females, 8,443,801; Taiwan (Formosa), males, 1,919,701, females, 1,779,217; Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), males, 44,460, females, 34,671—Total for the Empire, 78,261,856.

National debt (March 31, 1919), $1,289,973,239.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1919.

COUNTRIES.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Asia: China	477,049,267	322,100,628
Kwantung Province	150,129,132	162,394,349
Hongkong	59,153,821	1,536,891
British India	115,878,729	319,477,561
British Straits Settlem't	29,844,374	28,209,944
Dutch India	57,354,854	65,522,500
French Indo-China	1,544,164	124,124,826
Asiatic Russia	70,958,261	4,924,982
Philippine Islands	18,556,179	15,530,278
Siam	3,528,254	29,937,129
Other Countries	148,639	611,183
Total	955,145,674	1,074,370,271
Europe: Great Britain	111,343,465	127,541,962
France	66,813,482	8,831,291
Germany	63,743	258,584
Belgium	3,430,975	49,285
Italy	6,398,415	731,148
Switzerland	408,007	8,643,598
Austria-Hungary	13,186	13
Holland	1,468,388	3,166,549
Sweden	731,879	11,284,691
Norway	1,430,955	220,458
Russia	464,300	389,476
Spain	209,175	966,163
Denmark	1,281,316	222,296
Turkey	229,809	617,967
Portugal	29,373	7,130
Other countries	536,269	39,030
Total	194,852,727	162,969,641

COUNTRIES.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
North America: U. S.	828,097,621	766,331,448
Canada	24,839,553	6,126,416
Mexico	1,155,104	177,853
Other countries	3,002,026	773,779
Total	857,094,304	773,459,486
South America: Peru	2,738,604	862,828
Chile	3,290,467	13,823,479
Argentine	11,365,187	2,398,517
Brazil	1,505,604	646,287
Other countries	1,930,583	452,249
Total	20,830,445	18,183,360
Africa: Egypt	15,912,420	16,004,502
Cape Colony & Natal	8,195,314	37,163,778
Other countries	673,961	1,409,798
Total	24,781,695	54,578,076
All others: Australia	30,825,658	56,635,307
New Zealand	5,271,323	82,480
Hawaii	8,612,540	284,456
Other countries	1,425,757	9,411,836
Total	46,135,278	66,414,079

Japan's chief imports are raw cotton, wool, iron, oil cake, and machinery. Her chief exports are raw silk and textiles.

JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,236,853	496,909	2,042,913	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910	5,671,866	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	9,430,505
1915	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	9,873,413
1916	10,412,845	7,135,060	109,812,610	3,755,933	4,691,808	80,625,582	14,996,695
1917	9,387,647	11,946,403	118,692,244	5,661,020	12,073,980	140,009,591	19,003,950
1918	10,242,591	12,622,005	90,390,232	4,152,991	38,091,576	286,032,425	30,417,097

Copper production (tons)—(1914), 78,700; (1915), 83,017; (1916), 111,562; (1917), 122,562; (1918), 95,455.

AMERICAN PRINTING PAPER EXPORTS.

	1918.	1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
News print	193,477,853	220,589,829
Exported to—		
France	44,973,435	46,703,363
United Kingdom	3,071,221	5,703,530
Canada	402,988	703,243
Mexico	4,590,550	3,181,149
Cuba	16,341,236	19,923,883
Argentina	36,377,437	52,469,936
Chile	9,446,386	5,005,372
Other South America	28,034,381	42,804,000
Australia	20,396,914	11,055,117
Other countries	29,843,305	33,040,236

	1918.	1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
All other	99,220,241	153,327,185
Exp't'd to—Un'd K'gd'm	745,469	2,492,287
Canada	6,778,671	6,389,647
Mexico	1,240,992	4,313,771
Cuba	10,585,518	10,378,445
Argentina	9,080,071	30,027,287
Brazil	9,563,471	13,763,525
Chile	5,199,565	4,784,661
Other South America	3,258,711	6,655,423
British India	6,335,179	4,339,425
Japan	15,145,663	20,882,547
Australia	15,647,434	22,689,863
Other countries	15,638,817	26,610,304

Imports of printing paper valued at not above five cents per pound are derived chiefly from Canada. Shipments from that country in 1919 averaged 104,079,823 pounds, in quantity, and $3,623,360 in value monthly, or a total of $43,480,329 for the year as compared with the entire imports valued at $43,674,294. Imports from Newfoundland and Labrador reached $190,413, and from Mexico $3,145.

Canada was the chief source of all classes of pulp wood and wood pulp imported into the United States in 1919. Imports of pulp wood of 1,047,299 cords, valued at $10,458,753, declined by 322,728 cords in quantity and $2,903,813 in value as compared with 1918. Imports of wood pulp aggregated 567,872 tons, valued at $37,048,381, in 1919, gaining 51,614 tons in quantity and $5,571,206 in value over totals for the previous year of 516,258 tons, worth $31,477,175.

NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN USE IN UNITED STATES, 1914-1920.

(Data compiled by Automotive Industries, as of July 1.)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Alabama	5,435	8,425	13,798	22,354	32,873	46,155	72,426
Arizona	3,445	4,774	7,320	12,122	19,890	22,671	29,803
Arkansas	3,000	5,642	8,021	14,704	28,862	41,458	58,862
California	60,000	123,101	163,801	212,918	243,116	288,173	421,327
Colorado	13,000	17,951	26,611	44,180	66,850	70,000	111,907
Connecticut	23,263	26,218	38,950	56,048	74,642	84,902	100,550
Delaware	2,373	2,894	4,924	7,520	9,655	12,066	16,600
Dist. of Columbia	15,625	8,000	10,200	13,118	21,198	40,045	43,329
Florida	8,372	11,366	13,123	14,220	39,216	47,059	67,118
Georgia	18,500	20,800	24,059	45,775	70,496	99,160	137,129
Idaho	2,173	3,272	7,093	12,996	24,316	31,925	46,360
Illinois	94,656	131,140	182,290	251,300	340,292	389,135	497,318
Indiana	44,738	65,500	96,915	139,138	189,433	227,160	302,308
Iowa	70,294	106,087	139,808	172,791	278,214	327,500	405,182
Kansas	34,366	50,467	74,056	114,364	154,442	186,109	253,896
Kentucky	7,210	11,746	19,500	31,500	47,400	65,884	94,065
Louisiana	7,200	3,500	10,880	20,014	31,650	39,355	61,967
Maine	10,570	14,300	18,600	28,951	38,499	42,154	51,783
Maryland	14,254	20,213	27,638	33,364	56,129	78,146	75,700
Massachusetts	60,826	76,832	89,133	136,790	155,044	176,564	233,258
Michigan	54,366	76,389	114,845	159,639	215,001	261,167	351,762
Minnesota	37,800	67,365	91,829	137,500	191,500	201,127	295,898
Mississippi	3,000	3,894	11,500	20,474	31,650	40,000	57,000
Missouri	38,140	50,998	76,462	107,865	146,142	185,146	258,478
Montana	5,686	10,706	14,520	24,585	41,896	50,125	52,100
Nebraska	47,274	50,000	59,140	101,201	148,101	175,370	212,130
Nevada	1,131	1,487	2,177	4,609	6,760	7,987	9,383
New Hampshire	7,420	8,738	10,819	14,338	18,146	20,458	30,415
New Jersey	39,288	58,820	67,556	75,108	87,421	129,011	195,258
New Mexico	1,721	3,090	4,947	8,028	14,086	16,893	20,300
New York	122,411	156,173	212,844	279,406	404,247	453,588	486,262
North Carolina	10,000	14,815	21,160	35,150	55,950	72,300	123,000
North Dakota	12,968	17,348	24,678	41,761	62,993	70,531	76,953
Ohio	86,054	121,265	179,767	252,179	333,630	417,400	567,000
Oklahoma	7,934	7,360	25,615	52 718	100,199	120,300	181,200
Oregon	13,957	16,347	23,758	30,917	48,132	66,607	89,933
Pennsylvania	76,178	107,141	150,729	230,648	325,153	370,110	506,085
Rhode Island	9,894	12,331	16,362	21,406	25,142	30,595	44,000
South Carolina	11,500	15,000	14,500	19,000	36,822	55,400	80,562
South Dakota	14,578	20,080	29,336	44,271	67,158	84,003	114,408
Tennessee	14,103	19,668	27,266	31,400	48,500	61,500	90,774
Texas	54,362	64,732	90,000	197,687	213,334	250,083	298,234
Utah	4,021	6,139	7,994	13,507	21,226	27,204	37,261
Vermont	5,430	7,613	11,499	14,251	18,550	20,764	26,636
Virginia	9,022	13,985	21,357	35,426	55,661	72,228	105,000
Washington	24,178	30,253	36,905	62,546	93,822	119,905	143,561
West Virginia	5,088	7,217	13,256	20,437	31,306	37,025	70,088
Wisconsin	34,646	53,180	81,371	117,603	164,531	196,844	280,452
Wyoming	1,584	2,428	3,976	7,125	12,001	16,150	21,250
	1,253,034	1,754,570	2,423,788	3,544,952	4,911,276	5,945,442	7,904,271

Rhode Island 1920 figures estimated.

AUTOS AND POPULATION, U. S. AGRIC. DEPT. CENSUS, 1919.

STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.
Alabama	41	Illinois	13	Minnesota	9	No. Carolina	23	Texas	14
Arizona	10	Indiana	13	Mississippi	34	No. Dakota	10	Utah	13
Arkansas	36	Iowa	6	Missouri	14	Ohio	10	Vermont	14
California	7	Kansas	8	Montana	9	Oklahoma	17	Virginia	24
Colorado	10	Kentucky	27	Nebraska	7	Oregon	11	Washington	12
Connecticut	13	Louisiana	37	Nevada	13	Pennsylvania	19	W. Virginia	29
Delaware	13	Maine	15	N. Hampshire	14	Rhode Island	15	Wisconsin	11
Dist. of Col	11	Maryland	15	New Jersey	17	So. Carolina	24	Wyoming	9
Florida	17	Massachusetts	16	New Mexico	25	So. Dakota	7		
Georgia	22	Michigan	10	New York	19	Tennessee	29	U. S. Ave	14
Idaho	11								

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PASSENGER CARS.						MOTOR TRUCKS.					
YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.
1899	3,700	$4,750,000	1914	513,679	$413,859,379	1904	411	$946,947	1914	25,375	$45,098,464
1904	21,281	23,634,367	1915	818,618	565,978,950	1909	3,255	5,230,023	1915	74,000	125,800,000
1909	127,731	159,918,506	1916	1,493,617	797,468,353	1903-10	10,371	20,485,500	1916	90,000	157,500,000
1910	181,000	213,000,000	1917	1,740,792	1,053,505,781	1911	10,655	22,292,321	1917	128,157	220,982,668
1911	199,319	240,770,000	1918	926,388	801,937,925	1912	22,000	43,000,000	1918	227,250	434,168,992
1912	356,000	335,000,000	1919	1,586,787	1,399,282,995	1913	23,500	44,000,000	1919	305,142	408,311,585
1913	461,500	399,302,000									

Values are wholesale.

CHIEF AMERICAN AUTO PLEASURE ROUTES.

(From data compiled by the American Automobile Association.)

ATLANTIC HIGHWAY

Miles		Miles
0	Calais, Maine	2308
129	Ellsworth	2179
176	Bangor	2132
238	Rockland	2070
320	Portland	1988
374	Portsmouth	1934
448	BOSTON	1860
0	BOSTON	235
44	Worcester	191
95	Springfield	140
122	Hartford	113
160	New Haven	75
235	New York	0
492	PROVIDENCE	1816
567	New London	1741
621	New Haven	1687
696	NEW YORK	1612
790	PHILADELPHIA	1518
893	BALTIMORE	1415
934	WASHINGTON	1374
1069	Fredericksburg	1308
1070	RICHMOND	1238
1183	Clarksville	1125
1239	Durham	1069
1327	Pinehurst	981
1440	Camden	867
1533	Aiken	773
1515	AUGUSTA	757
0	AUGUSTA	297
127	SAVANNAH	170
205	Brunswick	92
297	JACKSONVILLE	0
1678	MACON	630
1852	Waycross	456
1928	JACKSONVILLE	380
1968	St. Augustine	340
	St. Augustine to Tampa	252
2239	PALM BEACH	69
2308	MIAMI	0

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY

Colors: Yellow and white bands with letters B H in black on white band.

Miles		Miles
0	WASHINGTON, D.C.	3450
64	Fredericksburg	3386
134	RICHMOND	3316
157	Petersburg	3293
247	Clarksville	3203
320	RALEIGH	3130
357	Durham	3093
409	Greensboro	3041
508	Charlotte	2942
587	Spartanburg	2863
723	Athens	2727
797	ATLANTA	2653
907	Oxford	2543
998	BIRMINGHAM	2452
1185	Tupelo	2265
1301	MEMPHIS	2149
1459	LITTLE ROCK	1991
1515	Hot Springs	1935
1552	Arkadelphia	1898
1636	Texarkana	1814
1742	Sulphur Springs	1708
1831	DALLAS	1619
1864	FORT WORTH	1586
1907	Mineral Wells	1543
1961	Ranger	1489
2087	Abilene	1363
2129	Sweetwater	1321
2199	Big Springs	1251
2239	Midland	1211
2326	Barstow	1124
2456	Sierra Blanca	994
2542	EL PASO	908
2583	Mesilla Park	867
2650	Deming	800
2711	Lordsburg	739
2757	Rodeo	693
2810	DOUGLAS	640
2834	Bisbee	616
2861	Tombstone	589
2886	Benson	564
2916	Vail	534
2937	TUCSON	513

Bankhead Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
3005	Florence	445
3045	Chandler	385
3068	PHOENIX	362
3166	Agua Caliente	284
3228	Welton	222
3265	Yuma	185
3329	El Centro	121
3396	Campo	54
3450	SAN DIEGO	0

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY
The Four-State Branch

Miles		Miles
0	HOT SPRINGS	772
23	Bonnerdale	749
38	Glenwood	734
68	Dierks	704
88	De Queen	684
113	Broken Bow	660
127	Idabel	646
145	Valliant	629
155	Fort Towson	617
169	Hugo	603
181	Soper	591
192	Boswell	580
203	Bennington	569
211	Bokchito	561
227	DURANT	545
252	Tishomingo	520
282	Plat National Park	490
283	Sulphur	489
301	Wynnewood	471
351	Marion	421
379	Lawton	393
392	Cache	380
414	Snyder	358
438	Altus	334
475	Hollis	297
500	Childress	272
577	Plainview	192
592	Hale Center	180
694	Elida	78
732	Elkins	40
772	ROSWELL	0

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY
White Mountain Branch

Miles		Miles
0	Sweetwater	505
8	Roscoe	497
44	Snyder	461
88	Post	417
116	Tahoka	399
136	Brownfield	369
171	Plains, Texas	334
204	Tatum, N. M.	301
283	ROSWELL	222
334	Hondo	171
346	Glencoe	159
356	Ruidoso	149
376	Mescalero	129
394	Tularoso	111
418	Alamogordo	87
455	Oro Grande	50
505	EL PASO	0

DIXIE HIGHWAY

Colors: White and red, with letters D H on red.

West Division

Miles		Miles
0	CHICAGO	1672
55	Momence	1617
139	Danville	1533
258	Crawfordsville	1414
303	INDIANAPOLIS	1369
404	Paoli	1268
445	LOUISVILLE	1227
533	Cave City	1139
	Mammoth Cave, west	10
564	Bowling Green	1108
646	NASHVILLE	1026
677	Murfreesboro	995
759	Monteagle	913
811	CHATTANOOGA	861
881	Rome	791

Dixie Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
949	ATLANTA	723
0	ATLANTA	298
71	Madison	227
117	Milledgeville	181
199	Waynesboro	99
298	SAVANNAH	0
1044	MACON	628
0	MACON	255
96	Fitzgerald	159
175	Waycross	80
255	JACKSONVILLE	0
1116	Americus	556
1153	Albany	519
1211	Thomasville	461
1245	TALLAHASSEE	427
0	TALLAHASSEE	176
63	Madison	113
114	Lake City	62
176	JACKSONVILLE	0
1300	Perry	372
1392	Gainesville	280
1435	Ocala	237
1518	Orlando	154
1536	Kissimmee	136
	Kissimmee to Tampa	78
1559	Bartow	113
1602	Arcadia	70
1627	Punta Gorda	45
1672	Fort Myers	0

DIXIE HIGHWAY
East Division

Miles		Miles
0	DETROIT	1561
59	TOLEDO	1502
104	Findlay	1457
136	LIMA	1425
210	DAYTON	1351
262	CINCINNATI	1299
335	Georgetown	1226
347	Lexington	1214
373	Richmond	1188
419	Mount Vernon	1142
463	Corbin	1098
524	Lafollette	1037
571	KNOXVILLE	990
0	KNOXVILLE	136
48	Kingston	88
61	Rockwood	75
95	Dayton	41
136	CHATTANOOGA	0
625	Newport	936
707	Asheville	854
771	Greenville	790
825	Greenwood	736
885	AUGUSTA	676
	Augusta to Macon	127
916	Waynesboro	645
951	Sylvania	610
1011	SAVANNAH	550
1090	Brunswick	471
1181	JACKSONVILLE	380
1221	St. Augustine	340
1294	Daytona	267
1309	New Smyrna	252
1383	Melbourne	178
1432	Fort Pierce	129
1492	PALM BEACH	69
1561	MIAMI	0

DIXIE OVERLAND HIGHWAY

Colors: Black letters D O H on yellow and black sign.

Miles		Miles
0	SAVANNAH	2814
56	Statesboro	2758
141	Dublin	2673
182	Hawkinsville	2631
292	Columbus	2521
380	MONTGOMERY	2434
422	Selma	2392
467	Uniontown	2345

Dixie Overland Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
521	Livingston	2293
561	MERIDIAN	2253
571	Jackson	2142
725	Vicksburg	2089
796	Monroe	2017
827	Ruston	1985
886	SHREVEPORT	1928
929	Marshall	1884
952	Longview	1861
984	Tyler	1820
1101	DALLAS	1712
1136	FORT WORTH	1677
1166	Weatherford	1648
1269	Albany	1544
1310	Abelene	1503
1354	Sweetwater	1459
1434	Gail	1379
1504	Brownfield	1310
1558	Bronco	1258
1650	ROSWELL	1163
1776	Alamogordo	1038
1890	EL PASO	924
1931	Mesilla Park	833
1999	Deming	816
2060	Lordsburg	754
2159	DOUGLAS	655
2183	BISBEE	630
2207	Tombstone	604
2297	TUCSON	516
2366	Florence	448
2313	Mesa	400
2429	PHOENIX	385
2527	Agua Caliente	287
2625	Yuma	189
2692	El Centro	122
2814	SAN DIEGO	0

GEO. WASHINGTON NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Colors: Red, blue and red band with white letter W on white blue band.

Miles		Miles
0	SAVANNAH	3943
133	Augusta	3810
304	ATLANTA	3638
41	Chattanooga	3502
790	MEMPHIS	3153
1062	Cape Girardeau	2881
1230	ST. LOUIS	2712
1530	KANSAS CITY	2413
1752	OMAHA	2191
1864	SIOUX CITY	2079
1959	SIOUS FALLS	1983
2398	DEADWOOD	1545
2644	Buffalo	1299
2826	Cody	1117
3075	Livingston	867
3215	BUTTE	728
3354	Missoula	589
3510	Wallace	433
3597	SPOKANE	346
3943	SEATTLE	0

JACKSON HIGHWAY

Colors: Black letters, J H on white band.

Miles		Miles
0	CHICAGO	1066
85	Rensselear	981
131	Lafayette	935
197	INDIANAPOLIS	869
241	Columbus	825
332	LOUISVILLE	734
0	CLEVELAND	427
52	Wooster	375
74	Mt. Vernon	353
118	COLUMBUS	309
209	Washington, C. H.	218
285	Maysville	132
349	Lexington	78
427	LOUISVILLE	0
371	Bardstown	695
397	Hodgensville	669
444	Glascow	622
531	NASHVILLE	535
577	Columbia	489
613	Lawrenceburg	453
656	Florence	410
663	Tuscumbia	403

Jackson Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
768	Columbus	298
865	Meridian	201
950	Hattiesburg	116
998	Poplarville	78
1047	Slidell	19
1066	NEW ORLEANS	0

JEFFERSON HIGHWAY

Colors: Blue, white and blue band with letters J H combined on the white.

Miles		Miles
0	WINNIPEG, CAN.	2277
68	Emerson	2209
168	Thief River Falls	2109
258	Bagley	2019
289	Bemidji	1988
387	Wadena	1890
450	Little Falls	1827
498	St. Cloud	1779
521	Elk River	1756
547	MINNEAPOLIS	1730
557	ST. PAUL	1720
609	Fairbault	1668
625	Owatonna	1652
657	Albert Lea	1620
699	Mason City	1578
746	Iowa Falls	1531
828	DES MOINES	1449
878	Osceola	1399
946	Bethany	1331
996	Cameron	1281
1060	KANSAS CITY	1217
0	KANSAS CITY	204
31	Olathe	173
55	Paola	159
125	Fort Scott	89
171	Pittsburg	33
204	JOPLIN	0
1096	Pleasant Hill	1181
1143	Butler	1134
1159	Rich Hill	1118
1212	Lamar	1065
1237	Carthage	1040
1255	JOPLIN	1022
1290	Miami	987
1322	Vinita	955
1394	MUSKOGEE	883
1440	Eufaula	837
1471	McAlester	806
1510	Stringtown	767
1554	Durant	723
1578	Denison	699
1589	Sherman	688
1654	Greenville	623
1687	Sulphur Springs	590
1731	Mt. Pleasant	546
1791	Longview	486
1815	Marshall	462
1859	SHREVEPORT	418
1896	Mansfield	381
1956	Natchitoches	321
1996	Colfax	281
2023	Alexandria	254
2112	Melville	155
2157	Baton Rouge	120
2277	NEW ORLEANS	0

KING OF TRAILS

Colors: Black letters K T on yellow band.

Miles		Miles
0	WINNIPEG	1872
68	Emerson	1804
159	GRAND FORKS	1713
255	FARGO	1617
309	Wahpeton	1563
347	Wheaton	1525
384	Ortonville	1468
469	Brookings	1403
526	SIOUX FALLS	1346
612	SIOUX CITY	1260
722	OMAHA	1150
791	Auburn	1081
826	Falls City	1046
886	Atchison	988
912	Leavenworth	960
943	KANSAS CITY	929
968	Olathe	904
1010	Ottawa	862

King of Trails—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
1120	Parsons	752
1182	Vinita	690
1233	Choteau	639
1272	MUSKOGEE	600
1309	Eufaula	563
1339	McAlester	533
1383	Atoka	489
1417	Durant	455
1441	Denison	431
1452	Sherman	420
1525	DALLAS	347
1556	Waxahachie	316
1626	WACO	246
1748	Navasota	124
1821	HOUSTON	51
1872	GALVESTON	0
1626	WACO	365
1757	AUSTIN	234
1839	SANTONIO	152
1991	LAREDO	0

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Colors: Red, white and blue bands with letter L on the white.

Miles		Miles
0	NEW YORK	3323
94	PHILADELPHIA	3229
211	Gettysburg	312
291	Bedford	3032
355	Greensburg	2968
386	PITTSBURGH	2937
436	East Liverpool	2887
487	CANTON	2836
550	Mansfield	2773
579	Bucyrus	2744
644	LIMA	2679
708	FORT WAYNE	2615
784	SOUTH BEND	2539
812	La Porte	2511
831	Valparaiso	2492
863	Chicago Heights	2460
	Connect. to CHICAGO	18
896	Joliet	2437
908	Aurora	2415
920	Geneva	2403
975	Dixon	2348
1027	Clinton	2296
1114	CEDAR RAPIDS	2209
1189	Marshalltown	2134
1415	OMAHA	1908
1562	Grand Island	1761
1608	Kearney	1715
1708	North Platte	1615
1783	Big Spring	1540
	Connection to Denver	240
1832	Sidney	1491
1936	CHEYENNE	1387
	Connection to Yellowstone National Park	541
	Connection to Rocky Mountain National Park	93
1993	Laramie	1330
2052	Medicine Bow	1271
2114	Rawlins	1209
	Connection to Yellowstone National Park	
2232	Green River	1091
2331	Evanston	992
2419	SALT LAKE CITY	904
	Connection to Yellowstone National Park	360
2577	Ibapah	746
2675	Ely	648
	Connection to Los Angeles, via Midland Trail	565
2756	Eureka	567
2831	Austin	492
2956	Fallon	367
3054	Reno	269
3194	SACRAMENTO	129
3244	Stockton	79
3286	Livermore	37

Lincoln Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
3320	OAKLAND	3
3323	SAN FRANCISCO	0

MIDLAND TRAIL
West of Lexington, Ky., coincidlng with
ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Colors: Orange, black and orange bands.

Miles		Miles
0	WASHINGTON, D C.	3368
63	Warrenton	3305
91	Culpeper	3277
112	Orange	3256
121	Gordonsville	3247
141	Charlottesville	3227
0	WASHINGTON	206
64	Fredericksburg	142
134	RICHMOND	72
206	Charlottesville	0
181	Staunton	3187
218	Lexington	3150
261	Covington	3107
281	White Sulphur Springs	3087
391	Charleston	2977
446	Huntington	2922
455	Catlettsburg	2913
549	Mount Sterling	2821
564	Winchester	2804
583	LEXINGTON	2785
611	Frankfort	2757
622	Shelbyville	2733
635	LOUISVILLE	2706
719	French Lick Springs	2649
751	Loogootee	2617
791	VINCENNES	2577
822	Olney	2546
870	Salem	2498
943	ST. LOUIS	2425
095	JEFFERSON CITY	2273
162	Sedalia	2206
195	Warrensburg	2173
232	Pleasant Hill	2136
270	KANSAS CITY	2098
316	Lawrence	2052
346	TOPEKA	2022
403	Manhattan	1965
443	Clay Center	1925
502	Beloit	1866
587	Plainville	1781
691	Colby	1677
731	Goodland	1637
763	Burlington	1605
843	Limon	1525
931	DENVER	1437
971	Idaho Springs	1387
990	Berthoud Pass	1378
029	Hot Sulphur Springs	1339
047	Kremmling	1321
089	Wolcott	1279
132	Glenwood Springs	1236
160	Rifle	1208
233	GRAND JUNCTION	1135
257	Mack	1111
298	Cisco	1070
321	Thompson	1017
353	Green River	1016
422	Price	946
504	Provo	864
547	SALT LAKE CITY	821
705	Ibapah	663
803	Ely	565
983	Tonopah	425
020	Goldfield	348
087	Westgard Pass	281
102	Big Pine	266
0	Big Pine	387
18	Bishop	369
107	Tioga Pass	280
181	Yosemite National Park	206
233	Big Oak Flat	154
307	Stockton	80
387	SAN FRANCISCO	0
130	Independence	238
147	Lone Pine	221
267	Mohave	101
331	Saugus	37
368	LOS ANGELES	0

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Colors: Red, white and blue bands.

Miles		Miles
0	NEW YORK	3281
94	PHILADELPHIA	3187
211	Gettysburg	3070
245	Hagerstown	3037
	Washington to Hagerstown	78
311	Cumberland	2971
374	Uniontown	2907
443	Wheeling	2838
518	Zanesville	2763
572	COLUMBUS	2709
616	Springfield	2665
640	Dayton	2641
680	Richmond	2601
747	INDIANAPOLIS	2535
818	Terre Haute	2463
993	ST. LOUIS	2288
1135	Columbia	2146
1168	Booneville	2113
1210	Marshall	2071
1299	KANSAS CITY	1982
1439	Council Grove	1842
1527	McPherson	1754
1594	Great Bend	1687
1691	Dodge City	1590
1744	Garden City	1537
1797	Syracuse	1484
1910	La Junta	1371
0	La Junta	186
66	Pueblo	120
111	Colorado Springs	75
186	DENVER	0
	Pueblo to Trinidad	92
1995	Trinidad	1286
2020	Raton	1261
	Raton to Santa Fe, via Taos	170
2141	Las Vegas	1140
2214	SANTA FE	1067
2280	ALBUQUERQUE	1001
0	ALBUQUERQUE	281
166	Gallup	115
281	Holbrook	0
2367	Socorro	914
2392	Magdalena	889
2528	Springerville	753
2628	Holbrook	653
2658	Winslow	623
2723	Flagstaff	558
	Flagstaff to Grand Canyon	84
	Williams to Grand Canyon	65
2759	Williams	522
2779	Ash Forks	502
	Connection, via Prescott	65
	To Phoenix	174
2806	Seligman	475
2898	Kingman	383
2969	Needles	312
3052	Amboy	229
3135	Barstow	146
3218	San Bernardino	63
	San Bernardino to Riverside	11
3270	PASADENA	11
3281	LOS ANGELES	0

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD
Mesa Verde Branch

Miles		Miles
0	La Junta	670
66	PUEBLO	604
110	Canyon City	560
168	Salida	502
215	Saguache	455
250	Del Norte	420
312	Pagosa Springs	358
377	Durango	293
	Connection to Mesa Verde National Park	62
430	Farmington	240

National Old Trails Road—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
461	Ship Rock	209
555	Gallup	115
670	Holbrook	0

MERIDIAN HIGHWAY

Colors: White band with red band added at turns.

Miles		Miles
0	WINNIPEG, CAN	1908
68	Emerson	1840
159	GRAND FORKS	1749
255	FARGO	1653
431	Watertown	1477
602	Yankton	1306
672	Norfolk	1236
723	Columbus	1185
774	York	1134
852	Belleville	1056
873	Concordia	1035
951	Salina	957
969	McPherson	939
1006	Newton	902
1031	WICHITA	877
1064	Wellington	844
1090	Caldwell	808
1151	ENID	757
1216	El Reno	692
1260	Anadarko	648
1311	Lawton	597
1371	WICHITA FALLS	537
1495	FORT WORTH	413
1635	WACO	273
1856	HOUSTON	52
1908	GALVESTON	0
1635	WACO	367
1766	AUSTIN	236
1848	SAN ANTONIO	154
2002	LAREDO	0

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HIGHWAY

Colors: White and orange bands.

Miles		Miles
0	DULUTH	1635
44	Moose Lake	1591
79	Hinckley	1556
103	Rush City	1532
160	ST. PAUL	1475
205	Cannon Falls	1430
225	Zumbrota	1410
251	Rochester	1384
271	Chatfield	1364
285	Preston	1350
308	Cresco	1327
333	Alpha	1302
361	Oelwein	1274
372	Independence	1263
411	CEDAR RAPIDS	1224
438	Iowa City	1197
466	Columbus Junction	1169
479	Wapello	1156
508	BURLINGTON	1127
558	Blandinsville	1077
574	Macomb	1061
608	Rushville	1027
650	Jacksonville	985
696	Greenfield	939
734	Alton	901
762	ST. LOUIS	873
0	CHICAGO	347
54	Joliet	293
102	Dwight	245
120	Pontiac	227
162	Bloomington	185
238	SPRINGFIELD	109
284	Litchfield	63
321	Edwardsville	26
347	ST. LOUIS	0
777	Belleville	858
813	Sparta	822
858	Murphysboro	777
866	Carbondale	769
925	Cairo	710
971	Fulton	664
1005	Bradford	630
1043	Jackson	592
1108	Corinth	527
1176	Tupelo	459
1219	Aberdeen	416

Miss. Valley Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
1240	West Point	395
1293	Macon	342
1365	Meridian	270
1427	Laurel	208
1459	Hattiesburg	196
	Hattiesburg to Gulfport	74
1635	NEW ORLEANS	0

NATIONAL PARKS HIGHWAY

Colors: Red and white bands.

Miles		Miles
0	CHICAGO	2712
74	Racine	2637
97	MILWAUKEE	2614
129	Oconomowoc	2582
180	Madison	2531
223	Baraboo	2488
362	La Crosse	2385
361	Winona	2350
415	Lake City	2296
503	MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL	2208
568	St. Cloud	2143
644	Alexandria	2067
699	Fergus Falls	2012
768	FARGO	1944
829	Valley City	1882
867	Jamestown	1845
922	Dawson	1789
975	BISMARCK	1736
1054	Hebron	1657
1095	DICKINSON	1616
1156	Sentinel Butte	1555
1211	Glendive	1500
1245	Fallon	1466
1256	Terry	1455
1295	Miles City	1416
1346	Forsyth	1364
1399	Custer	1313
1447	BILLINGS	1255
1523	Reedpoint	1188
1584	Livingston	1127
	Livingston to Yellowstone National Park	55
1611	Bozeman	1100
1646	Three Forks	1066
1689	Whitehall	1022
1723	BUTTE	988
1749	Anaconda	962
1776	Deer Lodge	936
1787	Garrison	924
1810	Drummond	901
1823	Bearmouth	888
1868	MISSOULA	843
0	Missoula	212
126	Wallace	86
178	Coeur d'Alene	34
212	SPOKANE	0
1905	Ravalli	806
1997	KALISPELL	714
	Kalispell to Glacier National Park	34
2095	Libby	616
2116	Troy	595
2156	Bonner's Ferry	555
2194	Sandpoint	517
2264	SPOKANE	447
2301	Davenport	410
2324	Creston	388
2332	Wilbur	379
2344	Almira	367
2367	Coulee City	344
2409	Waterville	302
2436	WENATCHEE	275
	Wenatchee to Cle Elum via Blewett Pass	65
2451	Columbia River	260
2463	Trinidad	248
2471	Quincy	240
2495	Vantage Ferry	216
2529	Ellensburg	183
2559	Cle Elum	152
2574	Easton	137
2595	Laconia	116
2607	Bide-a-Wee	104
2621	North Bend	90
2645	Redmond	66

National Parks Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
2671	SEATTLE	40
2712	TACOMA	0
	Tacoma to Rainier National Park	57

NATIONAL PARK-TO-PARK HIGHWAY

A Circuit Route of National Parks

Miles		Miles
0	DENVER	4403
	To Rocky Mountain National Park	86
113	CHEYENNE	4290
266	Douglas	4137
320	CASPER	4083
457	Thermopolis	3946
585	Cody	3818
722	YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	3671
777	Livingston	3626
849	White Sulphur Springs	3554
945	GREAT FALLS	3458
1077	GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	3326
1114	Kalispell	3289
1376	SPOKANE	3027
1706	SEATTLE	2697
1747	TACOMA	2656
	To MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK	77
1910	PORTLAND	2493
1966	Salem	2437
2234	Medford	2166
	To CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK	82
2479	Redding	1924
2622	SACRAMENTO	1781
2671	Stockton	1732
	To YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK	128
2790	Fresno	1608
2838	Visalia	1565
	To ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK	57
2931	Bakersfield	1472
3059	LOS ANGELES	1344
3204	Barstow	1299
3370	Needles	1033
	To ZION NATIONAL PARK	314
3582	Williams	821
	To GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK	65
3618	Flagstaff	785
3828	Gallup	575
4006	Durango	397
	To MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK	62
4215	Salida	188
4273	Canyon City	130
4328	Colorado Springs	75
4403	DENVER	0

OLD SPANISH TRAIL

Colors: Red and yellow bands.

Miles		Miles
0	JACKSONVILLE	2956
60	Lake City	2896
112	Madison	2844
174	TALLAHASSEE	2782
202	Quincy	2754
266	Chipley	2690
307	De Funiak Springs	2649
356	Munson	2600
386	Flomaton	2570
425	Bay Minette	2531
456	MOBILE	2500
520	Biloxi	2436
532	Gulfport	2494
574	Bay St. Louis	2482
627	NEW ORLEANS	2329
741	Thibodaux	2215
792	Morgan City	2164
848	New Iberia	2107

Old Spanish Trail—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
898	Crowley	2058
953	LAKE CHARLES	2003
989	Orange	1967
1013	Beaumont	1943
1104	HOUSTON	1852
1134	Richmond	1822
1170	Eagle Lake	1786
1186	Columbus	1770
1208	Schulenburg	1748
1232	Waelder	1734
1245	Gonzales	1711
1277	Seguin	1679
1315	SAN ANTONIO	1641
1347	Boerne	1609
1386	Kerrville	1570
1443	Junction	1513
1507	Sonora	1449
1545	Ozona	1411
1590	Sheffield	1366
1663	Fort Stockton	1293
1722	Balmorhea	1234
1757	Kent	1199
1795	Van Horn	1161
1828	Sierra Blanca	1128
1886	Fabens	1070
1915	EL PASO	1041
1956	Mesilla Park	1000
2025	Deming	931
2086	Lordsburg	870
2131	Rodeo	825
2184	DOUGLAS	772
2208	BISBEE	748
2234	Tombstone	722
2260	Benson	696
2311	TUCSON	645
2378	Florence	578
2439	PHOENIX	517
2537	Agua Caliente	419
2636	Yuma	320
2700	El Centro	256
2768	Campo	188
2822	SAN DIEGO	134
2956	LOS ANGELES	0

PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Colors: Black letters on white signs.

Miles		Miles
0	VANCOUVER, B. C.	1807
33	Blaine	1774
57	Bellingham	1750
87	Mt. Vernon	1720
127	Everett	1680
164	SEATTLE	1643
206	TACOMA	1601
240	OLYMPIA	1567
278	Centralia	1539
282	Chehalis	1535
319	Kelso	1488
330	Kalama	1477
365	Vancouver	1442
373	PORTLAND	1434
380	Oregon City	1417
419	SALEM	1378
448	Albany	1349
507	Eugene	1300
547	Drain	1260
583	Roseburg	1224
603	Canyonville	1204
672	Grants Pass	1135
686	MEDFORD	1111
707	Ashland	1098
795	Sisson	1012
806	Dunsmuir	1001
873	Redding	934
905	Red Bluff	902
948	Chico	859
997	Marysville	810
1050	SACRAMENTO	757
1098	Stockton	709
1133	Livermore	664
1168	OAKLAND	630
1171	SAN FRANCISCO	636
1231	San Jose	586
1270	Gilroy	527
1309	Salinas	498
1356	King City	451
1410	Paso Robles	397
1438	San Luis Obispo	369
1457	Arroyo Grande	350
1473	Santa Maria	334

Pacific Highway—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
1508	Los Olivos	299
1559	SANTA BARBARA	248
1658	LOS ANGELES	149
1717	San Juan Capistrano	90
1790	SAN DIEGO	17
1807	Tia Juana, Mexico	0

PERSHING WAY

Colors: Red, white and blue bands with white letter P on wide white band.

WINNIPEG, CANADA
Pembina, N. D.
Hallock
Kennedy
Argyle
Warren
CROOKSTON
Fertile
Winger
Mahnomen
Detroit
Frazee
Perkham
Parker's Prairie
Alexandria
Osakis
Sauk Center
Litchfield
Hutchinson
St. Peter
MANKATO
St. Clair
Mapleton
Minnesota Lake
Wells
Klester, Minn.
Lake Mills, Iowa
Hanlontown
Clear Lake
Mason City
Waverly
Waterloo
Vinton
CEDAR RAPIDS
Iowa City
Mt. Pleasant
Keokuk, Iowa
HANNIBAL, Mo.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.
Little Rock, Ark.
Monroe, La.
Alexandria
Bunkie
Opelousas
Lafayette
Morgan City
Houma
NEW ORLEANS

PIKE'S PEAK OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY

The Pershing Transport Route *Colors: Red and white bands.* From New York to Pittsburgh it follows the Wm. Penn Highway.

0	NEW YORK	3606
0	JERSEY CITY	3606
12	NEWARK	3594
30	Morristown	3576
55	Hackettstown	3551
76	Easton	3530
87	Bethlehem	3519
93	Allentown	3513
128	READING	3478
182	HARRISBURG	3424
237	Mifflintown	3369
249	Lewistown	3357
282	Huntingdon	3324
309	Tyrone	3297
325	Altoona	3281
351	Ebensburg	3255
369	Johnstown	3237
397	Blairsville	3209
436	PITTSBURGH	3170
478	Steubenville	3128
504	Cadiz	3102
529	Uhrichsville	3077
562	Coshocton	3044
602	Newark	3004

Pike's Peak Ocean Hi'w'y—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
636	COLUMBUS	2970
679	Springfield	2927
704	DAYTON	2902
744	Richmond	2862
811	INDIANAPOLIS	2795
869	Rockville	2737
913	Newman	2693
971	Decatur	2635
1014	SPRINGFIELD	2592
1047	Jacksonville	2559
1119	Hannibal	2487
1199	Macon	2407
1258	CHILLICOTHE	2348
1300	Cameron	2306
1337	ST. JOSEPH	2269
1380	Hiawatha	2226
1453	Marysville	2153
1526	Belleville	2080
1591	Smith Center	2015
1666	Norton	1940
1754	Colby	1852
1794	Goodland	1812
1837	Burlington	1779
1911	Limon	1695
1990	COLORADO SPR'GS.	1616
2055	Hartsel	1551
2087	Buena Vista	1519
2126	Leadville	1480
2178	Walcott	1428
2222	Glenwood Springs	1384
2251	Rifle	1355
2294	Meeker	1312
2352	Rangely	1254
2409	Vernal	1197
2473	Duchesne	1133
2514	Soldier Creek	1092
2551	Hebor	1055
2601	SALT LAKE CITY	1005
2638	OGDEN	968
2660	Brigham	946
2681	Tremonton	925
2721	Snowville	885
2761	Park Valley	845
2815	Lucin	791
2831	Montello	775
2848	Cobre	758
2885	Wells	721
2941	Elko	665
2963	Carlin	643
3026	Battle Mountain	580
3087	Winnemucca	519
3120	Imlay	486
3162	Lovelocks	444
3204	Hot Springs	402
3235	Wadsworth	371
3269	RENO	337
3311	Beckwith	295
3319	Portola	287
3358	Quincy	248
3404	Berry Creek	202
3422	Oroville	184
3450	Marysville	156
3503	SACRAMENTO	103
3528	Dixon	78
3540	Vacaville	66
3550	Fairfield	56
3573	Martinez	33
3603	OAKLAND	3
3606	SAN FRANCISCO	0

PUGET SOUND TO GULF

0	SEATTLE	2791
91	Cle Elum	2700
122	Ellensburg	2669
168	Yakima	2623
279	Pasco	2512
327	Walla Walla	2464
372	Pendleton	2419
425	La Grande	2366
484	Baker City	2307
555	Weiser	2236
636	BOISE	2155
682	Mountain House	2109
780	TWIN FALLS	2011
836	Albion	1955
877	Strevell	1914
907	Snowville	1884
947	Tremonton	1844
968	Brigham	1823
990	OGDEN	1801

Puget Sound to Gulf—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
1027	SALT LAKE CITY	1764
1115	Evanston	1676
1214	Green River	1577
1324	Rawlins	1467
1386	Medicine Bow	1405
1445	Laramie	1346
1502	CHEYENNE	1289
1560	Greeley	1231
1617	DENVER	1174
1692	Colorado Springs	1099
1736	PUEBLO	1055
1828	Trinidad	969
1853	Raton	953
1947	Clayton	844
2080	AMARILLO	711
2170	Plainview	621
2225	Lubbock	566
2287	Lamesa	504
2342	Big Spring	449
2391	Sterling City	400
2434	San Angelo	357
2503	Menard	288
2542	Mason	249
2586	Fredericksburg	205
2625	Boerne	166
2657	SAN ANTONIO	134
2791	CORPUS CHRISTI	0

THEODORE ROOSEVELT INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

Colors: White, red and white bands with letters T R in white on wide red band.

PORTLAND, MAINE
Bretton Woods, N. H.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Montpelier
Burlington
Plattsburg, N. H
Malone
Watertown
Oswego
ROCHESTER
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
London Canada
Port Huron, Mich.
Flint
Bay City
Cheboygan
Mackinaw City
Escanaba, Mich.
Superior, Wis.
DULUTH, MINN.
Bemidji
Crookston
GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Devil's Lake
Minot
Buford
Glasgow, Mont.
Havre
Glacier National Park
Kalispell
Bonner's Ferry, Idaho
SPOKANE, WASH.
SEATTLE
PORTLAND, ORE.

YELLOWSTONE TRAIL

Colors: Black letters on yellow sign.

0	NEW YORK	3594
150	Albany	2444
	Boston to Albany	190
246	UTICA	3348
296	SYRACUSE	3298
321	Auburn	3273
347	Geneva	3247
393	ROCHESTER	3201
430	Batavia	3164
469	BUFFALO	3125
532	Westfield	3062
0	New York	3531
195	BINGHAMTON	3336
254	Elmira	3277
320	Hornell	3211
441	Jamestown	3090
469	Westfield	3062
500	ERIE	3031
563	ERIE	3031

Yellowstone Trail—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
667	CLEVELAND	2927
726	Norwalk	2868
789	TOLEDO	2805
849	Bryan	2745
952	SOUTH BEND	2642
1002	Valparaiso	2592
1053	CHICAGO	2541
1120	Racine	2474
1143	MILWAUKEE	2451
1205	Fond du Lac	2389
1224	Oshkosh	2370
1256	Appleton	2338
1314	Stevens Point	2280
1430	Chippewa Falls	2164
1443	Eau Claire	2151

Yellowstone Trail—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
1533	ST. PAUL	2061
1543	MINNEAPOLIS	2051
1643	Olivia	1951
1688	Montevideo	1906
1743	Ortonville	1851
1758	Milbank	1836
1867	Aberdeen	1727
1968	Mobridge	1626
2085	Lemmon	1509
2160	Bowman	1434
2219	Baker	1375
2340	Miles City	1254
2381	Forsyth	1213
2494	BILLINGS	1100
2621	Livingston	973

Yellowstone Trail—*Cont'd*

Miles		Miles
	Livingston to Yellowstone Park	55
2648	Bozeman	946
2743	BUTTE	851
2894	MISSOULA	700
3020	Wallace	574
3072	Coeur d'Alene	522
3116	SPOKANE	478
3178	Colfax	426
3277	Walla Walla	327
3325	Pasco	277
3426	Yakima	168
3472	Ellenburg	122
3503	Cle Elum	91
3594	SEATTLE	0

THE WILLIAM PENN HIGHWAY.

Easton to Reading

0.0	EASTON	52.0
6.6	Farmersville	45.4
7.8	Butztown	44.2
10.6	Bethlehem	41.4
16.8	Allentown	35.2
21.2	Wescoeville	30.8
23.1	Trexlerville	28.9
25.7	Breiningsville	26.3
27.5	Newton	24.5
28.6	Rothrocksville	23.4
30.7	Monterey	21.3
34.7	Kutztown	17.3
38.3	Moselem Springs	13.7
40.0	Kirbyville	12.0
46.1	Solomon's Temple	5.9
52.0	READING	0.0

Philadelphia to Reading

0.0	PHILADELPHIA City Hall	57.7
0.6	Spring Garden St.	57.1
0.8	U. S. Mint	56.9
1.4	Parkway	56.3
1.6	Washington Mt.	56.1
2.0	Lincoln Monument	55.7
2.6	Under bridge	55.1
3.4	Under bridge	54.3
4.4	Under bridge	53.3
5.2	Under bridge	52.5
6.2	Cross Ridge Ave.	51.5
8.0	Huston Monument	49.7
8.3	Under viaduct	49.4
8.4	Cross Wayne Ave.	49.3
8.5	Lincoln Drive	49.2
9.0	Four corners McCallum St.	48.7
10.0	Iron Viaduct	47.7
10.2	Germantown	47.5
10.7	St. Martin's Lane	47.0
11.0	Willow Grove Ave.	46.7
11.2	Chestnut Hill	46.5
11.6	Cross R. R.	46.1
11.8	Chestnut Hill Ave.	45.9
13.6	St. Joseph's Academy	44.1
14.6	Barren Hill	43.1
17.4	Plymouth	40.3
20.0	De Kalb St.	37.7
22.5	Main St.	35.2
22.6	Norristown	35.1
25.0	Jeffersonville	32.7
30.5	Collegeville	27.2
32.4	Trappe	25.3
35.8	Limerick	21.9
36.5	Sanatoga	21.2
39.4	Pottstown	18.3
41.5	Stowe	16.2
44.0	Douglassville	13.7
46.2	Baumstown	11.5
55.2	Black Bear	2.5
57.7	READING	0.0

Reading to Harrisburg Section.

0.0	READING	53.5
2.0	Wyomissing	51.5
4.9	Singing Springs	45.9
8.2	Wernersville	45.3
11.5	Robesonia	42.0
14.4	Womelsdorf	39.1
17.2	Waterloo	36.3
21.1	Myerstown	32.4
28.1	Lebanon	25.4
32.9	Annville	20.6

Reading to Harrisburg—*Cont'd*

37.4	Palmyra	16.1
40.8	Hershey	12.7
41.5	Swatara	12.0
44.0	Hummelstown	9.5
53.2	Viaduct	0.3
53.5	HARRISBURG	0.0

Harrisburg to Lewiston Section

0.0	HARRISBURG	66.8
8.4	Dauphin	58.4
13.1	Cross R. R.	53.7
14.6	Cross Bridge (25c toll)	52.2
19.8	New Buffalo	47.0
29.3	Liverpool	37.5
40.0	Millerstown	26.8
45.0	Thompsontown New Mexico	21.8
54.7	Mifflintown	12.1
55.6	Cuba Mills	11.2
66.8	LEWISTOWN	0.0

Lewistown to Huntingdon Section

0.0	LEWISTOWN	33.3
6.1	Strodes Mills	27.2
11.1	McVeytown	22.2
16.1	Atkinson's Mills	17.2
22.2	Mt. Union	11.1
24.9	Mapleton	8.4
28.0	Mill Creek	5.3
33.3	HUNTINGDON	0.0

Optional Route

Lewistown to Huntingdon via Reedville, Bellville and Mill Creek

0.0	LEWISTOWN	36.8
2.1	Burnham	34.7
4.2	Yeagertown	32.6
5.8	Reedville	31.0
15.4	Bellville	21.4
21.2	Allensville	15.6
31.1	Mill Creek	5.7
36.8	HUNTINGDON	0.0

Huntingdon to Ebensburg Section via Tyrone and Altoona over Buckhorn Mountain

0.0	HUNTINGDON	69.0
8.3	Alexandria	60.7
11.1	Water Street	57.9
21.9	Birmingham	47.1
27.4	Tyrone	41.6
30.0	Grazierville	39.0
34.2	Bellwood	34.8
37.2	Pinecroft	31.8
40.8	Juniata	28.2
43.1	Altoona	25.9
48.9	Buckhorn	20.1
53.0	Ashville	16.0
56.7	Chest Springs	12.3
62.5	Loretto	6.5
62.7	Loretto Road	6.3
62.8	Monterey	6.2
68.0	Winterset	1.0
69.0	EBENSBURG	0.0

Optional Route

Huntingdon to Ebensburg via Hollidaysburg, Cresson and Loretto

0.0	HUNTINGDON	51.5
8.3	Alexandria	43.2
11.1	Water Street	40.4

Huntingdon to Ebensburg—*Cont'd*

13.2	Yellow Springs	38.3
16.4	Williamsburg	35.1
18.5	Ganister	33.0
22.2	Canoe Creek	29.3
26.7	Geeseytown	24.8
27.3	Franktown	24.2
29.8	Hollidaysburg	21.7
32.2	Duncansville	19.3
36.5	Prince Gallitzen Springs	15.0
38.5	Portage Junction	13.0
39.4	Summit	12.1
40.6	Cresson	10.9
45.1	Loretto	6.4
45.3	Monterey	6.2
51.5	EBENSBURG	0.0

Ebensburg to Pittsburg Section via Johnstown, New Alexandria and Murrysville

0.0	EBENSBURG	84.7
7.6	Mundays X Road	77.1
10.9	Vinco	73.8
15.9	Conemaugh	68.8
17.8	Johnstown	66.9
21.7	Cramer	63.0
30.0	Armagh	54.7
32.1	Clyde	52.6
42.6	Blairsville	42.1
52.1	New Alexandria	32.6
53.0	Salemville	31.7
54.1	Congruity	30.6
55.5	Five Points	29.2
57.8	New Salem	26.9
59.9	Delmont	24.8
62.3	Export	22.4
65.0	Newlonsburg	19.7
66.7	Murrysville	18.0
71.7	Monroeville	13.0
77.8	Wilkinsburg	6.9
84.7	PITTSBURGH	0.0

Optional Route

Ebensburg to Pittsburg via Mundays Cross Road, New Alexandria and Greensburg

0.0	EBENSBURG	80.2
7.6	Mundays X Road	72.6
14.2	Chickoree	66.0
16.9	Armagh	63.3
21.0	Clyde	59.2
30.2	Blairsville	50.0
39.5	New Alexandria	40.7
43.4	Crab Tree	36.8
49.4	Greensburg	30.8
53.6	Grapeville	26.6
55.8	Adamsburg	24.4
59.1	Irwin	12.1
65.8	E. McKeesport	14.4
68.2	Turtle Creek	12.0
69.0	E. Pittsburgh	11.2
73.2	Wilkinsburg	7.0
79.9	Grant Boulevard	0.3
80.2	PITTSBURGH	0.0

Pittsburgh to Paris Section

0.0	PITTSBURGH	34.4
4.5	Crafton	29.9
5.9	Remalton	28.5
8.5	Santiago	25.9
21.8	Bavington	12.6
27.5	Florence	6.9
34.4	PARIS, Pa.	0.0

(Paris is at Pa. State line.)

OTHER IMPORTANT TRUNK LINE ROUTES.

ALBERT PIKE HIGHWAY
From Hot Springs, Ark., to Colorado Springs, Col.

ALTON WAY
White, black and white bands.
From Chicago to St. Louis, 295 miles.

ARROWHEAD TRAIL
Marked with arrowhead in circle.
From Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 853 miles.

BIG FOUR ROUTE
Yellow, black and yellow bands.
From Terre Haute to St. Louis, 211 miles, and Hannibal, Mo., 343 miles.

BLACK AND YELLOW TRAIL
Black and yellow bands.
From Chicago, Ill., to Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., 1610 miles.

BLACK DIAMOND TRAIL
Black diamond on white band.
In Illinois from Springfield to Nashville.

BLACKHAWK TRAIL
Black head on white band.
From Dixon, Ill., to Beloit, Wis., 60 miles.

BLACK HILLS — DENVER DIAMOND HIGHWAY
From Denver, Col., to Deadwood, S. D., 460 miles.

BLUE GRASS TRAIL
White, blue and white bands.
Across Illinois from Momence, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa.
Across Iowa from Burlington to Omaha.

BLUE TRAIL
Marked with blue bands.
From Glacier Park Station, Montana to Banff, Canada, 327 miles.

BOONE WAY
From Lexington, N. C., to Louisville, Ky.

BUFFALO TRAIL
From Great Falls to Billings, Mont., 253 miles.

CALIFORNIA — BANFF BEE LINE HIGHWAY
From Los Angeles, Cal., to Banff, Canada, via Spokane, Wash.

CANNON BALL TRAIL
Black ball on white band.
From Chicago, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo., 341 miles.

CATERPILLAR TRAIL
Green name on orange band.
From Peoria to Pontiac, Ill., 60 miles.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND GULF HIGHWAY
Black letters C K C G within red cross on white band.
From Chicago to Galveston.

CORN BELT ROUTE
White band with yellow ear of corn.
From Effner, Ind., to Burlington, Ia.

CROSS-STATE HIGHWAY
White cross on black band.
From Hannibal to St. Joseph, Mo., 218 miles.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD HIGHWAY
Red, white and red bands.
From Omaha, Neb., to Glacier National Park, Mont.

DENVER-YELLOWSTONE HIGHWAY
From Denver to South Entrance of Yellowstone Park.

DIAMOND TRAIL
From Freeport, Ill., to Galesburg, Ill., 124 miles.

DIXIE BEE LINE
Yellow letters on black band.
From Danville, Ill., to Louisville, Ky.

EGYPTIAN TRAIL
Black figure on yellow band.
From Chicago to Cairo, Ill., 497 miles.

F. F. F. HIGHWAY
Letters F F F and arrows.
From Fort Worth, Texas, to Las Vegas, N. M., 639 miles.

FORT SMITH, PAUL'S VALLEY & WICHITA FALLS HIGHWAY
Fort Smith, Ark., to Wichita Falls, Texas, 331 miles.

GEYSER-TO-GLACIER HIGHWAY
From Yellowstone to Glacier National Park, 546 miles

GRANT HIGHWAY
From Chicago, Ill., to Portland, Ore., via South Entrance to Yellowstone Park.

GREAT WHITE WAY
Wide white band.
Across Iowa from Davenport to Omaha, 337 miles.

HAWKEYE HIGHWAY
Blue letter H on white band.
Across Iowa from Dubuque to Sioux City, 340 miles.

INDIAN HEAD TRAIL
From Galesburg, Ill., to Minneapolis, Minn., 413 miles.

KANSAS-OKLAHOMA-TEXAS AND GULF HIGHWAY
From Florence, Kan., to Dallas, Tex., 514 miles.

KICKAPOO TRAIL
White, red and white bands.
From Peoria to Muscatine, Ill.

LAKES-TO-GULF HIGHWAY
Black letters L G on white bands.
From Duluth, Minn., to Galveston, Tex., 1826 miles.

LEE HIGHWAY
From Gettysburg to New Orleans.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
Lewiston, Idaho, to Missoula, Mont.

LIBERTY HIGHWAY
Red bands.
From New York to Erie, Pa., 496 miles.

LOGAN-LEE HIGHWAY
Red, white and blue bands with L L H on white.
Across Illinois from Rock Island, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., 441 miles.

MACKINAW INDIAN TRAIL
Black figures on white band.
From Peoria to Bloomington, Ill., 42 miles.

MARK TWAIN ROUTE
From Chicago to Kansas City, 555 miles.

MOHAWK TRAIL
Red bands.
From Albany to Boston, 182 miles.

NORTH IOWA PIKE
Across Iowa from McGregor to Sioux Falls.

OMAHA-LINCOLN-DENVER HIGHWAY
Black letters O L D on white bands.
From Omaha to Denver, 627 miles.

OMAHA-ST. LOUIS HIGHWAY
Red, white and red bands.
From Omaha to St. Louis, 475 miles.

OZARK TRAIL
From St. Louis, Mo., to Las Vegas, N. M.

PERRY HIGHWAY
From Pittsburgh to Erie, Pa., 136 miles.

PARK-TO-PARK HIGHWAY
From Yellowstone to Glacier National Park, via Missoula.

POTASH HIGHWAY
From Grand Island to Alliance, Neb.

RAINBOW TRAIL
From Pueblo to Grand Junction, Col., 238 miles.

RED BALL ROUTE
Marked with red ball
From St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo., 487 miles.

RIVER-TO-RIVER ROAD
White, black and letter R.
Across Iowa from Davenport to Omaha, 349 miles.

ROBT. E. LEE HIGHWAY
From New Orleans to San Diego.

SCOTT HIGHWAY
From Duluth, Minn., to Fort William and Port Arthur, 210 miles.

SOUTHWEST TRAIL
Black letters S W on white bands.
From Chicago to Laredo, Tex., 1706 miles.

UTAH-IDAHO-YELLOWSTONE HIGHWAY
From Salt Lake City to West Entrance of Yellowstone Park, 360 miles.

WAUBONSIE TRAIL
Black, white and black bands.
Across Iowa from Keokuk to Lincoln, Neb.

YELLOWSTONE HIGHWAY
Yellow and gray bands, black letters Y H.
From Denver to East Entrance of Yellowstone Park, 638 miles.

Y-G BEE LINE HIGHWAY
From Yellowstone to Glacier National Park via Great Falls, 355 miles.

NOTE—Expenditures on good highways in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1919, totaled $61,628,466, according to returns made to the Department of Agriculture. New York spent $11,543,589; Pennsylvania, $7,345,378; Michigan, $3,475,360; New Jersey, $3,819,926; State of Washington, $3,448,753; Massachusetts, $2,812,414; Connecticut, $2,263,500; Ohio, $2,240,476; Wisconsin, $2,233,871

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

COMPANIES.	No. of Cables.	Length Naut'l Miles.
All American Cables, Inc	28	24,000
N. Y. City to Guantanamo Bay (U. S. Naval Station), Cuba; thence via Colon to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay.		
Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico; thence to Salina Cruz, Mexico; thence to all Republics of Central and South America.		
Commercial Cable Co	15	17,274
Transatlantic System — Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's (Newfoundland) to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co	6	10,010
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan)		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
New York to Havana Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co	35	23,210
Transatlantic Systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and thence via No. Sydney, N. S., to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Anglo-Amer Tele. Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F., thence to No. Sydney, N. S.		
Penzance, Eng., to Bay Roberts, N. F., thence to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Direct U. S. Cable Co.—Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) to Harbor Grace, N. F., thence via Halifax to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	25	11,657
Brest to Horta, thence to N. Y.; Brest to Cape Cod, thence to N. Y.; Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, thence to Cape Cod; Brest to Senegal (Dakar), thence to Pernambuco, Brazil.		
The West Indies system which is connected to N. Y. by the U. S. and Hayti cable from Cape Hayti, is as follows: Cape Hayti to Puerta Plata, Puerta Plata to San Juan, Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R. to Martinique, to Marie Galante and Guadeloupe. Martinique to Parimaribo, Dutch Guiana, Paramaribo to Cayenne, French Guiana, Cayenne to Para, Brazil. Also Cape Hayti to Mole St Nicholas, Port au Prince, Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba Puerta Plata to San Domingo City, San Domingo City to Mayaguez, Porto Rico and San Juan, P. R., San Domingo City to Curacao and Venezuela (Caracas).		
African Direct Telegraph Co	9	3,058
Amazon Telegraph Co	29	2,480
Western Telegraph Co	40	23,887
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Canadian Pacific Railroad Co	11	103
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co	11	1,343
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co	2	1,263
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co	16	10,394
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co	33	25,927
Eastern Telegraph Co	148	46,615
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co	2	1,060
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	30	8,413
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch - Niederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft	3	3,416
Deutsch - Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	5	7,386
Osteuropaische Telegraphenges	1	185
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co	1	852
Indo-European Telegraph Co	3	21
River Plate Telegraph Co	4	220
Societe Anonyme Belge des Cables Telegraphiques	2	61
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co	1	1,415
West African Telegraph Co	8	1,470
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,973
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
All other and total	519	232,082

CABLE AND WIRELESS SYSTEMS IN UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

OCEAN CABLE TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

	1917.	1912.	1907.
No. comp. or sys...	6	6	6
Naut. mi. ocean cab	46,950	44,860	40.572
No. of messages....	2,913,250	2,845,168	2,369,317
No. cable offices....	75	83	54
Income, total.....	$16.749,058	$8,469,374	$7,671,700
Net income.....	$5,706.869	$2.952,847	$4,029 074
Expenses, total....	$11,042,189	$5,516,527	$3,642,626
Assets, total.....	$136,610,271	$107,583,155	$95,624 892
Plan and equip...	$79,870,795	$78,136,115	$77,438,338
Capital stock.....	$60,900,000	$55,489,400	$52,800,000
Funded debt.....	$28,000,000	$28,000,000	$28,000,000
Empl., sal., wages			
Average no.....	1,966	1,656	1,207
Sal. and wages...	$1,764,351	$1,167,014	$915,083

Does not include statistics for the ocean cable systems operated by the Western Union Telegraph Co., as no segregation could be obtained of the financial statistics for the cable business of this company.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

	1917.	1912.	1907.
No. of comp or sys.	3	4	5
No. of messages....	12 ,244	285,091	154,617
No. tower stations .	63	74	117
Income, total.....	$1,385,060	$669,158	$106,791
Expenses, total....	$775,534	$664,420	$160,329
Net income.....	$609,526	$4,738	
Net deficit.....			$53,538
Assets, total.....	$14,483,638	$10,377,197	$32,958,897
Plant and equip..	$9,275 261	$1,205,770	$317,614
Capital stock.....	$10,399,500	$9,602,570	$32,676,242
Float. debt, mort...	$989,173	$15,483	$37,145
Empl. sal.. wages			
Average no.....	586	958	176
Sa . and wages...	$461,402	$393,606	$81,771

The 1917 wireless statistics cover part of operations of one company for entire year and for the coast stations of this and the entire operations of the other companies until taken over by the Government.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(From latest available records.)

City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
Amsterdam	21,727	3.5	Dresden	25,721	4.6	Newcastle	13,007	2.0
Baltimore	79,011	10.8	Glasgow	40,963	3.3	New Orleans	32,783	8.1
Bangkok	944	0.1	Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	New York	845,890	15.0
Barcelona	9,000	1.4	Jersey City	37,798	6.3	Odessa	8,078	1.3
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Kieff	6,143	1.0	Osaka	25,385	1.8
Birmingham	24,528	2.1	Leeds	13,008	2.2	Paris	96,033	3.2
Bombay	3,984	0.4	Leipzig	31,176	5.0	Peking	14,808	2.1
Boston	272,244	17.8	Liverpool	38,493	3.3	Petrograd	62,929	3.0
Breslau	20,573	3.8	London	311,350	4.3	Philadelphia	235,050	12.9
Brussels	21,470	2.6	Lyons	7,039	1.3	Pittsburgh	124,352	14.1
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Madras	754	0.1	Rio de Janeiro	23,510	2.0
Buenos Ayres	54,676	3.2	Madrid	8,000	1.3	Rome	12,701	2.1
Buffalo	65,042	12.2	Manchester	37,748	3.0	St. Louis	131,103	12.7
Cairo	3,700	0.6	Marseilles	7,735	1.4	San Francisco	143,318	27.6
Calcutta	4,297	0.3	Melbourne	44,069	6.1	Shanghai	5,737	0.6
Canton	1,609	0.2	Milan	14,147	2.1	Sheffield	13,124	1.8
Chicago	554,114	20.6	Milwaukee	74,153	14.1	Sydney	54,528	6.9
Cincinnati	90,485	15.2	Minneapolis	94,509	24.4	Tientsin	2,260	0.2
Cleveland	137,871	15.3	Montreal	70,515	9.1	Tokio	49,900	2.0
Cologne	26,422	4.8	Moscow	57,358	3.2	Vienna	64,438	3.2
Constantinople	4,297	0.4	Munich	34,323	5.5	Warsaw	32,804	4.2
Copenhagen	90,625	13.9	Naples	5,161	0.7	Washington, D. C.	83,839	18.9
Detroit	134,491	12.1						

The number of telephones in use in the United States at the close of the calendar year 1917 was 11,713,228—one to every nine persons, or every two families; and the number of calls made during the year is estimated at 21,842,000,000, an average of more than 200 for every man, woman, and child in the country, according to a report by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

BELL TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

Jan. 1.	Stations in Bell System.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Average Daily Messages.
	Bell Owned Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.			
1906	2,284,587	246,337	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1907	2,773,547	297,218	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,677
1908	3,012,511	826,489	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,692	18,624,578
1909	3,176,394	1,188,235	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,297
1910	3,522,079	1,620,613	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1911	3,933,056	1,949,663	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1912	4,351,837	2,280,788	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1913	4,303,803	2,652,271	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1914	5,254,808	2,878,209	8,133,017	150,928	16,111,011	27,237,151
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933
1918	7,031,530	3,444,148	10,475,678	192,364	22,610,487	31,854,000
1919	7,201,757	3,790,568	10,992,325	199,914	23,281,150	32,309,500
1920	7,739,159	4,056,588	11,795,747	209,860	24,162,999	30,800,000

"Bell Connected Stations," according to the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, are independently owned; "average daily messages" includes local, toll, and long distance messages. In 1919, figures for employees are as of July 31, 1918; figures for messages are for first seven months of 1918. In 1920, figures for messages are for last five months of 1919. In 1915 and thereafter all incompleted calls were excluded from the statistics. In the latter part of 1918 and the early part of 1919, the number of calls was diminished by war restrictions and other conditions arising out of the war. Recovery began in the latter part of 1919 and continued during 1920.

Figures for employees, miles of wire and daily messages do not include statistics for the independently owned companies which connect with the Bell Telephone System.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest available records before the war. Compiled by the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita.	
Austria	13,903,261	.48	$3,835,800	Italy	20,019,939	.57	$5.136,600
Belgium	6,171,819	.82	1,242,500	Luxemburg	140,221	.53	22.000
Bosnia	687,353	.34	256,500	Netherlands	4,599,894	.75	1,004,600
Bulgaria	1,758,202	.40	524,100	Norway	3,085,157	1.27	842,600
Canada *	11,980,869	1.56	5,271,900	Portugal	1,376,108	.23	722,400
Denmark	1,704,393	.60	511,200	Roumania	2,912,841	.39	749,100
France	40,112,502	1.01	8,589,900	Russia	37,733,804	.21	17,983,200
German Empire	48,248,620	.72	9,724,100	Serbia	577,258	.20	165,800
Great Britain	83,163,000	1.81	15,185,700	Spain	4,918,464	.25	1,321,200
Greece	1,048,412	.38	416,000	Sweden	2,866,232	.51	742,800
Hungary	10,169,710	.48	1,954,600	Switzerland	3,144,688	.82	886.434

* Cable service excluded.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.

(From the Statistical Abstract of the United States.)

Country.	Len. of Railways.		Telegraphs.		Country.	Len. of Railways.		Telegraphs.	
	Date.	Miles.	Date.	Miles of Line.		Date.	Miles.	Date.	Miles of Line.
Argentina	1918	21,880	1916	53,711	Hayti	1915	140	1910	124
Australasia:					India, British	1918	36,333	1919	87,814
Australia	1918	25,308	1916	63,044	Italy	1917	11,891	1917	35,901
New Zealand	1918	2,983	1919	13,687	Japan	1918	7,834	1918	26,601
Aus.-Hungary:					Formosa	1918	332	1918	1,479
Aus.inc.Bosnia					Chosen	1919	1,102	1918	4,871
and Herzeg.	1914	15,739	1916	32,513	Luxemburg	1914	326	1917	440
Hungary	1914	13,589	1913	16,396	Mexico	1914	15,840	1913	22,452
Belgium	1914	5,451	1914	5,206	Montenegro	1914	11	1914	528
Congo, Belg.	1918	1,081	1917	1,257	Netherlands	1917	2,113	1918	5,218
Bolivia	1917	1,354	1912	3,811	Dutch E. Ind.	1917	1,730	1917	13,109
Brazil	1917	17,477	1912	36,199	Dutch posses.				
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	1915	3,701	in America	1915	117	....	.....
Canada	1917	38,604	1917	49,447	Norway	1918	2,010	1917	7,468
Central Amer:					Paraguay	1915	255	1913	2,485
Costa Rica	1915	438	1914	1,521	Persia	1913	34	1912	6,312
Guatemala	1015	613	1914	4,045	Peru	1916	1,724	1914	5,321
Honduras	1917	360	1915	4,281	Portugal	1913	1,854	1916	4,671
Nicaragua	1913	200	1913	3,637	Portugal col.	1913	1,069	1917	11,382
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004	Roumania	1914	2,382	1915	5,944
Salvador	1915	267	1915	2,412	Russia	1916	48,955	1919	144,448
Chile	1918	5,611	1915	18,181	Serbia	1914	977	1913	2,729
China	1920	6,836	1915	42,097	Siam	1917	1,227	1916	4,381
Colombia	1918	740	1914	11,721	Spain	1917	9,354	1917	30,087
Cuba	1916	2,359	1912	5,065	Sweden	1917	9,303	1917	20,200
Denmark	1918	2,645	1918	2,263	Switzerland	1917	3,660	1916	3,693
Dominican Rep.	1916	408	1915	1,071	Turkey	1916	3,842	1915	23,677
Ecuador	1917	365	1915	4,370	Un. of S. Africa	1918	10,021	1917	15,991
Egypt	1916	4,416	1918	11,023	Uni. Kingdom	1916	23,709	1916	81,000
Finland	1916	2,527	1919	8,720	Brtsh col.n.e.s.	1914	8,128	1914	32,214
France	1914	31,958	1914	120,738	United States	1916	266,381	1918	243,819
Algeria	1914	2,793	1914	9,665	Phil'pine Is.	1916	757	1916	4,867
Tunis	1918	1,232	1917	3,118	Porto Rico	1916	340	1917	323
French In-Chi.	1918	1,282	1917	10,231	Uruguay	1917	1,654	1913	2,666
Fren. col.n.e.s.	1918	2,485	1915	19,922	Venezuela	1917	538	1918	5,814
Germany	1914	39,600	1914	148,192					
German Col.	1914	2,866	1914	6,527	Total	....	732,880	....	1,585,950
Greece	1913	1,396	1914	5,748					

Czecho-Slovakia, included in table under Austria-Hungary, has 1,654 miles of railways.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS IN UNITED STATES, 1917.

Commercial land telegraph systems—Miles of pole line, 241,012; miles of wire, 1,888,793; messages sent, 151,725,228; number of employés, 47,227; salaries and wages, $36,392,140; number of telegraph offices, 28,865; income from traffic, $91,312,567; income from other sources, $1,641,803; total expenses, including depreciation and sinking fund allowances, $80,828,970; net income, $12,125,400; par value of outstanding capital stock, $106,360,237.

Wireless telegraph systems—Number of systems, 3; tower stations, 63; messages handled, 453,000; total income, $1,385,060; net income, $609,526; employés, 586; salaries and wages, $461,402.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(U. S. Census data, compiled by the Government every five years.)

	1917	1912.	1907.	1902.	1890.
Number of companies	1,307	1,260	1,236	987	789
Miles of line	32,547.58	30,437.86	25,547.19	16,645.34	5,783.47
Miles of single track	44,835.37	41,064.82	34,381.51	22,576.99	8,123.02
Operated by electricity	44,676.51	40,808.39	34,037.64	21,901.53	1,261.97
Cable	45.32	56.41	61.71	240.69	488.31
Animal traction	11.16	57.52	136.11	259.10	5,661.44
Steam	41.03	76.34	105.06	169.61	711.30
Gasoline-engine cars	55.61	66.16	40.99	6.06	.....
Gravity	5.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of road equipment	$5,136,441,599	$4,596,563,292	$3,637,668,708	$2,167,634,077	$389,357,289
Number of employés	294,826	282,461	221,429	140,769	70,764
Number of passenger cars	79,914	76,162	70,016	60,290	32,505
Number of revenue passengers	11,304,660,462	9,545,554,667	7,441,114,508	4,774,211,904	2,023,010,202
No. rev. pas. per mi. track (all tk)	252,323	232,556	216,522	212,217	249,047
Operating revenues	$709,825,092	$567,511,704	$418,187,858	$247,553,999	$90,617,211
Operating expenses	$452,594,654	$332,896,356	$251,309,252	$142,312,597	$62,011,185
Ratio op. exp. to op. rev. (per cent)	63.8	58.7	60.1	57.5	68.4

The above table includes leased companies in 1917, which had a separate organization, which were not included in 1907 and 1912. The table does not include miles not operated, or miles leased to steam roads. The censuses of 1890 and 1902 were for year ending June 30. The later censuses are for the calendar year. For 1902 and 1907 the number of persons employed was the average for the year; for the later censuses, the number employed on a given date—in 1912, September 16, and in 1917, September 29, or the nearest representative or normal day. The electrification of street railways was essentially complete in 1902, the trackage operated by other power in that year constituting but 3 per cent. of the total, and this decreased to 1 per cent in 1907, to 0.62 per cent. in 1912, and in 1917 to 0.35 per cent.

Other 1917 data: "L" tracks, 497.29 miles, subway and tube tracks, 218.79 miles. "L" and subway capital, $653,277,287; surface trolley capital, $4,878,946,531.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, BY STATES, 1917.

STATE.	Track Mil'ge.	Revenue Passengers.	Capitalization.	Revenues.	Net Income.	Total Emp'es.
		No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*
Alabama	367	70,343,556	37,795,521	5,607,745	661,859	2,129
Arizona	53	7,482 895	5,176,000	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	131	26,283,177	15,721,402	1,956,931	251,041	645
California	3,022	494,165,724	413,393,528	33,982,748	3,823,179	15,977
Colorado	467	84,623,896	52,285,740	5,779,776	210,366	2,402
Connecticut	1,089	206,739,956	84,445,663	18,266,740	91,070	8,453
Delaware	91	26,046,911	13,537,035	.....	.....	.....
Florida	183	32,771,128	13,175,300	2,442,954	540,851	1,029
Georgia	473	93,640,506	93,714,980	10,146,012	1,044,180	3,669
Idaho	105	3,278,906	3,340,000	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	3,478	1,096,803,684	441,314,579	66,513,834	8,372,017	24,229
Indiana	2,353	191,132,390	199,133,692	19,529,011	1,003,354	8,184
Iowa	991	103,898,186	66,786,351	11,242,166	1,481,771	4,876
Kansas	561	40,456,149	31,746,650	4,117,811	300,817	1,680
Kentucky	498	109,105,583	45,606,146	6,319,418	751,157	2,857
Louisiana	330	105,753,068	66,002,348	6,118,826	612,459	3,169
Maine	577	55,463,285	39,055,118	4,781,221	380,717	1,903
Maryland	727	228,633,563	109,530,219	21,289,850	2,809,880	9,431
Massachusetts	3,167	834,538,961	203,314,615	45,239,116	1,486,764	21,330
Michigan	1,750	447,780,173	124,969,979	25,749,103	2,999,244	10,681
Minnesota	969	235,943,196	56,491,975	12,375,143	1,891,651	4,970
Mississippi	123	10,730,801	12,244,885	1,201,042	119,442	627
Missouri	1,144	442,755,505	168,215,684	25,347,719	1,363,367	10,522
Montana	121	22,196,885	6,647,316	1,501,383	192,667	486
Nebraska	245	74,560,104	35,185,976	4,493,267	479,771	1,845
Nevada	11	804,863	1,196,475	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	203	23,405,151	5,194,420	1,250,769	69,176	609
New Jersey	1,354	432,874,767	185,835,387	22,264,081	922,985	7,461
New Mexico	11	1,486,434	442,000	593,103	32,844	224
New York	4,893	2,492,325,233	1,174,576,803	140,380,644	11,550,619	61,434
North Carolina	172	26,915,221	26,334,890	2,872,991	818,111	1,392
North Dakota	31	2,840,840	860,550	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4,299	811,912,634	385,283,703	39,437,574	4,951,290	22,853
Oklahoma	280	30,766,522	19,066,940	2,201,025	289,086	1,043
Oregon	596	67,222,935	85,061,074	7,102,433	628,578	3,057
Pennsylvania	4,324	1,300,087,044	674,200,268	71,554,787	5,981,939	28,557
Rhode Island	414	113,191,055	34,185,200	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	336	25,042,140	36,536,000	3,766,633	563,791	1,499
South Dakota	24	1,914,947	575,324	266,352	7,929	155
Tennessee	462	101,824,749	54,833,083	7,518,664	623,690	2,963
Texas	940	150,400,787	76,199,045	12,771,220	2,404,340	4,914
Utah	477	40,890,741	39,106,000	3,418,967	32,332	1,552
Vermont	108	8,738,378	5,536,040	826,569	35,888	311
Virginia	581	112,813,983	70,590,156	10,093,287	1,859,006	3,406
Washington	1,071	145,922,160	157,520,071	15,415,110	1,317,209	5,807
West Virginia	471	76,162,837	53,527,782	5,924,447	1,681,481	2,446
Wisconsin	790	164,995,818	51,376,456	9,270,639	1,186,676	3,795
Wyoming	23	1,457,508	895,000	521,988	15,538	204
Total	44,835	11,304,660,462	5,532,223,818	709,825,092	56,450,930	294,826

According to the Electric Railway Journal, there were, in 1919, in the United States, 841 electric railway companies, with 48,326 miles of single track, 79,655 motor cars, 4,447 trailers, 869 electric locomotives, 866 motor express and freight cars, 5,622 express and freight trailers, 3,672 service cars, and 10,114 other cars. There were 10 cable roads, 7 storage battery roads, 11 gas-electric roads, and 15 electrified steam roads.

In the above table (as to the last four columns), figures for Connecticut, include Rhode Island; those for South Dakota, include North Dakota; those for Maryland, include Delaware, and the District of Columbia; those for Wyoming, include Idaho; those for Utah, include Nevada; those for New Mexico, include Arizona. Totals under the first three columns of figures include District of Columbia.

The total for salaries and wages was, $267,240,362—an average of $906 per man per year. Of the 294,826 employés, 267,675 were wage earners, and their total wages were $233,330,688—an average of $871 per man per year.

Of the 14,506,914,573 passengers, 11,304,660,462 were revenue, 3,021,137,935 were transfer, and 181,116,176 were free. Revenue car miles totaled 2,139,801,530, of which 2,087,818,534 were revenue passenger car miles covering 199,052,633 revenue passenger car hours. Average number of revenue passengers per mile of active track was 260,868, and 5.41 per revenue passenger car mile, and 53.69 per revenue passenger car hour.

Killed or fatally injured totaled 2,573, of which 311 were employés; injured not fatally, 141,854, of which 20,561 were employés.

Of the capitalization, $2,012,189,294 was common stock, $461,657,357 was preferred stock, and $3,058,377,167 was funded debt, including $7,197,895 in realty mortgages.

POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIC LIGHTED HOUSES.
(From the Electrical World.)

STATE.	No.	STATE.	No.	STATE.	No.	STATE.	No.	STATE.	No.
Ala	252,000	Ind	850,000	Mont	231,000	Ore	368,000	W. Va	190,000
Ariz	58,200	Iowa	482,000	Neb	407,000	Pa	1,863,000	Wis	738,000
Ark	221,000	Kan	640,000	Nev	52,200	R. I	285,000	Wyo	63,800
Cal	2,580,000	Ky	442,000	N. H	143,000	S. C	255,000	SECTIONS.	
Col	427,000	La	224,000	N. J	1,350,000	S. D	181,000	New Eng.	3,903,000
Conn	731,000	Me	365,000	N. M	57,200	Tenn	267,000	Atlantic	8,905,000
Del	43,600	Md	255,000	N. Y	4,835,000	Tex	1,095,000	Central	14,881,000
D. of C	124,000	Mass	2,232,000	N. C	250,500	Utah	350,000	Mountain	1,411,500
Fla	302,000	Mich	1,156,000	N. D	207,000	Vt	167,000	Pacific	3,909,000
Ga	396,000	Minn	1,034,000	Ohio	1,705,000	Va	461,000		
Idaho	172,000	Miss	168,000	Okla	293,000	Wash	960,000	U. S	33,008,500
Ill	3,505,000	Mo	1,014,000						

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.
Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."
Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.
Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.
Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles, opened 1897.
Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Counties.
Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.
Catskill Aqueduct—92 miles to N. Y. City, and 35 miles of distributing tunnels deep down under the city itself; partly opened in 1915, completely in 1917.
Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railroad, double track, about 5 miles long; completed 1916.
Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey).
Croton Aqueduct—33⅓ miles to N. Y. City; opened 1888.
Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.
Detroit (Mich. Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.
Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.
Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.
Khojak Pass—India, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.
Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.
Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col d Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.
Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerlan was bored through October 2, 1913 Th tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresn to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.
Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Chan nel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin 1 1-3 miles.
Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.
Roger Pass—British Columbia, 5 miles.
Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part o canal connecting Marseilles with Rhône River 4½ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened 1916
Rothschönberg—Drains the Felberg mines Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.
St. Clair—Under St Clair River from Sarnia Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles, opene 1891.
St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connect Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-2 miles; opened 1881.
Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucester shire, England, 4½ miles, opened 1886
Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles, opene 1905
Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains
Sutro—Drains the Comstock lode in Nevada 4½ miles; opened 1879.
Totley—England, 3¼ miles
Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—5 miles long, 10,48 feet above sea level and affords direct com munication between Valparaiso and Bueno Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.
Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnaden and Lichtensteig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 190
Woodhead—Manchester to Sheffield, Eng., 3 miles

THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

(Data furnished by the Alaska Engineering Commission)

On April 10, 1915, President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska Railroad to be built by the Government. The route adopted is known as the Susitna route and extends from Seward on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railway, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula for a distance of seventy-one miles to Turnagain Arm, and has been purchased from its owners by the Government for $1,150,000.

From Turnagain Arm the route extends through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there to Happy Station at Mile 463, where it connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad and from there on to Fairbanks. A side line extends from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal fields, a distance of thirty-eight miles. A spur three miles in length extends from this branch up Eska Creek to the Eska coal mine.

The Tanana Valley Railroad has been purchased by the Government for $300,000. It is a narrow gauge line extending from Fairbanks to Chatanika, a distance of 39 miles, with a five-mile branch from Chena Junction to Chena. This road will be connected with the main line, and will be used as a feeder and permits of the delivery of coal to mines that are being developed northeast of Fairbanks

While the complete rehabilitation of the Alaska Northern Railway—the portion of the line extending from Seward to Kern Creek, a distance of 71 miles—has not yet been accomplished, great progress has been made in that direction. It is not yet ready for heavy traffic, but light trains now operate in safety many of the decaying trestles and bridges having been eliminated. Snowsheds have been erected on that portion of the line where needed, with the result that traffic sustained but very little interruption during the past winter. The uncompleted gap along Turnagain Arm, between Seward and Anchorage, was closed by the connecting of steel on the afternoon of September 10, 1918, and train schedule established between the two points. On the main line north of Anchorage the track has been extended to Mile 242 from Seward As stated, the branch line to the Matanuska coal fields, which with its spurs totals forty-one miles is in operation. On the coastal section it is, therefore, possible now to travel or ship freight via the Government Railroad from Seward north, a distance of 242 miles, and to Chickaloon and Eska in the coal fields North of Mile 264, twenty-two miles have been graded and are ready for track.

Work on the wharf facilities at Anchorage, to permit ships of deepest draught now in the Alaska trade to dock, was continued last season, and steamships are now able to dock. On the interior, or Fairbanks division of the system a line change of some miles was necessitated by the rampage of Lost Slough, which broke from its old-established channel and damaged a stretch of the grade. This line change has been accomplished and the track extended southward from Nenana, a distance of fifty-six miles, to Mile 358 at which point coal is being taken out in considerable quantities. Between Nenana and Fairbanks the narrow gauge line to be operated temporarily in connection with the Tanana Valley Railroad and then converted into standard gauge has been completed. Considerable reconstruction work has been done on the Tanana Valley Railroad.

Mileage in operation: Main line Seward to Talkeetna, 242, branch line to Matanuska coal fields with spurs, forty-one; main line Mile 358 to Nenana, fifty-six; main line between Nenana and Fairbanks (narrow gauge), fifty-six; Tanana Valley R. R. branches to Chatanika and Chena (narrow gauge), thirty six. Total, 395 miles.

Development and prospecting work has been continued by the Government in the Matanuska coal fields on a small scale, the output from the two mines at Eska and Chickaloon approximating 5,300 tons of coal per month.

The coal-carrying railroads in the eastern part of the United States carried (in the calendar year 1919) 243,667,464 short tons of coal, and 18,100,939 short tons of coke. Of the coal, 23,869,692 tons were anthracite Of the bituminous coal, 26,561,533 tons were for railroad fuel.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY OPERATIONS, 1919, CALENDAR YEAR.

Item.	United States. Amount. 1919.	United States. Amount. 1918.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1919.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1918.	Eastern District. Amount. 1919.	Eastern District. Amount. 1918	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line. 1919.	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line. 1918.
Aver'ge No. miles oper't'd	233,991.80	234,305.14	.....	.....	60,171.72	60,197.57	.....	.....
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars
REVENUES:								
Freight	3,556,731,573	3,458,196,626	15,209	14,759	1,560,889,429	1,561,270,808	25,941	25,936
Passenger	1,178,119,954	1,032,671,429	5,035	4,407	512,575,995	417,417,367	8,519	7,432
Mail	57,441,223	53,563,162	246	229	24,706,778	20,630,519	419	343
Express	127,663,836	126,231,839	546	539	62,875,004	61,855,604	1,045	1,028
All other transportation	126,928,774	126,536,226	542	540	75,149,026	72,959,879	1,249	1,212
Incidental	132,206,351	125,148,669	565	534	70,071,191	71,363,332	1,164	1,185
Joint facility—Cr.	7,300,115	6,012,987	31	26	3,501,251	3,139,954	58	52
Joint facility—Dr.	2,161,892	1,760,981	9	8	1,092,233	911,207	18	15
Railway operating revs	5,181,230,214	4,926,593,957	22,156	21,026	2,308,679,447	2,237,706,256	38,368	37,174
EXPENSES:								
Maint. way & structure	778,105,318	656,609,508	3,326	2,802	316,210,839	288,745,353	5,255	4,797
Maint. of equipment	1,232,701,698	1,110,279,700	5,268	4,739	537,639,461	540,625,912	9,932	8,981
Traffic	47,537,552	48,740,756	203	208	20,377,194	20,950,997	339	348
Transportation	2,183,264,002	2,056,478,949	9,373	8,777	1,029,999,971	1,001,835,300	17,118	16,639
Miscel'neous oper'tions.	43,972,187	38,851,289	240	169	23,548,537	18,836,627	391	313
General	125,436,777	112,319,160	536	479	56,298,895	50,263,187	934	835
Transp'n for invest., Cr.	6,028,721	6,060,861	26	26	572,932	783,275	9	13
Railway operating exp.	4,419,988,739	4,017,299,591	18,890	17,145	2,043,121,788	1,920,272,501	33,960	31,900
Net rev. from ry. opera.	761,241,494	909,384,156	3,266	3,881	265,557,659	317,433,755	4,408	5,273
Railway tax accruals (exclud. War Taxes)	199,193,598	186,966,159	854	798	79,119,631	73,966,021	1,315	1,228
Uncollectable ry. revs	917,570	614,726	4	2	247,168	176,221	4	3
Ry. operating income	584,130,226	721,803,571	2,411	3,081	185,890,860	243,340,513	3,089	4,042
Equip. rents (Dr. bal.)	32,598,295	15,118,119	140	65	19,459,061	25,644,137	323	426
Joint facil. rent (Dr. bal.)	15,738,641	13,571,282	67	58	8,600,247	6,871,457	143	114
Net of items 48, 49 and 50	545,793,257	693,111,170	2,264	2,958	157,831,582	210,824,919	2,623	3,502
Ratio op'r'ting expenses to operat'g reven's, %	85.26	81.54	.....	.....	88.51	85.81	.....	.....

Item.	Southern District. Amount. 1919.	Southern District. Amount. 1918	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1919.	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1918.	Western District. Amount. 1919.	Western District. Amount. 1918	Western District. Per Mile, Line. 1919.	Western District. Per Mile, Line. 1918
Aver'ge No. miles operated	43,363.48	43,335.69	.....	.....	130,456.60	130,771.88	.....	.....
	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars
REVENUES:								
Freight	558,961,989	545,681,263	12,890	12,592	1,136,883,155	1,351,238,555	11,011	10,333
Passenger	192,621,726	188,586,632	1,442	4,352	472,922,243	396,667,430	3,625	3,033
Mail	8,471,306	8,582,764	196	198	24,263,139	24,319,879	186	186
Express	17,654,443	16,625,310	407	384	47,131,489	47,750,925	361	365
All other transportation	9,682,651	9,356,180	223	216	42,097,097	41,240,167	323	318
Incidental	17,494,011	15,732,978	404	363	44,638,151	38,052,359	342	291
Joint facility—Cr.	2,083,660	1,489,429	48	34	1,715,201	1,383,694	13	11
Joint facility—Dr.	373,488	272,110	9	7	699,171	577,064	5	4
Ry. operating revenues	806,596,301	785,782,446	18,601	18,152	2,068,954,196	1,903,105,255	15,859	14,553
EXPENSES:								
Maint. way & structure.	134,117,615	99,275,981	3,093	2,291	327,777,064	268,579,174	2,513	2,054
Maint. of equipment	197,213,178	175,390,779	4,548	4,047	437,838,998	384,263,009	3,356	3,015
Traffic	9,473,344	9,165,623	219	212	17,687,014	18,624,136	136	142
Transportation	337,942,569	306,344,563	7,793	7,069	823,321,159	743,499,086	6,326	5,724
Miscel'neous operations	5,137,946	3,750,210	118	87	26,285,681	16,265,052	155	124
General	19,264,117	16,946,314	411	391	49,903,765	45,109,639	385	345
Transptn. for invest., Cr.	1,555,061	885,137	35	21	3,920,731	4,392,449	30	33
Ry. operating expenses.	701,613,708	609,988,333	16,180	14,078	1,674,953,251	1,486,947,667	12,839	11,371
Net rev. from ry. opera.	101,982,593	175,794,113	2,421	4,056	391,001,242	416,157,588	3,020	3,182
Ry. tax accruals (excluding War Taxes)	29,251,400	27,761,895	674	640	90,822,667	85,288,243	696	652
Uncollect. ry. revenues	198,232	127,358	5	3	472,120	311,147	4	2
Ry. operating income	75,532,911	147,904,860	1,742	3,413	302,706,455	330,558,198	2,320	2,528
Equip. rents (Dr. bal.)	390,694	c1,409,924	9	c33	12,748,540	c9,116,094	98	c70
Joint facil. rent (Dr. bal.)	2,339,260	2,323,808	54	54	1,799,167	4,379,017	37	34
Net of items 48, 49 and 50.	72,802,957	146,990,976	1,679	3,392	285,158,748	335,295,275	2,185	2,564
Ratio op'r'ting expenses to operat'g reven's, %	86.98	77.63	.....	.....	80.96	78.13	.....	.....

Feb. 13, 1920. cCredit item.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS IN UNITED STATES.

The railroads were under Federal control from Jan. 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920. In that period the loss sustained by the Government, in excess of operating expenses and rentals over operating revenues, was approximately $900,478,766. The Government bought for the roads 1,930 locomotives and 100,000 freight cars. The total appropriations by Congress for the railroads was $1,450,000,000, during Federal control, including $200,000,000 in the Transportation Act of 1920. Under that act, the Government guaranteed the roads an average return on their capital for six months (March 1 to Sept. 1, 1920). In the six months named, the Government lost $600,000,000, the roads' revenues having fallen that much below the guaranteed return.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS, JANUARY-JUNE, 1920.

Region.	Revenue Passengers Carried.		Passenger Revenue		Rev. per Passenger per Road.	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
New England	94,687,677	82,400,849	42,495,543	39,217,605	.449	.476
Great Lakes	87,318,046	77,502,971	78,483,960	74,315,143	.899	.959
Ohio-Indiana-Allegh	190,723,417	181,138,694	117,201,951	119,149,338	.615	.658
Pocahontas	9,442,210	9,891,063	11,407,744	15,824,957	1.208	1.600
Southern	62,883,179	59,805,019	77,135,376	78,373,202	1.227	1.310
Northwestern	46,303,862	43,055,780	66,746,884	63,704,071	1.441	1.480
Central Western	71,163,654	68,544,351	115,055,395	101,262,633	1.617	1.477
Southwestern	34,744,387	31,669,029	55,491,036	48,296,649	1.597	1.525
All regions	597,266,432	554,007,756	564,017,889	540,143,207	.944	.975

Revenue passengers carried one mile—21,651,583,000, as against 21,359,112,000 in first half of 1919; passenger train car miles, including mixed and special service—1,731,072,264, as against 1,654,185,529; average miles per revenue passenger, per railroad—36.25, as against 38.55; revenue per revenue passenger mile (cents) 2.605, as against 2.529.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC, JANUARY-JUNE, 1920.

Region.	Rev. Tons Carried incl. Tons from Connecting Carriers.		Freight Revenue.		Rev. per Ton-Mile.	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
New England	44,097,837	40,499,105	71,997,665	61,023,932	1.435	1.327
Great Lakes	193,329,626	175,014,528	294,879,200	275,834,832	.901	.915
Ohio-Indiana-Allegheny	292,004,301	279,109,329	400,091,175	348,854,404	.929	.889
Pocahontas	44,246,537	38,393,810	71,283,298	60,817,652	.585	.603
Southern	126,268,761	102,196,732	249,691,618	209,203,646	.987	1.027
Northwestern	130,622,390	115,667,603	246,207,711	225,514,364	.976	.998
Central Western	125,245,154	102,506,891	343,603,715	295,640,799	1.068	1.089
Southwestern	75,830,532	59,075,212	169,463,529	133,690,098	1.187	1.202
All regions	1,031,645,138	912,463,210	1,847,217,911	1,601,579,727	.972	.974

Average number of miles of road operated—New England, 7,992, as against 7,966; Great Lakes, 22,243, as against 22,260; Ohio-Indiana-Allegheny, 26,676, as against 26,697; Pocahontas, 5,361, as against 5,227; Southern, 37,910, as against 37,692; Northwestern, 48,437, as against 48,317; Central Western, 52,401, as against 52,282; Southwestern, 31,210, as against 31,034; all regions, 232,230, as against 231,475.

Average miles per revenue ton per railroad—184.17, as against 180.23.

RAILWAY WAGE INCREASES.

Under Government ownership the wages of the railway employees were raised approximately $965,000,000; and there was another boost on July 20, 1920, by the United States Railroad Labor Board amounting to about $626,000,000 a year. The increases under Government ownership, with the dates when effective and the classes affected, were as follows: Jan. 1, 1918—all employees receiving less than $250 a month, $360,000,000; shop employees, $209,000,000. Sept. 1, 1918—maintenance of way employees, and clerks, $190,000,000. Oct. 1, 1918—agents and telegraph operators, $25,000,000. Jan. 1, 1919—policemen, dining and sleeping car employees, $8,000,000; enginemen and trainmen, $60,000,000. May 1, 1919—shop employees, $50,000,000. Dec. 1, 1919—equalization, adjustment, $38,000,000. Dec. 16, 1919—time and a half for overtime, enginemen and trainmen, amount not estimated. Jan. 1, 1920—time and a half for overtime, and other adjustments, maintenance of way employees and clerks, $25,000,000.

The July 20, 1920 award jumped wages as follows:

Class.	Number.	Old wage.	New wage.	Class	Number.	Old wage.	New wage.
Engineers:				Yard Workers:			
Passenger	12,761	$256 41	$276 21	Switchmen	47,815	$141.51	$168 48
Freight	30,405	223 86	250 90	Switch tenders	6,129	120.76	131 04
Yard	19,153	175.14	213.58	Road freight (flag and brake) men	6,527	145.70	171.74
Firemen:				Baggagemen	5,669	126.33	146.33
Passenger	12,413	184.19	204 99	Machinists	59,067	142.18	173 72
Freight	31,608	156.72	183.77	Clerks	216,764	111.83	137 80
Yard	19,559	126.03	164.47	Brakemen	...	108.00	139.20
Conductors:							
Passenger	10,619	226.20	256.20				
Freight	24,501	194 73	221 77				
Yard	18,785	159.09	196.13				

Shopmen, who are graded by the hour, got 18 per cent. increase

According to Railroad Director General W. D. Hines, the total yearly wages of railway employees was as follows: (1916) $1,468,576,394; (1917) $1,730,057,342; (1918) $2,581,884,559; (1919) $2,744,000,000.

Number of railway employees: (1915) 1,366,316; (1916) 1,650,000; (1917) 1,703,748; (1918) 1,848,774; (1919) 1,977,616.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATE INCREASES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, July 29, 1920, gave the roads increases in freight and passenger rates estimated at approximately $1,500,000,000 a year. The boosts were as follows:

Freight Rates—Forty per cent. in the East, 25 per cent. in the South, 35 per cent. in the West, and 25 per cent. in the Mountain-Pacific territory.

Passenger Rates—Twenty per cent., the amount asked by the railroads, which figures out at about six-tenths of a cent. additional per mile. This brought passenger fares up to about 3 6-10 cents a mile, not including the 8 per cent. war tax. The raise also applied to commutation and trip tickets.

Pullman Rates—A surcharge of 50 per cent. on rates. This meant that wherever a Pullman reservation is bought one-half of the cost of the Pullman ticket must be paid as a surcharge on the passenger fare

Excess Baggage Rates—Twenty per cent advance

RATE INCREASES ON RAILWAYS (*Continued*).

MILK TARIFFS—Twenty per cent. advance.

Coastwise and inland steamship lines and electric railway companies are also granted permission to increase their freight rates in proportion to the increases granted to the railroads serving the same territory. No estimate of the aggregate amount to result from these advances has been made.

The Transportation Act provided that rates be fixed to give as near as might be a 6 per cent. return on the property of the carriers devoted to the uses of transportation. The railroads offered the property investment accounts of the carriers as the basis for the increase. The property investment accounts as carried by the commission, Jan. 1, 1920, aggregated $20,014,000,000. The commission did not allow these figures. Instead in the decision it fixed an arbitrary value of $18,900,000,000 on the railroad property of the country actually used in transportation. This course gave a 6 per cent. return on the latter figure. The roads were valued by groups as follows: Eastern, $8,800,000,000; Southern, $2,000,000,000; Western and Mountain-Pacific, $8,100,000,000. These groups are, in detail:

EASTERN GROUP—The Atlantic Seaboard from the Canadian border to Norfolk, Va.; the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway from Norfolk, Va., to Kenova, W. Va.; the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Kenova, W. Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, the Ohio River to Cairo, Ill., the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Illinois River, at or near Grafton, Ill., the Illinois River from Grafton, Ill., to Pekin, Ill.; a line south and east of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, from Pekin, Ill., through Joliet and Streator, Ill., to Chicago, Ill.; a line drawn from Chicago, Ill., to include the Southern Peninsula of Michigan, and thence following the international boundary to the Atlantic Seaboard; including that portion of the Virginian Railway extending south of the southern boundary, and excluding those portions of the Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and Seaboard Air Line extending north of the southern boundary.

SOUTHERN GROUP—The territory commonly known as the Southern Classification Territory, embracing that section of the United States lying west of the Atlantic Ocean; south of the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway from Norfolk, Va., to Kenova, W. Va., thence south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to Cincinnati, and thence south of the Ohio River to Cairo, Ill.; thence east of the Mississippi River to New Orleans, La., and the mouth of the Mississippi River, and north of the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean, including also all those portions of the Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and Seaboard Air Line Railway extending north of the northern boundary and excluding that portion of the Virginian Railway extending south of the northern boundary.

WESTERN GROUP—The territory lying west of the western boundaries of the eastern and southern groups as above described: south of Lake Superior and of the international boundary line; north of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and on and east of a north and south line running as follows: following the boundary line between the State of North Dakota and the State of Montana and the boundary line between the States of South Dakota and Wyoming and Nebraska and Wyoming to the line of the Union Pacific extending east of Cheyenne, Wyo., then following the line of the Union Pacific westward to Cheyenne and from Cheyenne running southward through Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Col., then following the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway through Raton and Las Vegas, N. M. Albuquerque, N. M.: then south along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to El Paso, Tex.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC GROUP—All that territory lying between the line last described and the Pacific Coast, not including Alaska.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC, 1890-1919

YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.
1890	492,430,865	631,740,636	1900	576,831,251	1,081,983,301	1910	971,683,199	1,849,900,101
1891	531,183,998	638,887,653	1901	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1911	997,409,882	1,781,638,043
1892	560,958,211	700,741,184	1902	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1912	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673
1893	593,560,612	733,558,341	1903	694,891,535	1,304,394,323	1913	1,033,679,680	2,058,035,487
1894	540,688,199	628,757,196	1904	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1914	1,053,138,718	1,976,138,153
1895	507,421,362	686,614,778	1905	738,834,667	1,427,731,905	1915	976,303,602	1,802,018,177
1896	511,772,737	753,716,562	1906	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1916	1,039,012,308	2,316,088,894
1897	489,445,198	728,900,276	1907	873,905,133	1,796,336,659	1917	1,109,943 226	2,416,280,564
1898	501,066,681	863,628,605	1908	890,009,574	1,532,981,790	1918	1,122,962,887	2,513,077,399
1899	523,176,508	943,715,372	1909	891,472,425	1,556,559,741	1919	1,169,307,000	1,998,917,000

The 1918 freight tonnage figures are estimated. The 1917 passenger total includes all roads.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND TRAFFIC.

FISCAL YEAR.	Locomotives.	EQUIPMENT.		TRAFFIC.	
		Freight Train Cars.	Passenger Train Cars.	Freight (Revenue Tons One Mile).	Passenger (Passengers One Mile).
1907	55,388	1,991,557	43,973	236,601,390,103	27,718,554,030
1908	56,733	2,089,302	45,117	218,381,554,802	29,082,836,944
1909	57,212	2,073,606	45,584	218,802,986,929	29,109,322,589
1910	58,947	2,135,121	47,095	255,016,910,451	32,338,496,329
1911	61,327	2,195,511	49,818	253,783,701,839	33,201,694,699
1912	62,262	2,215,549	51,490	264,080,745,058	33,132,354,783
1913	63,378	2,273,564	51,700	301,398,752,108	34,575,872,980
1914	64,760	2,325,647	53,466	288,319,890,210	35,258,497,509
1915	65,099	2,356,338	55,705	276,830,302,723	32,384,247,563
1916	63,862	2,326,987	54,664	343,009,937,805	34,213,596,127
CALENDAR.					
1916	64,073	2,342,699	55,081	365,771,824,741	35,121,675,950
1917	64,508	2,391,165	55,823	398,263,061,787	40,399,757,819
1918	66,334	2,411,973	55,505	408,778,061,079	43,212,458,079

Switching and terminal companies excluded.

Besides the freight and passenger cars in service in 1918 as indicated in the above table, there were also 103,764 company cars, and 5,085 cars in fast freight service.

MILES OF ROAD COMPLETED IN THE U. S. SINCE 1831.

YEAR.	Mileage	YEAR.	Mileage	YEAR.	Mileage	YEAR.	Mileage	YEAR.	Mileage	YEAR.	Mileage
1831...	72	1846...	297	1861...	660	1876...	2,712	1891...	4,089	1906...	5,623
1832...	134	1847...	668	1862...	834	1877...	2,280	1892...	4,428	1907...	5,212
1833...	151	1848...	398	1863...	1,050	1878...	2,679	1893.	3,024	1908...	3,214
1834...	253	1849...	1,369	1864...	738	1879...	4,817	1894...	1,760	1909...	3,748
1835...	465	1850...	1,656	1865...	1,177	1880...	6,712	1895..	1,420	1910...	4,122
1836...	175	1851...	1,961	1866...	1,716	1881...	9,847	1896...	1,692	1911...	3,066
1837...	224	1852...	1,926	1867...	2,249	18 2...	11,569	1897...	2,109	1912...	2,997
1838...	416	1853...	2,452	1868...	2,979	1883 .	6,743	1898. .	3,265	1913...	3,071
1839...	389	1854...	1,360	1869...	4,615	1884. .	3,921	1899...	4,569	1914...	1,532
1840...	516	1855...	1,654	1870...	6,078	1885...	2,982	1900...	4,394	1915...	933
1841...	717	1856...	3,642	1871...	7,379	1886...	8,018	1901...	5,368	1916...	1,098
1842...	491	1857...	2,487	1872...	5,878	1887...	12,878	1902...	6,026	1917...	975
1843...	159	1858...	2,465	1873...	4,097	1888..	6,912	1903 ..	5,652	1918...	721
1844...	192	1859...	1,821	1874...	2,117	1889...	5,184	1904...	5,832	1919...	686
1845...	256	1860...	1,837	1875...	1,711	1890...	5,353	1905...	4,338		

Years 1831 to 1892 from Poor's Manual 1893. Years 1893 to 1919 from Railway Age.

RAILWAY MILEAGE, 1850–1910.

STATE.	1850.	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910.	STATE.	1850.	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910
Alabama.....	132	743	1,843	4,225	5,226	New York ...	1,403	2,682	5,957	8,121	8,429
Arkansas.....	.....	38	859	3,359	5,395	North Carolina	248	937	1,466	3,831	4,932
California.....	.....	23	2,195	5,751	7,771	North Dakota.	.....	.....	1,225	2,731	4,201
Colorado..	.....	.....	1,570	4,587	5,532	Ohio...	575	2,946	5,792	8,807	9,131
Connecticut...	412	601	923	1,023	1,000	Oklahoma.	.....	.....	.....	827	5,980
Delaware.....	39	127	275	346	334	Oregon.....	.....	.....	503	1,723	2,281
Florida.....	21	402	518	3,299	4,431	Pennsylvania	822	2,598	6,191	10,330	11,290
Georgia.....	644	1,420	2,459	5,651	7,056	Rhode Island.	68	108	210	211	212
Idaho.....	.....	.....	206	1,261	2,178	South Carolina	289	973	1,427	2,817	3,141
Illinois.....	110	2,790	7,851	11,002	11,878	South Dakota.	.....	.....	.....	2,849	3,947
Indiana.....	228	2,163	4,373	6,470	7,420	Tennessee....	.....	1,253	1,843	3,136	3,815
Iowa.....	.....	655	5,400	9,185	9,754	Texas	.....	307	3,244	9,886	14,281
Kansas.....	.....	.....	3,400	8,719	9,006	Utah.....	.....	.....	842	1,547	1,985
Kentucky.....	78	534	1,530	3,059	3,526	Vermont...	279	554	914	1,012	1,109
Louisiana...	79	335	652	2,824	5,553	Virginia....	515	1,379	1,893	3,779	4,531
Maine.....	245	472	1,005	1,915	2,248	Washington..	.....	.....	289	2,913	4,875
Maryland....	253	386	1,040	1,376	1,426	West Virginia	.....	352	691	2,228	3,600
Massachusetts	1,036	1,264	1,915	2,118	2,115	Wisconsin....	20	905	3,155	6,530	7,475
Michigan.....	342	779	3,938	8,195	9,021	Wyoming .	.....	.....	512	4,228	1,641
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	3,151	6,942	8,668	Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss'ssippi....	75	862	1,127	2,919	4,506	Arizona.....	.....	.....	349	1,511	2,097
Missouri.....	.....	817	3,965	6,875	8,082	Dist. Columbia	.....	.....	.....	21	35
Montana.....	.....	.....	106	3,010	4,207	Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	1,953	5,684	6,067	Indian Terr'ty	.....	.....	289	1,322	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	739	909	2,276	New Mexico...	.....	.....	758	1,752	3,032
N. Hampshire.	465	661	1,015	1,239	1,245						
New Jersey...	206	560	1,681	2,256	2,260	Total.....	8,588	30,626	93,267	193,345	240,138

Railway mileage (1918): Ala., 5,412; Ariz., 2,479; Ark., 5,161; Calif., 8,268; Col., 5,615; Conn., 999; Del., 335; Fla., 5,222; Ga., 7,436; Idaho, 2,884; Ill., 12,126; Ind., 7,411; Iowa, 9,807; Kan., 9,386; Ky., 3,871; La., 5,277; Me., 2,269; Md., 1,440; Mass., 2,126; Mich., 8,888; Minn., 9,143 Miss., 4,448; Mo., 8,193; Mont., 5,037; Neb., 6,167; Nev., 2,296; N. H., 1,253; N. J., 2,352; N. M., 2,978; N. Y., 8,389; N. C., 5,470; N. Dak., 5,313; Ohio, 9,012; Okla., 6,528; Ore., 3,298; Pa., 11,657; R. I., 212; S. C., 3,804; S. Dak., 4,278; Tenn., 4,083; Tex., 16,085; Utah, 2,161; Vt., 1,081; Va., 4,694; Wash., 5,612; W. Va., 3,994; Wis., 7,609; Wyo., 1,931; Dist. Col., 36; Total, 253,529. Mileage per 100 square miles, 8.53. Miles per 10,000 population, 24.02.

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS SINCE 1892.

YEAR. (Fiscal)	EMPLOYEES.		PASSENGERS.		ALL OTHERS AND TOTAL.		YEAR. (Fiscal)	EMPLOYEES.		PASSENGERS.		ALL OTHERS AND TOTAL.	
	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.		Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.
1892....	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	7,147	36,652	1907....	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	11,839	111,016
1893....	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	7,346	40,393	1908....	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	10,188	104,230
1894....	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	6,447	31,889	1909....	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	8,722	95,626
1895....	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	6,136	33,748	1910....	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	9,682	119,507
1896....	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	6,448	38,687	1911....	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	10,396	150,159
1897....	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	6,437	36,731	1912....	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	10,585	169,538
1898....	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	6,859	40,882	1913....	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	10,964	200,308
1899....	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	7,123	44,620	1914....	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	10,302	192,662
1900....	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	7,865	50,320	1915....	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	8,521	162,040
1901....	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	8,455	53,339	1916....	2,687	160,665	283	8,379	9,361	180,375
1902....	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	8,588	64,662	Cal yr.						
1903....	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	9,840	76,553	1916....	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	10,001	196,722
1904....	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	10,046	84,155	1917....	3,348	174,454	343	8,374	10,087	194,805
1905....	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	9,703	86,008	1918....	3,193	156,211	519	8,089	9,286	174,575
1906....	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	10,618	97,706	1919....	2,271	131,211	301	8,147	6,978	149,053

MOTOR CAR SPEED AND FALLING BODIES.

10 miles an hour equals a fall of	3.36 feet.	40 miles an hour equals a fall of	53.78 feet
20 " " " " " " "	13.44 "	50 " " " " " " "	86.53 "
30 " " " " " " "	30.25 "	100 " " " " " " "	336.10 "

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF CHIEF RAILWAYS IN 1919.

Road.	Operat'g Rev.	Operat'g Exp.	Road.	Operat'g Rev.	Operat'g Exp.
Eastern District.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Balt. & Ohio	182,620,016	169,869,125	Norfolk & Western	76,925,599	64,021,285
Bost. & Maine	72,583,880	66,023,668	Seaboard Air Line	41,183,532	37,465,817
Central of N. J.	44,837,303	40,273,951	Southern	129,787,812	113,744,813
C. C. C. & St. L.	73,856,456	57,427,452	Yazoo & Miss. Valley	24,952,130	19,285,123
Del. & Hudson	34,749,709	31,671,504	*Western District.*		
Del., Lack. & West.	71,824,047	56,065,251	Atch., Top. & S. Fe	179,904,498	130,502,244
Erie	91,797,508	87,815,837	Chi. & Alton	25,272,334	23,553,711
Lehigh Valley	64,528,891	59,202,302	Chi. & North West	139,589,915	119,579,387
Long Island	24,381,974	20,586,850	Chi., Burl. & Quincy	154,011,438	120,492,962
Maine Central	17,525,178	17,520,064	Chi., Great West	22,128,189	19,305,163
Mich. Central	78,844,386	57,841,814	Chi., Milw. St. P.	150,370,394	138,561,705
N. Y. Central	310,715,576	248,940,634	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111,578,655	97,022,767
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	23,475,553	18,317,803	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	27,732,019	23,316,465
New Haven	106,545,120	92,473,381	Denver & Rio Grande	33,016,257	25,656,971
Penn. Co.	106,342,509	95,479,271	Galv., Har. & S. Anton.	21,957,495	16,863,756
Penn. R. R.	378,091,499	356,018,468	Great Northern	106,533,739	86,728,018
Pere Marquette	35,443,137	26,723,825	Gulf, Col. & S. Fe	22,184,340	18,300,459
Phila. & Reading	72,871,823	64,608,174	M., St. P. & S. S. Mar	42,661,595	34,406,785
Pitts. & Lake Erie	28,034,188	24,001,843	Mo., Kan. & Tex	34,272,092	29,190,162
P. C. C. & St. L.	93,606,303	91,091,637	M., K. & T. R. of T.	25,244,514	25,162,041
Wabash	48,847,085	44,391,737	Missouri Pacific	93,577,081	83,357,624
Southern District.			Northern Pacific	100,739,354	76,179,715
Atl. Coast Line	63,558,452	53,499,911	Oreg. Short Line	38,260,580	25,098,364
Central of Ga.	21,695,511	19,236,564	O.-Wash R. & N. Co.	28,367,603	22,737,662
Ches. & Ohio	71,475,016	60,676,473	St. L. & San Fran	78,552,125	60,428,103
Illinois Central	107,886,835	98,911,080	Southern Pacific	169,728,932	129,448,485
Louisv. & Nashville	107,514,966	92,544,138	Tex. & Pacific	36,212,438	30,137,572
Nashv., Chatt. & St. L.	20,044,134	18,483,627	Union Pacific	110,819,515	73,936,679

RAILWAY INVESTMENT AND NET CAPITALIZATION IN UNITED STATES.

(A table prepared by Director J. H. Parmelee of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Property Investment.	Capital Securities Outstanding in the Hands of the Public	Capital Stock.	Bonds (Funded Debt.)
1912	$16,004,749,966	$15,087,600,650	$5,766,093,888	$9,321,506,762
1913	16,567,776,148	15,330,131,446	5,810,231,391	9,519,900,055
1914	17,131,535,884	15,719,696,925	6,011,404,923	9,708,292,002
1915	17,421,409,990	16,307,502,580	6,125,570,387	10,181,932,193
1916	17,689,350,438	16,336,300,429	6,314,570,354	10,021,730,075
Calendar.				
1916	17,842,776,668	16,332,578,328	6,415,963,044	9,916,615,284
1917	18,574,297,873	16,401,786,017	6,582,809,245	9,818,976,772
1918	19,005,065,288	16,454,339,035	6,732,278,684	9,722,060,351

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., OF RAILROADS.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Total Funded Debt.	Total Railway Capital.
1912	$7,248,749,515	$1,373,651,306	$8,015,943,172	$11,130,135,443	$19,752,536,264
1913	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	8,186,366,426	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712
1914	7,304,479,846	1,376,279,858	8,496,370,538	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257
1915	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	9,047,182,748	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078
1916	7,602,923,972	1,455,758,761	9,254,546,150	12,033,389,512	21,092,072,245
CALENDAR.					
1916	7,593,731,500	1,455,141,559	9,176,656,024	12,000,435,523	21,049,308,582
1917	7,454,610,000	1,847,920,981	9,227,374,055	11,946,826,260	21,249,357,241
1918	7,249,307,281	1,805,809,755	9,115,919,638	11,729,715,805	20,784,832,841

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

(Also interest on funded debt.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Stock Paying Dividends.	Proportion to All Stock.	Rate on All Stock.	Rate on Dividend Stock.	Paid in Dividends.	Interest on Debt.	Total Interest and Dividends.
	Dollars.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1912	5,581,289,249	64.73	4.64	7.17	400,315,313	429,026,729	829,342,042
1913	5,780,982,416	66.14	4.22	6.37	369,077,546	434,752,760	803,830,306
1914	5,667,072,956	64.39	5.13	7.97	451,653,346	439,879,894	891,533,240
1915	5,219,846,562	60.45	3.80	6.29	328,477,938	464,186,021	792,663,959
1916	5,279,427,954	60.38	3.91	6.48	342,109,396	474,534,514	816,643,910
CALENDAR.							
1916	5,430,123,235	62.02	4.19	6.75	366,561,494	501,236,053	867,797,547
1917	5,610,774,033	62.32	4.24	6.81	381,851,548	494,163,630	876,015,178
1918	5,138,851,230	58.09	3.83	6.60	339,185,658	503,285,627	842,471,285

RAILROAD TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS IN 1918.

Railroad taxes and assessments in 1918 totalled $223,595,268, excluding $668,686 Canadian taxes; $2 Hawaiian taxes; and $335,159 not localized by States. These amounts were charged to income. The taxes and assessments in New York were $14,241,440, or $1,787 per mile of line. For the United States the total averaged $998 per mile of line.

MISCELLANEOUS 1919 RAILWAY DATA.

Net ton miles, 394,804,349; net ton miles per mile of road per day, 4,688; train miles, 573,981,000; net ton miles per train mile, 688; freight car miles (loaded), 14,225,829, (empty) 6,478,749,000; average number of freight cars on line daily (serviceable), 2,276,607, (unserviceable), 2,451,825; net ton miles per loaded car mile, 27.8; per cent. loaded to total car miles, 68.7; car miles per day, 23.1; net ton miles per car day, 441.

NUMBER IN AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Males.	Females.	COUNTRY.	Year.	Males.	Females.
United States	1910	10,582,039	1,806,584	Italy	1901	6,370,277	3,196,063
Algeria	1881	636,078	91,602	Malta and Gozo	1901	10,235	3,613
Argentina	1895	318,149	67,174	Mauritius	1901	72,493	5,989
Australia	1901	377,626	39,029	Netherlands	1899	490,694	79,584
Austria-Hungary	1900	8,185,250	5,935,805	New Zealand	1911	103,644	7,472
Belgium	1900	533,665	163,707	Philippine Islands	1903	1,163,777	90,286
British India	1901	63,026,365	27,867,210	Porto Rico	1899	196,893	1,868
Bulgaria	1905	895,206	837,406	Portugal	1900	1,127,268	380,293
Canada	1901	707,997	8,940	Russia: In Europe	1897	13,808,505	1,974,164
Ceylon	1901	745,074	318,551	In Asia	1897	2,092,965	105,137
Chile	1907	448,546	21,877				
Cuba	1907	364,821	3,110	Total	1897	15,901,470	2,079,301
Cyprus	1901	33,611	2,757				
Denmark	1911	386,016	110,169	Serbia	1900	311,700	13,524
Egypt	1907	2,258,005	57,144	Sierra Leone	1901	8,705	4,544
Fed. Malay States	1901	115,027	52,324	Spain	1900	3,741,730	775,270
Finland	1900	321,538	102,008	Sweden	1900	761,016	333,264
Formosa	1905	763,456	263,664	Switzerland	1900	392,971	80,326
France	1906	5,452,392	3,324,661	Trinidad and Tobago	1901	51,744	25,765
Germany	1907	5,146,723	4,585,749	Union of South Africa	1904	863,223	847,057
Greece	1907	321,120	6,972	United Kingdom	1901	2,109,812	152,642
Granada	1901	8,816	7,722				

TOTAL AREA AND CULTIVATED LAND IN THE WORLD.

(By the International Institute of Agriculture.)
(000 omitted.)

COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd	COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd
NORTH AMERICA.		*Acres.*	*Acres.*	EUROPE—*Continued.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
United States	1910	1,903,269	293,794	Russia, European	1911	1,278,203	245,755
Canada	1901	2,397,082	19,880	Serbia	1897	11,936	2,534
Costa Rica	1909-10	13,343	442	Spain	1908-11	124,666	41,264
Cuba	1899	28,299	778	Sweden	1911	110,667	9,144
SOUTH AMERICA.				Switzerland	1905	10,211	605
Argentina	1909-10	729,575	44,446	United Kingdom:			
Chile	1910-11	187,145	2,557	Great Britain	1911	56,802	14,587
Uruguay	1908	46,189	1,962	Ireland	1911	20,350	3,275
EUROPE.				ASIA.			
Aust.-Hungary: Austria	1911	74,132	26,272	British India	1910-11	615,695	264,858
Hungary	1910	80,272	35,178	Formosa	1911	8,858	1,884
Belgium	1895	7,278	3,582	Japan	1911	94,495	17,639
Bulgaria	1910	23,807	8,574	Russia, Asiatic	1911	4,028,001	33,860
Denmark	1907	9,629	6,376	AFRICA.			
Finland	1901	82,113	3,875	Algeria	1910	124,976	11,434
France	1910	130,854	59,124	Egypt	1912	222,390	5,457
Germany	1900	133,594	63,689	Tunis	1912	30,838	6,919
Italy	1911	70,839	33,815	Union of South Africa	1909-10	302,827	3,385
Luxemburg	1911	639	300	OCEANIA.			
Netherlands	1911	8,057	2,210	Australia	1910-11	1,903,664	14,987
Norway	1907	79,810	1,830	New Zealand	1910	66,469	6,955
Portugal	1912	22,018	5,777				
Roumania	1905	32,167	14,829	Total, 36 countries		15,071,209	1,313,832

Total area includes, besides cultivated land, also natural meadows and pastures, forests, woodlots, and lands devoted to cultivated trees and shrubs. Cultivated land includes fallow lands; also artificial grass lands. The figure for "cultivated land" in Switzerland excludes artificial meadows and pastures.

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.)

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.
February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.
May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.
June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.
July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.
August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.
December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

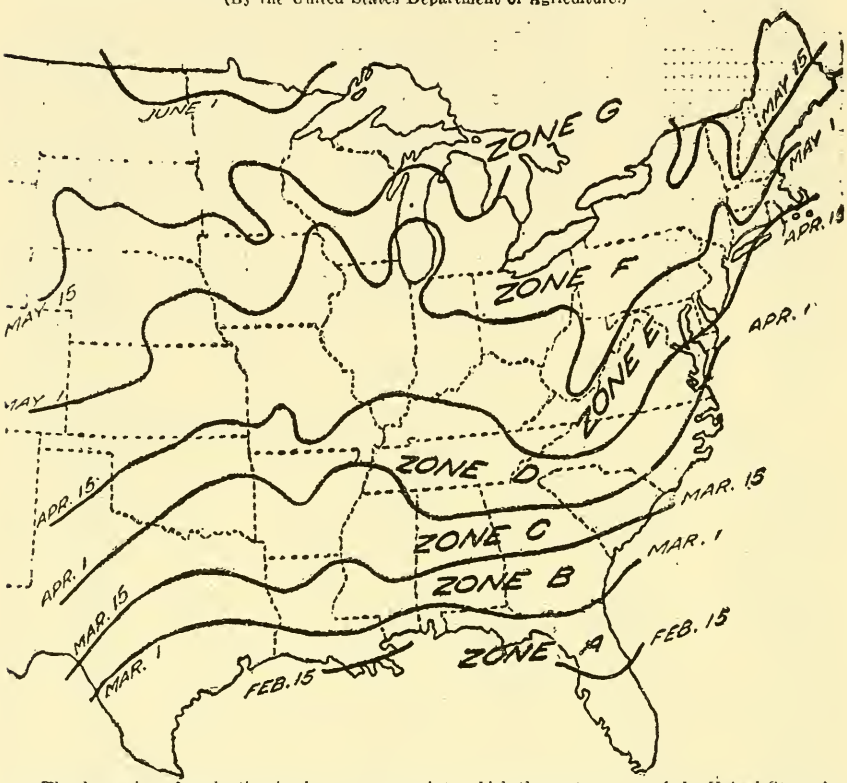
January—New South Wales.
March and April—Argentina.
September and October—All European countries.
October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FLAX.

Of the yearly total of 500,000 tons of flax produced for manufacturing purposes, Russia raises 400,000 tons; France and Belgium, 50,000; Ireland, 10,000; Netherlands, 10,000; Germany and Austria, 30,000. The relative values in normal times are: Courtrai flax, £80 ($389) to £100 ($486) per ton; Irish, £60 ($292); Russian, £40 ($194). In these countries the output of the linen industry, which is chiefly centred in the north of Ireland, is worth about £15,000,000 ($72,997,500) a year, of which £9,500,000 ($46,231,750) represents the export trade. The Irish industry is largely dependent on foreign sources for its supply of raw material; only about one-eighth of its consumption of raw flax is produced at home.

GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)



The dates given for planting in the seven zones into which the eastern part of the United States has been divided are considered to be the best for planting. Earlier and later plantings often can be made, however, with fair chances of success.

PLANTING DATES BY VEGETABLE GROUPS.

ZONE.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.
A	Jan 1 to Feb. 1	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15
B	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1
C	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1	Apr. 1 to Apr. 15
D	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 1 to May 1	May 1 to May 15
E	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1
F*	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15
G*	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15	(†)

* For the crops grown. † Season too short for this group. Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost)—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost)—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

Because of the greatly varying altitudes in the Western States this portion of the country cannot be divided into definite zones. The best planting dates can be indicated only by the average date of the last killing frost in each section, as is done on the accompanying map. Planting of the vegetable groups given below should be governed by the frost dates indicated. Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost)—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost)—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

EARLIEST SAFE DATE FOR OPEN PLANTING, EASTERN ZONES.

Crop.	Zone A.	Zone B.	Zone C.	Zone D.	Zone E.
Asparagus	Not grown	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Beans, Lima	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Beets	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Brussels sprouts	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cabbage	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Jan. 15-Feb. 15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Carrots	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cauliflower	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Celery	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Corn, sweet	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1	May 1-15
Cucumbers	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Eggplant	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Garlic	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Lettuce (head)	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 1
Melons	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Mustard	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Onion sets	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Onion seeds	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Parsley	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Parsnip	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peas, wrinkled	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peppers	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Potatoes, Irish	Jan 1-Feb 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Potatoes, sweet	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Pumpkins	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Radish	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Rhubarb	Not grown	Not grown	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Salsify	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Spinach	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Squash	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 15-June 1
Tomatoes	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1—June 1
Turnips	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15

Crop.	Zone F.	Zone G.	Crop.	Zone F.	Zone G.
Asparagus	May 1-15	May 1-June 1	Onion seeds	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Beans, Lima	May 15-June 15		Parsley	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Beets	May 1-15	May 15-June 1	Parsnip	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Brussels sprouts	May 1-15	May 15-June 1	Peas, wrinkled	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Cabbage	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15	Peppers	June 1-15	
Carrots	May 1-15	May 1-June 1	Potatoes, Irish	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Cauliflower	May 1-15	May 1-June 1	Potatoes, sweet	June 1-15	
Celery	May 1-15	May 1-June 1	Pumpkins	June 1-15	
Corn, sweet	May 1-June 1	May 15-June 15	Radish	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Cucumbers	May 15-June 15	June 1-15	Rhubarb	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Eggplant	May 15-June 15		Salsify	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Garlic	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15	Spinach	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Lettuce (head)	May 1-15	May 15-June 1	Squash	June 1-15	
Melons	June 1-15		Tomatoes	May 15-June 15	June 1-15
Mustard	May 1-15	May 15-June 1	Turnips	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Onion sets	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15			

The dates given on this sheet are general averages. The nearest station of the United States Weather Bureau will be glad to give more specific information regarding the frost-free date in any particular community.

DISTANCE TO PLANT TREES, ETC.

The convenient and common distances are given herewith:

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Apples	30 to 50	Peaches	16 to 20	Currants	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (Pdse. stk.)	8 to 10	Cherries	16 to 25	Gooseberries	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (D'cin stk.)	12 to 25	Apricots	16 to 20	Raspberries, black	3 to 6
Pears	20 to 30	Quinces	8 to 14	Raspberries, red	3 to 5
Pears, dwarf	10 to 15	Pecans	35 to 40	Blackberries	4 to 7
Plums	16 to 20	Grapes	8 to 10	Strawberries	1 to 2

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

1½ feet apart each way	19,360	5 feet apart each way	1,742	25 feet apart each way	70
1½ feet by 2 feet	14,520	6 feet apart each way	1,210	30 feet apart each way	50
2 feet apart each way	10,890	8 feet apart each way	680		
2 feet by 3 feet	7,260	10 feet apart each way	435	Rows 6 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	7,260
2 feet by 4 feet	5,445	12 feet apart each way	302	Rows 8 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	5,445
3 feet apart each way	4,840	15 feet apart each way	200	Rows 10 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	4,356
3 feet by 4 feet	3,630	18 feet apart each way	135		
4 feet apart each way	2,722	20 feet apart each way	110		
		22 feet apart each way	90		

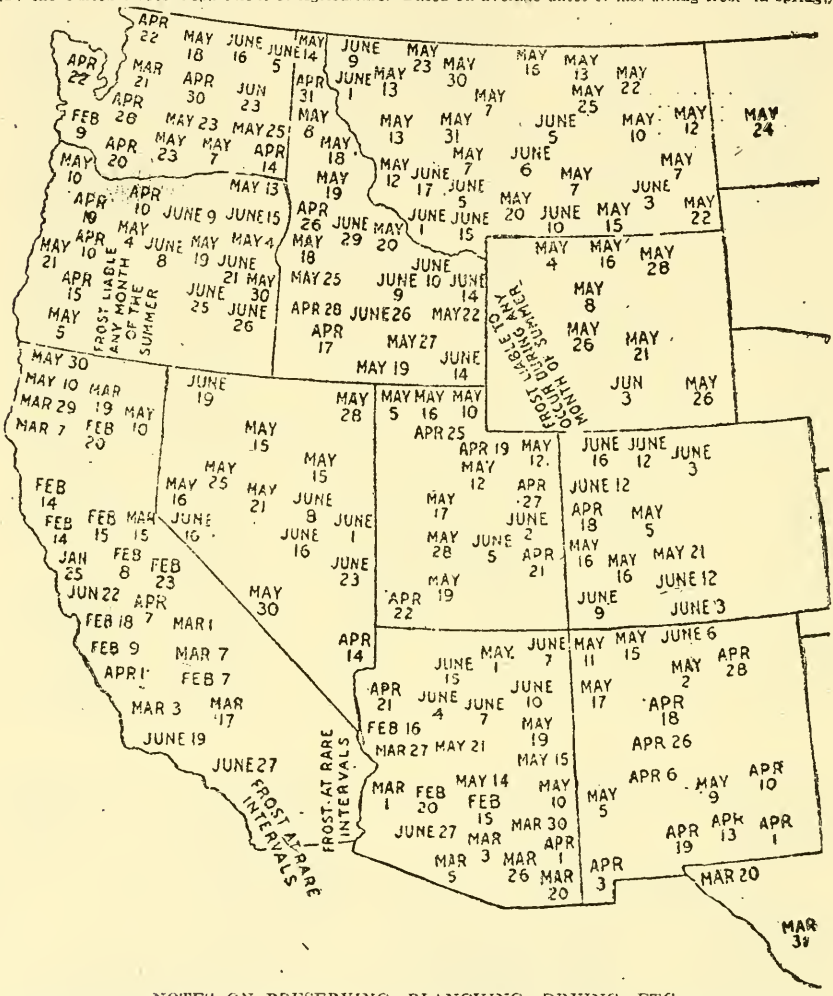
CUT OVER AND SWAMP LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	14,785,000	Maine	6,135,000	New Jersey	1,151,000	Vermont	2,070,000
Arkansas	13,893,000	Maryland	1,848,000	New York	5,997,000	Virginia	9,929,000
California	3,031,000	Michigan	11,686,000	No. Carolina	12,745,000	Washington	3,330,000
Florida	10,109,000	Minnesota	14,022,000	Oregon	3,537,000	W. Virginia	4,634,000
Georgia	20,141,000	Mississippi	13,203,000	Pennsylv'ia	5,297,000	Wisconsin	13,246,000
Idaho	676,000	Missouri	8,900,000	So. Carolina	8,994,000		
Kentucky	3,222,000	Montana	674,000	Tennessee	7,833,000	Total	223,509,000
Louisiana	11,877,000	N. Hamp.	2,608,000	Texas	12,936,000		

Swamp lands included in above total 79,000,000 acres.

GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR WESTERN UNITED STATES.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture. Based on average dates of last killing frost in spring.)



NOTES ON PRESERVING, BLANCHING, DRYING, ETC.

Minutes required for blanching vegetables—Asparagus, 10 to 15. Greens, 15. Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Corn, Lima Beans, Okra, Peppers, Peas, String Beans, 5 to 10. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, 5. Cauliflower, 3. Tomatoes, till skins loosen.

Minutes required for sterilizing in hot water—Tomatoes, 22. Cauliflower, 60. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify, 90. Asparagus, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Greens, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkin, Sauerkraut, String Beans, Squash, 120. Corn, Lima Beans, Peas, 180.

Fruits require scarcely any time for blanching—Berries and Cherries, none; Pineapples, 3 to 5 minutes. Apricots, 1 to 2 min. Apples, 1½ min. Gooseberries, Oranges and Pears, 1½ min. Rhubarb, 1 to 3 min.

Minutes required for sterilizing fruits in hot water—Apricots, Berries, Cherries, Currants Peaches, Plums, 16. Oranges, 12. Apples, Pears, Quinces, Rhubarb, 20. Pineapples and fruits without sugar, 30.

Some peaches do not peel readily even if dipped in boiling water. In such cases omit dipping in boiling water and pare them.

The time given is for quart jars. For pint jars, deduct 5 minutes. For 2 quart jars, add 30 minutes.

Home-made and commercial hot-water bath outfits are not satisfactory for canning at high altitudes, as the temperature for water in them does not reach 212° F. In such localities water-seal and steam pressure outfits give better results, as much higher temperatures can be maintained.

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

KIND OF CROP.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
NEW ENGLAND.					
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	6 to 8 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 10	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	0 to 4 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					
MIDDLE STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct 20	Loam or clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	0 to 4 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr	Clay loam		6 qts	
CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-15
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	1½ to 2 bush	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	0 to 4 tons	½ to 1½ bush	10-14
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	
SOUTHERN STATES.					
Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	14-17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam	8 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr	Light, loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, gourd-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, Clydesdale and Welcome; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, Sixty-day, Swedish Select and Silver mine; Southern States, Red rustproof. Barley—New England and Middle States, Manchuria and Oderbrucker; Western States, coast; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE.

Vegetable.	Quantity for 100 Foot Row.	Distance Apart in Inches. Rows.	Distance Apart in Inches. In Row.	Depth of Planting, Inches	Time of Planting.	Mature (in Days, Except as Noted).
Asparagus, seed	1 oz.	12 to 24	3 to 5	½ to 1	Early spring	3 to 4 yrs.
Asparagus, plants	60 to 80	36 to 48	15 to 20	8 to 10	Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Beans, snap	½ to 1 pt.	20 to 24	4 to 6	1	April to August	40 to 65
Beans, pole	½ pt.	36 to 48	Hills 24 to 36	1	May and June	50 to 80
Beans, Lima, bush	½ to 1 pt.	18 to 24	4 to 6	1	May and June	60 to 90
Beans, Lima, pole	½ pt.	36 to 48	Hills 24 to 36	1	April to June	60 to 80
Beets	2 oz.	12 to 18	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2	April to July	60 to 80
Brussels sprouts	¼ oz.	24 to 30	16 to 24	½	April to August	60 to 80
Cabbage, early	¼ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	½	March and April (Start in hotbed during February)	90 to 130
Cabbage, late	¼ oz.	24 to 36	16 to 24	½	May and June	90 to 130
Carrot	1 oz.	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	½	April to June	75 to 110
Cauliflower	1 packet	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	April to June (Start in hotbed during February or March)	100 to 130
Celery	¼ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8	⅛	May and June. (Start in hotbed during March or April)	120 to 150
Chard	½ oz.	18 to 24	4 to 6 to ft.	½	April to July	60 to 80
Corn, sweet	½ pt.	30 to 36	30 to 36	1 to 2	May to July	60 to 100
Cress, upland	½ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 5 to ft.	½ to 1	March to May	30 to 40
Cucumber	½ oz.	48 to 72	48 to 72	1	April to July	60 to 80
Eggplant	⅓ oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	½ to 1	April and May. (Start in hotbed during March	100 to 140
Endive	1 oz.	18	8 to 10	½	Midsummer	90 to 180
Horseradish	70 roots	24 to 30	4 to 6	3 to 4	Early spring	1 to 2 yrs.
Kale	½ oz.	18 to 24	6 to 8	½	Early spring, Aug. and Sept.	90 to 120
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	18 to 24	4 to 6	½	April to August	60 to 80
Lettuce	½ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	½	March to September	60 to 90
Muskmelon	½ oz.	72 to 96	Hills 72	1	April to June. (Start in hotbed during March)	120 to 150
Okra, or gumbo	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 30	1 to 2	May and June	60 to 90
Onion, seed	1 oz.	12 to 18	5 or 10 to ft.	½ to 1	April and May	130 to 150
Onion, sets	1 qt.	12 to 18	4 or 5 to ft.	1 to 2	Autumn and March to May	90 to 120
Parsley	¼ oz.	12 to 18	3 to 6	⅛	Early spring and September	90 to 120
Parsnip	½ oz.	18 to 24	4 or 6 to ft.	½ to 1	April and May	125 to 160
Peas	1 to 2 pts.	36 to 48	15 to ft.	3 to 4	March to June	40 to 80
Pepper	⅓ oz.	18 to 24	15 to 18	½	May and June. (Start in hotbed during March)	100 to 140
Potato, Irish	5 lbs.	24 to 36	14 to 18	3 to 5	March to June	80 to 140
Potato, sweet	75 slips	36 to 60	14	2 to 3	March to June	100 to 130
Pumpkin	½ oz.	96 to 144	96 to 144	1	May	100 to 140
Radish	1 oz.	12 to 18	8 or 12 to ft.	½	March to September	20 to 40
Rhubarb, plants	33	36 to 60	36 to 48		Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Rutabaga	¼ oz.	18 to 24	6 to 8	½ to 1	May and June	60 to 80
Salsify	½ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	½	Early spring	120 to 180
Spinach	1 oz.	12 to 18	7 or 8 to ft.	1 to 2	September or early spring	30 to 60
Squash, bush	½ oz.	36 to 48	Hills 36 to 48	1	April to June	60 to 80
Squash, late	½ oz.	84 to 120	Hills 84 to 108	1	April to June	120 to 160
Tomato, seed	⅓ oz.	36 to 48	30 to 36	½ to 1	May and June. (Start in hotbed dur'g Feb. and March)	100 to 140
Tomato, plants	33 to 40	36 to 48	30 to 36		May and June. (Start in hotbed dur'g Feb. and March)	80 to 100
Turnip	¼ oz.	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	¼ to ½	April and August	60 to 80
Vegetable marrow	½ oz.	96 to 144	Hills 96 to 108	1 to 2	April to June	110 to 140
Watermelon	½ oz.	96 to 120	96 to 120	1	May	100 to 120

NOTE—Set rhubarb plants so that growing tips are at surface of ground.

HOW MUCH SEED TO BUY: The following amounts of seed will plant in each case a garden row 100 ft. long:

String Beans	½ to 1 pint	Lettuce	½ ounce	Onion Sets (bulbs)	1 quart
Lima Beans	½ to 1 pint	Muskmelon	½ ounce	Onion Seed	1 ounce
Cabbage	¼ ounce	Cucumber	½ ounce	Peas	1 to 2 pints
Carrot	1 ounce	Eggplant	½ ounce	Radish	1 ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet	Kale or Swiss Chard	½ ounce	Spinach	1 ounce
Celery	¼ ounce	Parsley	¼ ounce	Tomatoes	¼ ounce
All Squash	½ ounce	Parsnip	½ ounce	Turnip	½ ounce
Beets	2 ounces	Vegetable Oyster (Salsify)	½ ounce		
Sweet Corn	½ pint				

1 or 2 pecks of early potatoes and ½ to 1 bushel of late potatoes are enough to plant to supply four persons.

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

Barley, broad	2 to 3 bus.	Grass, Ky. blue	3 bus.	Potato (cut tubers)	7 bus.
Beans, dwarf, drills	1½ bus.	" Orchard	3 bus.	Pumpkin, hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Beans, pole, hills	10 to 12 qts.	" Red Top	3 bus.	Radish, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Beets, hills	5 to 6 lbs.	" Timothy	½ bus.	Rye, broadcast	1½ to 2 bus.
Broom corn, hills	8 to 10 qts.	" Hung	¾ to 1 bus.	Sage, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 bus.	" Mixed Lawn	3 bus.	Spinach, drills	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage transp	¼ lb.	Melon, musk	2 to 3 lbs.	Squash, bush, hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Carrot drills	3 to 4 lbs.	Melon, water, hills	4 to 5 lbs.	Salsify, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, red, alone	12 to 20 lbs.	Millet, common	¾ to 1 bus.	Squash (run.), hills	3 to 4 lbs.
" white, alone	12 to 15 lbs.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.	Tomato, to transp.	¼ lb.
" Lucerne or Alfalfa	20 lbs.	Onion, drills	5 to 6 lbs.	Turnip, drills	1 lb.
Corn, hills	12 to 16 qts.	" for sets, drills	30 lbs.	" broadcast	1 lb.
" solling	3 bus.	" sets, drills	6 to 12 bus.	Wheat	1½ to 2 bus.
Cucumber, hills	2 lbs.	Parsnips, drills	4 to 6 lbs.	8 lbs. Clover, ½ bu. Timothy and 1 bus. Red Top for 1 acre, mixed, for general seeding.	
Flax, broadcast	1½ bus.	Peas, drills	3 bus.		
		" broadcast	3¼ bus.		

DIGESTIBILITY AND ENERGY OF FOODS.

Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.	Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Meat and fish..	97	95	..	87	Sugars and starches.....	..	..	98	98
Eggs.....	97	95	98	89	Vegetables.....	83	90	95	91
Dairy products.	97	95	98	93	Fruits.....	85	90	90	88
Total animal foods of mixed diet..	97	95	98	89	Total vegetable foods of mixed diet.....	84	90	97	92
Cereals.....	85	90	98	91	Total food.....	92	95	97	91
Legumes, dried.	78	90	97	83					

AMOUNT OF FAT IN VARIOUS FOODS.

Food material.	Quantity.	Fat content.	Food material.	Quantity.	Fat content.
Whole milk.....	1 cup....	About 2 level teaspoons.	Cheese (grated)..	1 cup, or 4 ounces.	2½ level tablespoons.
Ordinary cream (18 per cent).	1 cup....	About 3 level tablespoons.	Egg.....	1.....	A little more than 1 level teaspoon.
Double or whipping cream (40 per cent).	1 cup....	About 6 level tablespoons.	Egg yolk.....	1.....	Do.
Butter.....	1 cup....	14 level tablespoons.	Egg white.....	1.....	only a trace.
English walnut meats (finely chopped).	1 cup, or 8 ounces.	Nearly ⅔ cup.	Egg yolks.....	1 cup....	About 5 level tablespoons.
Peanuts (finely chopped).	1 cup, or 8 ounces.	A little more than ½ cup.	Egg whites.....	1 cup....	¼ level teaspoon.
Chocolate.....	1 square, or 1 ounce.	1 scant tablespoon.	Vegetable oil or lard or drippings from which all water has been driven off by heat.	1 cup....	1 cup

In making these estimates it is assumed that 3 level teaspoons make 1 level tablespoon, and 16 level tablespoons 1 cup.

Heat calories in various cereals—Wheat, 1 bushel, 60 pounds, 89,340; Corn, 1 bushel, 56 pounds, 88,032; Rye, 1 bushel, 56 pounds, 84,448; Barley, 1 bushel, 48 pounds, 70,796; Oats, 1 bushel, 32 pounds, 41,920.

The average man needs in his food, daily, 2¼ ounces of protein, ¼ ounce of iron, and 10 grains of calcium, besides several thousand heat calories. The following table shows the amounts of various foods required to give the necessary amounts of protein, iron and calcium.

Proteins							
Beans.....11.7 oz.	Peanut Butter.9 oz.	Lettuce.....2 oz.	Spinach.....7 oz.	Chocolate....2 oz.
Bread.....2 lbs.	Rolled Oats...1 lb.	Oat Meal...2½ oz.	Calcium.	Egg Yolk.....3 oz.
Beef.....13½ oz.	Split Peas.10½ oz.	Onions.....7 oz.	Beans.....7 oz.	Milk.....1 lb.
Cheese.....9 oz.	Iron.	Peas.....4 oz.	Cabbage...1½ oz.	Oranges.....8 oz.
Eggs.....1¼ lb.	Almonds.....3 oz.	Prunes.....4 oz.	Carrots.....10 oz.	Oat Meal...5½ oz.
Milk.....2½ qts.	Beef.....4 oz.	Raisins.....1½ oz.	Cheese.....2½ oz.	Peanuts.....2 oz.
	Egg Yolk.....3 oz.			

There are 100 heat calories in each of the following items: Orange, large; Apple, large; Pear, large; Banana, medium; Egg Yolk, 2; Egg White, 7; Peaches, 3; Butter, ½ oz.; Dates, 3; Fig, 1; Potato, medium; Cheese, 9 oz.; Chop, Lamb, 1 oz.; Steak, 1½ oz.; Codfish, 3¼ oz.

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet.....	Raw.....	1	30	Liver (calves')	Fried or sauted.....	2	30
Asparagus.....	Boiled.....	1	30	Lamb.....	Grilled.....	2	30
Beans.....	Boiled.....	2	30	Milk.....	Raw.....	3	15
Beef, lean.....	Roasted.....	3	00	Mutton.....	Boiled and broiled....	3	00
Beef, fresh salted.	Boiled.....	2	45	Nuts.....	.....	5	00
Beets.....	Boiled.....	3	45	Oysters.....	Raw.....	2	55
Bread, fresh.....	Baked.....	3	30	Onions.....	Stewed.....	3	30
Cabbage.....	Pickled.....	4	30	Pork, fat.....	Roasted.....	5	15
Celery.....	Boiled.....	1	30	Pork, salt.....	Boiled.....	3	15
Chicken.....	Boiled.....	2	00	Potatoes.....	Fried or baked.....	2	30
Cheese, old.....	.....	3	30	Rice.....	Boiled.....	1	00
Duck.....	Roasted.....	2	00	Sausage.....	Grilled.....	3	30
Eggs, fresh.....	Raw.....	2	00	Tripe.....	Boiled.....	1	00
Eggs, fresh.....	Soft boiled.....	3	00	Trout.....	Boiled.....	1	30
Fish, not fat.....	Boiled.....	1	30	Turkey.....	Roasted.....	2	30
Fish, not fat.....	Fried	3	00	Veal.....	Roasted or grilled.....	5	00

TIME NECESSARY FOR MATURITY OF VEGETABLES IN ANY LOCALITY.

Crop.	Maturity. Days.	Crop.	Maturity. Days.	Crop.	Maturity. Days.
Bean—Bush.....	40 to 65	Corn, sweet.....	60 to 100	Potatoes—Sweet.....	140 to 160
Beet.....	60 to 80	Cucumber.....	60 to 80	Radish.....	20 to 140
Cabbage, late.....	90 to 130	Lettuce.....	60 to 90	Squash—Bush.....	60 to 80
Cauliflower.....	100 to 130	Pea.....	40 to 80	Tomato.....	80 to 125
Celery.....	120 to 150	Potato—Irish.....	80 to 140	Turnip.....	60 to 80

ANNUAL LOSS TO THE UNITED STATES CAUSED BY INSECTS.

(By L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.)

Farm crops—Cereals, $430,204,600; hay, $116,230,500; cotton, $140,631,100; tobacco, $16,900,800; vegetables, $199 412,600; sugar crops, $8,436,800; fruits, $141,264,300; farm-forest products, $22,138,900; other crops, $29,649,700; farm crop total, $1,104,869,300.

Forests and forest products, $100,000,000; products in storage, $100,000,000; insect-borne diseases of man, $150,000,000; damage to domestic animals, $100,000,000; grand total, $1,554,869,300.

GRAIN AND SEED BUSHEL MEASURE.

SHOWING THE LEGAL NUMBER OF POUNDS PER BUSHEL.

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.	Minnesota.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	Kansas.	Oklahoma.	Texas.	Arkansas.	New York.	Maryland.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn—shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn—in ear	70	68	70	70	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kafir corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	56	56	56	56	...	...	...	...
Malt	38	38	38	34	34	34	34	34	36	38	30	32	38	34	34	34	34	38	34
Timothy seed	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	42	45	45	45	45	42	45	60	44	45	45	45
Clover seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hungarian grass seed	48	48	50	48	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	44	48	48	48
Blue grass seed	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14
Hemp seed	44	44	44	44	44	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Millet seed	50	50	50	50	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	50	50	48	48
Flax seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Alfalfa seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buckwheat	52	50	48	50	50	50	42	42	52	52	52	50	42	42	52	48	48	52	52

BUSHEL WEIGHTS WITH PROPORTIONAL WEIGHTS FOR SUBDIVISIONS.

Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck.		½ Peck.		¼ Peck.		1 Quart		Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck.		½ Peck		¼ Peck.		1 Quart.	
	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs.		Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs.
4	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	7	0	2	45	22	8	11	4	5	10	2	13	1	6.5
8	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	4	46	23	0	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7
10	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	5	47	23	8	11	12	5	14	2	15	1	7.5
11	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11	0	5.5	48	24	0	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8
12	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12	0	6	50	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
14	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14	0	7	52	26	0	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10
20	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10	54	27	0	13	8	6	12	3	6	1	11
22	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11	55	27	8	13	12	6	14	3	7	1	11.5
23	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7	0	11.5	56	28	0	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12
24	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12	57	28	8	14	4	7	2	3	9	1	12.5
25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	12.5	58	29	0	14	8	7	4	3	10	1	13
26	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10	0	13	60	30	0	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14
28	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14	62	31	0	15	8	7	12	3	14	1	15
30	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14	0	15	64	32	0	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0
32	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	68	34	0	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2
33	16	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	0.5	70	35	0	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3
34	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	72	36	0	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4
35	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3	1	1.5	74	37	0	18	8	9	4	4	10	2	5
36	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4	1	2	75	37	8	18	12	9	6	4	11	2	5.5
38	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6	1	3	76	38	0	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6
39	19	8	9	12	4	14	2	7	1	3.5	80	40	0	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8
40	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4	85	42	8	21	4	10	10	5	5	2	10.5
42	21	0	10	8	5	4	2	10	1	5	100	50	0	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2
43	21	8	10	12	5	6	2	11	1	5.5	130	65	0	32	8	16	4	8	2	4	1
44	22	0	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6											

CANADA'S NEW WEIGHT STANDARD.

The inspection and sales act has established the following weights, in pounds, by the bushel by which vegetables must be sold in Canada when sold by the bushel: Artichokes, 56; beans, 60; beets, 50; bluegrass seed, 14; carrots, 50, castor beans 40; clover seed, 60; hemp seed, 44; onions, 50, parsnips, 47; potatoes, 60; timothy seed, 48; turnips, 50.

Any bag of vegetables sold as such shall contain the number of Dominion standard pounds required by the law as shown herewith: Artichokes, 84, beets, 75; carrots, 75; onions, 75; parsnips, 65; potatoes, 90; turnips, 75.

WHAT AMERICANS EAT.

The following table, compiled under the directions of Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, shows the pounds of food consumed per man per day in New York and other cities.

Item.	Atlanta.	Boston.	Chicago.	Denver.	New Orleans, White.	New Orleans, Colored.	New York.	Providence.	San Francisco	Seattle.	St. Louis	St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Total meat	0.296	0.350	0.380	0.400	0.320	0.320	0.356	0.361	0.420	0.309	0.369	0.316
Total fish	.0176	.1130	.0442	.0270	.0989	.1050	.0710	.0640	.0628	.0543	.0164	.0401
Total meat & fish	.314	.463	.424	.427	.419	.424	.427	.425	.483	.363	.385	.356
Milk, whole	.169	1.116	.874	.575	.376	.0303	1.407	.859	.950	.920	.317	.813
Total dairy prod.	.653	1.250	1.033	.833	.226	.148	1.575	1.017	1.107	1.178	.485	.977
Total cereals	.856	.967	.972	.920	1.112	1.077	.966	.916	.962	.700	1.097	.901
Total sugar	.163	.161	.186	.164	.180	.172	.152	.152	.152	.223	.165	.175
Total fruits	.427	.277	.375	.423	.333	.331	.212	.302	.435	.499	.386	.337
Total vegetables	1.001	1.085	1.151	1.122	.910	.944	.913	1.318	1.057	1.045	1.173	1.339
Total miscel.	.0944	.0390	.0637	.0606	.0864	.1230	.0550	.0571	.0352	.0456	.0860	.0559
Total fats	.160	.103	.140	.135	.140	.120	.111	.120	.121	.138	.131	.146

CAPACITY OF SILOS IN TONS.

Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.					
Feet.	10	12	14	16	18	20	Feet.	10	12	14	16	18	20	Feet.	10	12	14	16	18	20
20	26	38	51	67	...	...	31	49	70	96	125	158	196	41	72	105	143	187	236	291
21	28	41	55	72	...	...	32	51	74	100	131	166	205	42	74	109	148	193	244	300
22	30	43	59	77	...	...	33	53	77	105	137	174	215	43	...	113	154	201	252	310
23	32	46	63	81	103	...	34	56	80	109	143	191	224	44	...	117	159	207	261	320
24	34	49	67	86	110	...	35	58	84	114	149	189	234	45	...	...	165	215	269	350
25	36	52	71	91	116	143	36	61	87	118	155	196	243	46	...	...	170	222	227	340
26	38	55	75	97	123	152	37	63	90	123	161	204	252	47	...	...	...	229	285	350
27	40	58	79	102	130	160	38	66	94	128	167	212	262	48	...	...	...	236	293	361
28	42	61	83	109	137	169	39	68	97	133	173	220	272	49	...	...	...	...	301	371
29	44	64	87	114	144	178	40	70	101	138	180	228	282	50	...	...	...	...	310	382
30	47	67	91	119	151	187														

CEMENT, SAND AND STONE REQUIRED FOR WALLS OF SILOS.

(Thickness of walls, 6 inches. Doors, 26 inches wide. Proportions for concrete, 1:2½:4.)

Height of Silo, Feet.	Bbls. of Cement Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.						Cu. Yds. of Sand Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.						Cu. Yds. of Gravel Req'd For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.					
	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20
20	16.0	19.0	22.6	25.4	...	...	5.8	7.0	8.4	9.3	...	...	9.4	11.2	13.3	15.2	...	...
22	17.7	21.0	24.9	28.0	32.0	...	6.5	7.7	9.0	10.2	11.6	...	10.4	12.4	14.8	16.5	18.8	...
24	19.2	22.8	27.1	30.7	35.0	38.5	7.0	8.6	9.9	11.2	12.7	14.1	11.4	13.5	16.0	18.2	20.6	22.8
26	21.0	24.8	29.3	33.0	37.8	41.8	7.7	9.1	10.7	12.1	13.7	15.3	12.4	14.7	17.4	19.6	22.2	24.8
28	22.3	26.6	31.5	35.5	40.6	44.9	8.2	9.7	11.6	13.0	14.8	16.4	13.3	15.8	18.7	21.0	24.0	26.5
30	24.0	28.8	33.8	38.2	43.4	48.0	8.7	10.5	12.3	14.0	15.8	17.5	14.2	17.0	19.8	22.8	25.5	28.5
32	25.7	30.7	36.0	40.5	46.0	51.4	9.4	11.2	13.1	14.8	16.9	18.7	15.0	18.0	21.3	24.0	27.3	30.3
34	27.1	32.3	38.3	43.4	49.0	54.3	10.0	11.8	14.0	15.8	17.9	19.9	16.1	19.2	22.5	25.5	29.0	32.0
36	28.7	34.2	40.4	45.8	52.0	57.5	10.5	12.5	14.8	16.8	19.0	21.0	17.0	20.3	24.0	27.2	30.6	34.0
38	30.3	36.2	42.8	48.7	55.0	60.8	11.1	13.3	15.7	17.8	20.1	22.2	18.0	21.5	25.4	28.7	32.5	35.9
40	31.7	37.8	44.5	50.6	57.5	64.0	11.6	14.0	16.4	18.6	21.2	23.6	18.8	22.4	26.4	30.0	34.0	38.0
42	33.5	40.0	47.4	53.7	60.5	67.5	12.3	14.7	17.3	19.5	22.1	24.6	19.9	23.8	28.0	31.7	35.6	40.0
44	...	41.8	49.6	55.8	65.3	71.0	...	15.3	18.1	20.4	23.9	26.0	...	24.8	29.2	33.0	38.4	41.8
46	...	...	51.8	58.6	66.5	74.0	...	...	18.9	21.4	24.4	27.0	...	...	30.6	34.7	39.3	43.5
48	...	...	...	61.2	69.8	76.6	...	...	...	22.3	25.5	28.0	...	...	...	36.0	41.0	45.0
50	...	...	...	...	71.6	80.0	...	...	...	...	26.3	29.6	...	...	...	...	42.3	47.2

WEIGHTS OF MILK AND CREAM.

(From the Milk Reporter.)

In general the specific gravity of milk and cream depends on the percentage and relation of solids; the temperature at which the determinations are made; and the age of the milk. The weight of one gallon of water at 68 degrees F. (20 degrees C.) according to the Bureau of Standards is approximately 8.32162 pounds. Using this figure as the weight of water and using the specific gravities of milk and cream of various percentages as given in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 98, the following table has been worked out as to the weights per gallon, at a temperature of 68 degrees F.

	Pct. of Fat	Spec. Grav.	Gal. (lbs.)		Pct. of Fat	Spec. Grav.	Gal. (lbs.)		Pct. of Fat	Spec. Grav.	Gal. (lbs.)
Water		1.000	8.32162	Mixed milk cream	10.	1.025	8.5297	Cream	25.	1.008	8.3882
Skim	.025	1.037	8.6295					Cream	28.	1.006	8.3715
Milk	3.	1.034	8.6045	Mixed milk cream	15.	1.018	8.4714	Cream	30.	1.004	8.3549
Milk	3.5	1.033	8.5962					Cream	32.	1.002	8.3383
Milk	4.	1.032	8.5879	Cream	18.	1.015	8.4564	Cream	35.	.999	8.3133
Milk	5.	1.031	8.5796	Cream	20.	1.013	8.4298	Cream	38.	.997	8.2966
Milk	6.	1.030	8.5713	Cream	22.	1.011	8.4132	Cream	40.	.995	8.2800

Weights are given at 68 degrees because this is the temperature that was used in determining the specific gravity (20 C. being the temperature generally used for such work). There would be a slight difference for milk at 50 degrees to 60 degrees, the temperature at which milk is usually received at the plant.

For all practical purposes, the weight of milk testing from three to five per cent. may be figured at 8.6 pounds per gallon.

THE CEREAL QUARTER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled for the Chicago Board of Trade by G. J. S. Broomhall of the British Royal Statistical Society.)

In the United Kingdom the quarter comprises among others the following conventional weights:

	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
Wheat and corn from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of America, from Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand	480	Russian barley from Black Sea and Azoff	400	Chilian barley	448
American and Canadian oats	320	Russian oats	304	Chilian wheat	500
Wheat from Pacific Coast of U. S. A.	500		320	New Zealand oats cif. 320 lbs.; on Mark Lane	320
Californian and Oregon barley	448	Russian rye	480		336
Russian wheat from Black Sea and Azoff, always	492	Danubian wheat	480	Argentine oats	304
Russian wheat from Baltic	496	Danubian corn—large berry	480	Linseed, American	424
*Russian corn from Black Sea	492	Danubian corn—small berry	492	Linseed, Russian	424
		Danubian barley	400	Linseed, Argentine	416
		Danubian rye	480	Linseed, Bombay	416
		German wheat—from Dantzig, 500 lbs.; all others	504	Linseed, Calcutta	410

* If shipped from Poti, 480 pounds.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE U. S.—1850-1910.

(By the Census Bureau.)

CENSUS YEAR.	All Farm Property.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,426	.....	$151,587,638	$544,180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	.....	246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7,444,054,462	.....	270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	.....	406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	.....	494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,901,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610

Until 1900 land and buildings were not separately stated; including only the reported value of live stock on farms until 1870; including estimated value of live stock on ranges; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii after 1890; including value of live stock on ranges as well as on farms until 1900; exclusive of Porto Rico in 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	180,528,000	293,560,614	1890	4,564,641	357,616,755	265,601,864	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	244,101,818	407,212,538	1900	5,737,372	414,498,487	424,093,287	838,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	218,813,942	407,735,041	1910	6,361,502	478,451,750	400,346,575	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	251,310,793	536,081,835					

Not including farms of less than three acres which reported the sale of less than $500 worth of products in the census years since 1860; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii since 1890; exclusive of Porto Rico since 1910.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1910.

STATES.	No. of Farms.	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value	STATES.	No. of Farms.	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value
Alabama	262,901	20,732,000	$370,138,000	Nebraska	129,678	38,622,000	$2,079,818,000
Arizona	9,227	1,246,000	75,123,000	Nevada	2,689	2,714,000	60,399,000
Arkansas	214,678	17,416,000	400,089,000	New Hampshire	27,053	3,249,000	103,704,000
California	88,197	27,931,000	1,614,694,000	New Jersey	33,487	2,573,000	254,832,000
Colorado	46,170	13,532,000	491,471,000	New Mexico	35,676	11,270,000	159,447,000
Connecticut	26,815	2,185,000	159,399,000	New York	215,597	22,030,000	1,451,481,000
Delaware	10,836	1,038,000	63,179,000	North Carolina	253,725	22,439,000	537,716,000
Dist. of Col	217	6,000	8,476,000	North Dakota	74,360	28,426,000	974,814,000
Florida	50,016	5,253,000	143,183,000	Ohio	272,045	24,105,000	1,902,694,000
Georgia	291,027	26,953,000	580,546,000	Oklahoma	190,192	28,859,000	918,198,000
Idaho	30,807	5,283,000	305,317,000	Oregon	45,502	11,685,000	528,243,000
Illinois	251,872	32,522,000	3,905,321,000	Pennsylvania	219,295	18,586,000	1,253,274,000
Indiana	215,485	21,299,000	1,809,135,000	Rhode Island	5,292	443,000	32,990,000
Iowa	217,044	33,930,000	3,745,860,000	South Carolina	176,434	13,512,000	392,128,000
Kansas	177,841	43,384,000	2,039,389,000	South Dakota	77,644	26,016,000	1,166,097,000
Kentucky	259,185	22,189,000	773,797,000	Tennessee	246,012	20,041,000	612,520,000
Louisiana	120,546	10,439,000	301,220,000	Texas	417,770	112,435,000	2,218,645,000
Maine	60,016	6,296,000	199,271,000	Utah	21,676	3,397,000	150,795,000
Maryland	48,923	5,057,000	286,167,000	Vermont	32,709	4,663,000	145,399,000
Massachusetts	36,917	2,875,000	226,474,000	Virginia	184,018	19,495,000	625,065,000
Michigan	206,960	18,940,000	1,088,858,000	Washington	56,192	11,712,000	637,543,000
Minnesota	156,137	27,675,000	1,476,411,000	West Virginia	96,685	10,026,000	314,738,000
Mississippi	274,382	18,557,000	426,314,000	Wisconsin	177,127	21,060,000	1,413,118,000
Missouri	277,244	34,591,000	2,052,917,000	Wyoming	10,987	8,543,000	167,189,000
Montana	26,214	13,545,000	347,828,000				

FARM WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1879.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.	CALENDAR YEAR.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.
	1,000 Dols.	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*		*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1879	.....	.....	2,212,541	1909	5,487,161	3,011,150	8,498,311
1889	.....	.....	2,460,107	1910	5,486,374	3,551,017	9,037,391
1899	2,998,704	1,718,366	4,717,070	1911	5,562,058	3,257,117	8,819,175
1900	3,191,942	1,817,653	5,009,595	1912	5,842,220	3,500,570	9,342,790
1901	3,385,179	1,916,941	5,302,120	1913	6,132,759	3,716,754	9,849,513
1902	3,578,416	2,016,229	5,594,645	1914	6,111,684	3,783,277	9,894,961
1903	3,771,654	2,115,516	5,887,170	1915	6,907,187	3,868,304	10,775,000
1904	3,981,676	2,140,102	6,121,778	1916	9,054,459	4,352,000	13,408,000
1905	4,012,653	2,261,344	6,273,997	1917	14,222,000	7,164,000	21,386,000
1906	4,263,134	2,501,076	6,764,210	1918	14,331,000	8,149,000	22,480,000
1907	4,761,112	2,726,877	7,487,989	1919	16,025,000	8,957,000	24,982,000
1908	5,098,293	2,792,333	7,890,626				

UNITED STATES FARM WAGE AVERAGES, BY YEARS.

	By the month.		Day labor, harvest.		Day labor, not harvest.			By the month		Day labor, harvest.		Day labor, not harvest.	
	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board,		With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.
1919	$39.82	$56.29	$3.15	$3.83	$2.45	$3.12	1911	$20.18	$28.77	$1.49	$1.85	$1.09	$1.42
1918	34.92	47.07	2.65	3.22	2.07	2.63	1910	19.21	27.50	1.45	1.82	1.06	1.38
1917	28.87	40.43	2.08	2.54	1.56	2.02	1902	16.40	22.14	1.34	1.53	.89	1.13
1916	23.25	32.83	1.69	2.07	1.26	1.62	1899	14.07	20.23	1.12	1.37	.77	1.01
1915	21.26	30.15	1.56	1.92	1.13	1.47	1898	13.43	19.38	1.05	1.30	.72	.96
1914	21.05	29.88	1.55	1.91	1.13	1.45	1895	12.02	17.69	.92	1.14	.62	.81
1913	21.38	30.31	1.57	1.94	1.16	1.50	1894	12.16	17.74	.93	1.13	.63	.81
1912	20.81	29.58	1.54	1.87	1.14	1.47	1893	13.29	19.10	1.03	1.24	.69	.89

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN UNITED STATES.

STATE.	Av. of Poor Plow Lands.			Av. of Good Plow Lands.			Av. of All Plow Lands.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
Maine	$30	$24	$24	$56	$50	$48	$42	$37	$35
N. Hampshire	24	23	21	64	54	52	42	39	39
Vermont	30	30	28	69	64	64	48	44	44
Massachusetts	40	41	41	103	92	92	72	68	68
Rhode Island	50	47	46	105	92	90	85	73	70
Connecticut	35	37	37	100	80	75	60	55	52
New York	39	33	33	81	80	75	64	60	58
New Jersey	50	50	58	104	103	108	80	76	78
Pennsylvania	40	38	37	86	79	79	66	60	58
Delaware	44	36	35	86	70	68	66	55	59
Maryland	46	39	33	82	66	61	60	53	47
Virginia	34	31	29	73	62	61	53	47	43
West Virginia	32	29	28	75	64	64	51	44	43
N. Carolina	42	31	29	87	67	58	63	50	42
S. Carolina	41	27	23	82	56	45	61	45	36
Georgia	30	24	20	63	49	40	46	37	28
Florida	23	21	21	53	48	42	36	33	32
Ohio	69	63	61	132	113	107	105	91	86
Indiana	80	68	67	150	126	126	119	100	96
Illinois	115	100	94	213	170	160	170	114	132
Michigan	41	40	38	80	78	75	64	61	60
Wisconsin	66	60	56	125	110	109	100	85	82
Minnesota	73	59	54	120	85	85	100	78	75
Iowa	157	129	119	257	196	180	219	169	154
Missouri	60	51	47	110	91	83	87	72	66
N. Dakota	$31	$27	$26	$49	$43	$41	$43	$37	$35
S. Dakota	67	50	41	108	77	63	90	67	56
Nebraska	85	67	60	150	115	100	125	95	80
Kansas	50	44	42	90	77	74	70	61	58
Kentucky	42	37	31	95	80	65	70	61	50
Tennessee	40	31	30	90	75	67	60	53	48
Alabama	20	17	15	43	33	30	30	24	21
Mississippi	23	16	15	49	33	31	35	25	23
Louisiana	34	25	26	65	44	45	50	33	33
Texas	36	27	30	72	58	57	56	46	45
Oklahoma	30	24	23	63	51	48	47	38	35
Arkansas	26	22	20	65	50	45	45	38	31
Montana	21	21	22	48	45	45	36	34	35
Wyoming	34	26	25	70	53	49	53	43	41
Colorado	40	36	35	88	80	74	66	60	55
New Mexico	30	30	25	60	60	60	45	45	42
Arizona	90	60	52	180	125	116	130	100	98
Utah	60	55	48	135	125	113	103	95	86
Nevada	46	50	42	110	110	110	80	85	80
Idaho	60	50	43	135	98	89	105	76	70
Washington	68	60	56	150	121	122	115	95	94
Oregon	60	53	53	130	108	111	100	81	84
California	70	69	66	175	165	168	130	121	120
Unit. States	$60	$51	$47	$113	$91	$85	$90	$74	$68

It cost Kansas farmers (in 1919) $25.20 to grow an acre of wheat, for which they received $24.77, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1878.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

JANUARY 1.	Total Value.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Mules.	Swine.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1878	1,534,297,000	30,523,400	10,329,700	35,740,500	1,637,500	32,262,500
1879	1,444,102,000	33,234,500	10,938,700	38,123,800	1,713,100	34,766,100
1880	1,576,917,556	33,258,000	11,202,000	40,766,000	1,730,000	34,034,100
1881	1,721 795,252	33,307,363	11,429,626	43,569,869	1,720,731	36,247,683
1882	1,906,468,252	35,891,870	10,521,554	45,016,224	1,835,169	44,122,200
1883	2,338,215,768	41,171,762	10,838,110	49,237,291	1,871,079	43,270,086
1884	2,467,868,924	42,547,307	11,169,683	50,626,626	1,914,126	44,200,893
1885	2,456,428,383	43,771,295	11,564,572	50,360,243	1,972,569	45,142,657
1886	2,365,159,862	45,510,630	12,077,657	48,322,331	2,052,593	46,092,043
1887	2,400,586,938	48,033,833	12,496,744	44,759,314	2,117,141	44,612,836
1888	2,409,043,418	49,234,777	13,172,936	43,544,755	2 191,727	44,346,525
1889	2,507,050,058	50,331,142	13,663,294	42,599,079	2 257,574	50,301,592
1890	2 418,766,028	52,801,907	14,214,000	44,336,000	2,331,000	51,603,000
1891	2,329,787,770	52,895,239	14,056,750	43,431,136	2,296,532	50,625 106
1892	2,461 755,698	54,067,590	15,498,140	44,938,365	2,314,699	52,398,019
1893	2,483,506,681	52,378,283	16,206,802	47,273,553	2,331,128	46,094,807
1894	2.170,816,754	53,095,568	16,081,139	45,048,017	2,352,231	45.206,498
1895	1,819,446,306	50,868,845	15,893,318	42,294,064	2,333,108	44 165.716
1896	1,727.926,084	48,222,995	15,124,057	38,298,783	2,278,946	42,842,759
1897	1,655,414,612	46,450,135	14,364,667	36,818,643	2,215,654	40,600,276
1898	1,888,654,925	45,105,083	13,960,911	37,656,960	2,190,282	39,759,993
1899	1 997,010,407	43,984,340	13,665,307	39,114,453	2,134,213	38,651,631
1900	2.228,123,134	43,902,414	13,538,000	41,883,000	2,086,000.	37 079,000
1901	3,011,254,076	62,333,879	16,744,723	59,756,718	2,864,458	56,982,142
1902	2,989,170,150	61,424,599	16,531,224	62,039,091	2 757,017	48,698,890
1903	3,102,515,540	61,764,433	16,557 373	63,964,876	2,728,088	46.922,624
1904	2,998,247,479	61,049,315	16,736 059	51,630,144	2,757,916	47,009,367
1905	3,006,580,737	61,241,907	17,057,702	45,170,423	2 888,710	47,320,511
1906	3,675,389,442	66,861,522	18,718,578	50,631,619	3,404,061	52,102,847
1907	4,423,697,853	72,533,996	19,746,583	53,240,282	3,816,692	54,794,439
1908	4,331,230,000	71,267,000	19,992,000	54,631,000	3,869,000	56,084,000
1909	4,525,259,000	71,099,000	20,640,000	56,084 000	4,053,000	54,147,000
1910	5,138,486,000	69,080,000	21,040,000	57,216,000	4,123,000	47,782,000
1911	5,276,438,000	60,502,000	20,277,000	53,633 000	4,323,000	65,620,000
1912	5,008,327,000	57,959,000	20,509,000	52,362,000	4,362,000	65,410,000
1913	5,501,783,000	56,527,000	20,567,000	51.482,000	4,386,000	61,178,000
1914	5,891,229,000	56,592,000	20,962,000	49,719,000	4,449 000	58,933,000
1915	5,969,253,000	58,329,000	21,195,000	49,956,000	4,479,000	64,618,000
1916	6,020,670,000	61,920,000	21,159,000	48,625,000	4,593,000	67,766,000
1917	6,735,612,000	64,583,000	21,210,000	47.616,000	4,723,000	67.503,000
1918	8,284,198,000	67.422.000	21,555,000	48,603,000	4,873,000	70,978,000
1919	8,827.894,000	68,560.000	21,482,000	48,866,000	4,954,000	74 584,000
1920	8,566,313,000	68,232,000	21,109,000	48,615,000	4,995,000	72,909,000

Poultry on Farms—The total value of poultry was estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be $501,992,000 in 1916. This includes both poultry kept as breeding stock and poultry raised and marketed during the year. The estimated number of poultry on farms on Jan. 1, 1919, was 325,000,000 head, a decrease of approximately 39,000,000 head since 1916, though an increase of 29,000,000 head since 1910. Production statistics for the same period show an increase from 567,000,000 head in 1916 to 589,000,000 head in 1918, though receipts at the New York market have been on the decrease for several years with the exception of 1916.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES—JANUARY 1, 1920.

(000 omitted for both numbers and values.)

Data compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

State.	Horses.		Milch Cows.		Other Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	107	16,478	179	14,141	143	5,134	180	1,710	116	20,842
New Hampshire	40	5,760	103	8,858	70	2,919	39	382	67	1,608
Vermont	85	11,985	278	24,742	199	7,068	105	1,208	120	2,700
Massachusetts	52	8,060	159	16,695	102	4,570	30	381	176	4,752
Rhode Island	8	1,280	20	12,200	14	657	6	73	16	480
Connecticut	43	7,095	118	12,390	80	3,816	29	371	100	2,750
New York	560	78,960	1,493	159,751	909	43,905	824	10,218	920	20,700
New Jersey	88	13,200	153	19,584	77	4,389	30	330	210	5,292
Pennsylvania	560	68,880	970	95,060	727	33,442	939	10,892	1,420	33,654
Delaware	34	2,822	46	3,910	24	1,123	10	104	73	1,387
Maryland	168	17,136	180	16,020	138	6,955	250	2,725	461	8,759
Virginia	362	39,096	437	33,212	578	28,438	714	8,211	1,127	16,905
West Virginia	192	19,968	250	19,000	384	19,853	772	8,183	443	7,975
North Carolina	183	27,999	328	25,584	394	13,908	144	1,368	1,592	31,840
South Carolina	80	14,400	211	17,935	249	9,088	27	192	1,088	23,392
Georgia	132	20,988	461	29,965	771	20,971	125	612	3,165	53,488
Florida	60	8,400	156	11,232	945	25,798	107	556	1,588	20,644
Ohio	873	95,157	1,061	97,612	1,113	54,203	3,010	30,401	4,351	83,539
Indiana	821	82,921	724	63,712	764	39,422	1,089	12,850	4,760	90,440
Illinois	1,422	133,668	1,060	101,760	1,290	70,434	1,010	12,726	5,323	109,122
Michigan	640	60,800	873	83,808	773	33,084	2,224	26,243	1,450	31,900
Wisconsin	680	74,120	1,846	179,062	1,493	60,019	687	7,420	2,236	52,546
Minnesota	940	85,540	1,395	114,390	1,730	56,398	668	7,348	2,951	70,824
Iowa	1,505	133,945	1,353	119,064	2,775	135,975	1,321	15,852	10,389	226,480
Missouri	1,040	86,320	919	72,601	1,746	85,379	1,525	18,148	4,305	71,032
North Dakota	825	66,825	464	35,728	617	25,544	286	3,146	428	8,988
South Dakota	819	58,149	561	42,075	1,526	67,602	850	8,500	1,730	37,195
Nebraska	1,018	76,350	601	49,883	2,911	131,868	323	3,585	3,366	70,349
Kansas	1,153	91,087	935	75,735	2,161	103,728	506	5,870	1,667	29,172
Kentucky	429	43,329	457	33,361	580	23,896	1,236	13,472	1,681	21,853
Tennessee	353	39,889	384	26,880	593	19,450	584	6,132	1,946	29,190
Alabama	158	20,224	502	28,614	842	19,282	137	767	2,201	28,173
Mississippi	261	29,493	571	35,402	716	16,826	175	1,102	2,396	34,742
Louisiana	215	23,005	378	25,326	725	21,242	230	1,242	1,512	21,622
Texas	1,199	115,104	1,138	87,625	4,458	186,344	2,790	27,621	2,356	45,942
Oklahoma	729	60,507	550	37,400	1,300	54,210	131	1,454	943	14,239
Arkansas	266	25,802	452	25,312	691	16,860	201	1,487	1,586	19,825
Montana	518	31,080	180	14,940	936	47,362	2,791	28,747	160	3,200
Wyoming	225	11,925	82	7,626	787	39,744	3,200	32,640	63	1,159
Colorado	427	33,733	272	23,664	1,355	65,176	2,121	20,786	382	6,876
New Mexico	232	15,776	87	7,221	1,378	62,699	2,538	23,603	83	1,809
Arizona	132	9,240	57	5,415	1,200	52,800	1,300	12,480	50	900
Utah	145	11,310	109	8,502	518	20,357	2,245	22,001	114	1,710
Nevada	75	4,500	35	3,080	535	24,075	1,596	16,439	32	448
Idaho	270	20,790	136	11,560	537	23,682	3,234	33,634	187	3,329
Washington	303	27,876	228	20,064	298	13,052	757	8,327	292	6,804
Oregon	282	23,970	224	18,592	798	32,710	2,547	28,017	314	6,123
California	400	37,600	571	55,387	1,634	83,988	2,972	32,098	973	17,514
United States	21,109	1,992,542	23,747	2,021,681	44,485	1,919,445	48,615	511,654	72,909	1,386,212

YEARLY MARKETINGS OF LIVE STOCK.

The combined receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul yearly since 1900 were as follows:

Year.	Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1900	7,179,344	3,793,308	18,573,177	5,336,826	7,061,486	2,500,686
1901	7,708,839	3,888,460	20,339,864	5,772,717	7,798,359	2,712,866
1902	8,375,408	4,292,705	17,289,427	4,130,675	9,177,050	3,561,060
1903	8,878,789	4,490,748	16,780,250	4,233,572	9,680,692	3,983,310
1904	8,690,699	4,552,534	17,778,827	5,254,545	9,604,812	4,203,834
1905	9,202,083	4,964,753	18,988,933	5,614,306	10,572,259	4,725,872
1906	9,373,825	5,026,689	19,233,792	5,440,333	10,864,437	5,046,366
1907	9,590,710	5,360,790	10,544,617	5,993,069	9,857,877	4,549,000
1908	8,827,360	4,936,731	22,863,701	7,288,408	9,833,640	4,489,295
1909	9,189,312	5,181,446	18,420,012	6,381,667	10,284,858	4,172,388
1910	9,116,687	5,122,984	14,853,472	4,628,760	12,366,375	6,013,215
1911	8,629,109	4,805,766	19,926,547	6,418,246	13,521,492	5,891,034
1912	8,061,494	4,318,648	19,771,825	6,096,906	13,733,980	5,369,402
1913	7,904,552	4,596,085	19,924,331	6,414,815	14,037,830	6,046,260
1914	7,182,239	3,933,663	18,272,091	5,816,069	13,272,491	5,331,449
1915	7,963,591	3,944,152	21,031,405	6,823,983	11,160,246	4,370,504
1916	9,319,851	4,713,700	25,345,802	8,264,752	11,639,022	4,640,615
1917	11,241,038	5,676,015	20,945,391	7,151,995	10,017,353	4,534,489
1918	12,936,068	5,388,838	25,461,514	7,111,935	12,064,416	5,749,835
1919	12,151,902	5,316,761	25,280,243	5,941,663	14,307,503	5,714,471

The receipts of calves (not included in "Cattle") at the stockyards of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City, combined, were about 1,589,491 in 1919, 1,361,787 in 1918, 1,180,063 in 1917, 918,778 in 1916, 726,145 in 1915, 664,000 in 1914, 741,000 in 1913, about 910,000 in 1912, 975,000 in 1911, 981,000 in 1910, and 869,000 in 1909.

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. OF HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE.

Year (Fisc.)	Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1886	1,616	348,323	1,191	148,711	119,065	10,958,954	177,594	329,844	74,187	674,297
1887	1,611	351,607	1,754	214,738	106,459	9,172,136	121,701	254,725	75,383	564 753
1888	2,263	412,774	2,971	378,765	140,208	11,577,578	143,817	280,490	23,755	193.017
1889	3,748	592,469	2,980	356,333	205,786	16,616,917	128,852	366,181	45,128	356,764
1890	3,501	680,410	3,544	447,108	394,826	31,261,131	67,521	243,077	91 148	909,042
1891	3,110	784,908	2,184	278,658	374,679	30,445,249	60,947	261,109	95,654	1,146,630
1892	3,226	611,188	1,965	238,591	394,607	35,099,095	46,960	161,105	31,963	364,081
1893	2,967	718,607	1,634	210,278	287,094	26,032,428	37,260	126,394	27,375	397,112
1894	5,246	1,108,995	2,063	240,961	359,278	33,461,922	132,370	832,763	1,553	14 753
1895	13,984	2,209,298	2,515	186,452	331,722	30,603,796	405,748	2,630,686	7,130	72,424
1896	25,126	3,530,703	5,918	406,161	372,461	34,560,672	491,565	3,076,384	21,049	227,297
1897	39,532	4,769,265	7,473	545,331	392,190	36,357,451	244,120	1,531,645	28,751	295,998
1898	51,150	6,176,569	8,098	664,789	439,255	37,827,500	199,690	1,213,886	14,411	110,487
1899	45,778	5,444,342	6,755	516,908	389,490	30,516,833	143,286	853,555	33,031	227,241
1900	64,722	7,612,616	43,369	3,919,478	397,286	30,635,153	125,772	733,477	51,180	394,813
1901	82,250	8,873,845	34,405	3,210,267	459,218	37,566,980	297,925	1,933,000	22,318	238,465
1902	103,020	10,948,046	27,586	2,592,298	392,884	29,902,212	358,720	1,940,060	8,368	88,330
1903	34,007	3,152,159	4,294	521,725	402,178	29,848,936	176,961	1,067,860	4,031	40,923
1904	42,001	3,189,100	3,658	412,971	593,409	42,256,291	301,313	1,954,604	6,345	53 780
1905	34,822	3,175,259	5,826	645,464	567,806	40,598,048	268,365	1,687,321	44,496	416,692
1906	40,087	4,365,981	7,167	989,639	584,239	42,081,170	142,690	804,090	59,170	630,998
1907	33,882	4,359,957	6,781	850,901	423,051	34,577,392	135,344	750,242	24,262	309,440
1908	19,000	2,612,587	6,609	990,667	349,210	29,339,134	101,000	589,285	30,818	307,202
1909	21,616	3,386,617	3,432	472,017	207,542	18,046,976	67,656	365,155	18,655	144,605
1910	28,910	4,081,157	4,512	614,094	139,430	12,200,154	44,517	209,000	4,410	46.955
1911	25,145	3,845,253	6,585	1,070,051	150,100	13,163,920	121,491	636,272	8,551	74,032
1912	34,828	4,764,815	4,901	732,095	105,506	8,870,075	157,263	626,985	19,038	159,370
1913	28,707	3,960,102	4,744	733,795	24,714	1,177,199	187,132	605,725	15,332	151,747
1914	22,776	3,388,819	4,883	690,974	18,376	647,288	152,600	534,543	10,122	133,751
1915	289,340	64,046,534	65,788	12,726,143	5,484	702,847	47,321	182,278	7,799	93.067
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312	21,287	2,378,248	52,278	231,535	22,048	238,718
1917	278,374	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854	13,387	949,503	58,811	367,935	21,926	347,852
1918	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406	18,213	1,247,800	7,959	97,028	9,280	256,629
1919	27,975	5,206,251	12,452	2,333,929	42,345	2,092,816	16,117	187,347	17,390	520,910
1920	18,952	3,285,066	8,991	1,815,888	93,039	11,921,518	59,155	711,549	36,107	982,120

Above figures cover only exports of animals raised in the United States. Exports (re-exports) of foreign animals of all kinds average only about $300,000 a year.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Mutton	Beef, Cured.	Bacon.	Cured Pork	Lard.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*
1880	84,717,194	2,335,858	45,237,472	759,773,182	95,949,780	374,979,286
1881	106,004,812	3,380,147	40,698,649	673,374,361	107,928,086	378,142,496
1882	69,586,466	1,373,384	45,899,737	428,451,482	80,447,466	250,367,740
1883	81,064,373	2,158,058	41,680,623	294,118,759	62,116,302	224,718,474
1884	120,784,064	2,932,855	43,021,074	341,479,410	60,363,313	265,094,719
1885	115,780,830	3,355,660	48,716,138	345,924,217	71,649,365	283,216,339
1886	99,423,362	1,059,435	59,728,325	369,423,351	87,196,966	293,728,019
1887	83,560,874	371,572	36,479,379	364,417,744	85,869,367	321,533,746
1888	93,498,273	224,738	49,063,420	331,306,307	58,836,966	297,740,007
1889	137,895,391	296,220	53,200,435	357,377,399	64,110,845	318,242,990
1890	173,237,596	256,711	97,610,529	531,899,677	79,788,868	471,083,598
1891	194,045,638	199,395	91,908,812	514,675,557	81,317,364	498,343,927
1892	220,544,617	105,463	71,158,448	507,919,830	80,366,481	460,045,776
1893	206,294,724	108,214	59,322,833	391,758,175	52,459,722	365,693,501
1894	193,891,824	2,197,900	63,901,091	416,657,577	63,575,881	557,566,867
1895	191,238,487	591,449	63,294,998	452,549,976	58,266,893	474,895,274
1896	224,783,235	422,950	71,223,512	425,352,187	69,498,373	509,534,256
1897	290,395,930	361,955	68,652,388	500,399,448	66,768,920	568,315,640
1898	274,768,074	329,169	45,903,531	650,108,933	88,133,078	709,344,045
1899	282,139,974	379,110	48,144,189	562,651,480	137,197,200	711,259,851
1900	329,078,609	773,760	49,625,678	512,153,729	133,199,683	661,813,663
1901	351,748,333	690,121	56,101,917	456,122,741	138,643,611	611,357,514
1902	301,824,473	430,351	49,451,109	383,150,624	115,896,275	556,840,220
1903	254,795,963	6,144,020	53,927,252	207,336,000	95,287,374	490.755,821
1904	299,579,671	465,255	57,853,822	249,665,941	112,224,861	561,302,643
1905	236,486,568	640,837	56,071,181	262,246,635	118,887,189	610,238,899
1906	268,454,227	516,345	81,287,581	361,210,563	141,820,720	741,516,886
1907	281,651,502	821,998	63,698,568	250,419,599	166,427,409	627,559,660
1908	201,154,105	1,185,040	47,896,087	241,189,929	149,505,937	603,413,770
1909	122,952,671	1,498,674	44,789,063	244,578,674	52,354,980	528,722,933
1910	75,729,666	1,989,472	36,871,313	152,163,107	40,131,599	362,927,671
1911	42,510,731	2,160,259	40,233,749	156,675,310	45,729,471	476,107,857
1912	15,264,320	3,595,543	38,087,907	208,574,208	56,321,469	532,255,865
1913	7,362,388	5,266,019	25,856,919	200,993,584	53,749,023	519,025,384
1914	6,394,404	4,685,496	23,365,974	193,964,252	45,543,085	481,457,792
1915	170,440,934	3,877,413	31,874,743	346,718,227	45,655,574	475,531,908
1916	231,214,000	5,552,918	38,114,682	579,808,786	63,460,713	427,011,338
1917	197,177,101	3,195,576	58,053,667	667,151,972	46,992,721	444,769,540
1918	370,032,900	2,098,423	54,467,910	815,294,424	33,221,502	392,506,355
1919	332,205,176	2,173,994	45,065,641	1238,247,321	31,503,997	724,771,383
1920	153,560,647	3,958,131	32,383,501	803,666,917	41,680,619	587,224,549

Above figures cover only exports of meat products of animals raised in U. S. Exports (re-exports) of foreign meat products average only about $1,000,000 a year.

MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From data Swift & Co. furnished the Federal Trade Commission, with additions by the firm.)

	Number of Head.	Dressed Wght Carcass (Lbs.)	Other Food Parts (Lbs.)		Number of Head.	Dressed Wght Carcass (Lbs.)	Other Food Parts (Lbs.)
1910				1915.			
Cattle	13,815,000	7,501,545,000	1,353,870,000	Cattle	12,045,000	6,866,235,000	1,239,210,000
Calves	6,675,000	700,875,000	64,747,500	Calves	5,424,000	569,520,000	52,612,800
Sheep	16,122,000	661,002,000	32,244,000	Sheep	15,865,000	650,465,000	31,730,000
Hogs	44,158,000	6,800,332,000	1,103,950,000	Hogs	65,071,000	10,020,934,000	1,626,775,000
		15,663,754,000	2,554,811,500			18,107,154,000	2,950,327,800
1911.				1916.			
Cattle	13,496,000	7,328,328,000	1,322,608,000	Cattle	14,687,000	7,975,041,000	1,439,326,000
Calves	6,511,000	683,655,000	63,156,700	Calves	7,058,000	741,090,000	68,462,600
Sheep	18,216,000	746,856,000	36,432,000	Sheep	15,500,000	635,500,000	31,000,000
Hogs	57,905,000	8,917,370,000	1,447,625,000	Hogs	75,070,000	11,560,780,000	1,876,750,000
		17,676,209,000	2,869,821,700			20,912,411,000	3,415,538,600
1912.				1917.			
Cattle	12,821,000	6,961,803,000	1,256,458,000	Cattle	18,351,600	9,964,918,800	1,798,456,800
Calves	6,790,000	712,950,000	65,863,000	Calves	8,859,000	930,195,000	85,932,300
Sheep	19,461,000	797,901,000	38,922,000	Sheep	12,143,900	497,899,900	24,287,800
Hogs	56,044,000	8,630,776 000	1,401,100,000	Hogs	57,610,800	8,872,063,200	1,440,270,000
		17,103,430,000	2,762,343,000			20,265,076,900	3,348,946,900
1913.				1918.			
Cattle	12,338,000	6,699,534,000	1,209,124,000	Cattle	20,879,179	11,337,394,197	2,046,159,542
Calves	5,667,000	595,035,000	54,969,900	Calves	9,840,724	1,033,276,020	95,455,023
Sheep	18,715,000	767,315,000	37,430,000	Sheep	12,927,488	530,027,008	25,854,976
Hogs	59,652,000	9,186,408,000	1,491,300,000	Hogs	68,621,795	11,253,974,380	1,715,544,875
		17,248,292,000	2,792,823,900		112,269,186	24,154,671,605	3,883,014,416
1914.				1919.			
Cattle	11,944,000	6,485,592,000	1,170,512,000	Cattle	19,936,143	10,825,325,649	1,953,742,014
Calves	5,060,000	531,300,000	49,082,000	Calves	10,361,610	1,087,969,050	100,507,617
Sheep	18,486,000	757,926,000	36,972,000	Sheep	14,643,756	600,393,996	29,287,512
Hogs	55,298,000	8,515,892,000	1,382,450,000	Hogs	75,430,494	12,370,601,016	1,885,762,350
		16,290,710,000	2,639,016,000		120,372,003	24,884,289,711	3,969,299,493

NOTE—The basis of this table is the number of head slaughtered in inspected houses. From this is estimated the total number slaughtered by applying the percentage of total slaughtered in inspected houses in 1909, as shown below. The number of pounds is found by multiplying the number of head by average dressed weights of carcasses, also shown below. "Other edible portions" include such things as hearts, livers, edible fats, etc., the number of pounds of which per head is shown in following statement:

	Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal.		Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Cattle	56.39	543	98.	Sheep	76.95	41	2
Calves	35.46	105	9.7	Hogs	58.86	164	25

The average weight, dressed, of hogs, was estimated for 1919 at 164 pounds, according to the Drovers Journal; 1917 hogs averaged 208 pounds, and 1918 hogs averaged 219 pounds: 75 per cent. of this gross weight gives 156 pounds for 1917, and 164 pounds for 1918 and 1919, as the dressed weight.

Using the figures of total meat production in this table and the census figures of population, the per capita production of meats for each year from 1909 to 1918 was as follows:

YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.
1909	217.2	1912	208.2	1915	210.0	1917	227.4
1910	197.7	1913	206.5	1916	238.7	1918	266.7
1911	219.1	1914	191.9				

The United States Department of Agriculture's estimate of meat production and consumption in this country is as follows: The figures include not only meat, but the other edible food parts.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN U. S., IN 1919.

(By the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

[000 omitted, except from ratios and percentages.]

KINDS OF MEAT.	Production. Dressed Weight.	Production. Dressed Weight and Edible Offal.	Domestic Exports	Gross Imports Less Re-exports	Net Exports	Consumption, Dressed Weight and Edible Offal.	Per Capita Dressed Weight and Edible Offal. Production.	Per Capita Dressed Weight and Edible Offal. Consumption.	Net Exports as a Percentage of Production.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per Cent.*
Beef, exclud. veal	6,571,226	7,822,847	482,586	437,568	45,018	7,777,829	73.3	72.9	0.6
Veal	850,758	914,182	.....	.....	.....	914,182	8.6	8.6	....
Beef and veal	7,421,984	8,737,029	482,586	437,568	45,018	8,692,011	81.9	81.4	5
Goat	9,405	9,842	.....	.....	.....	9,842	.1	.1	..
Mutton and lamb	625,503	654,589	4,635	18,489	13,854	668,443	6.1	6.3	2.1
Pork includ lard	11,388,407	13,171,832	2,683,019	12,346	2,670,673	10,501,159	123.4	98.4	20.3
Total	19,445,299	22,573,292	3,170,240	468,402	2,701,837	19,871,455	211.5	186.2	12.0

Net exports of mutton and lamb are net imports.

MEAT PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES—*Continued.*
(Final 000 omitted in all columns.)

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	8,962,805	9,545,343	7,159,738	7,857,031	8,528,929	9,796,929
Mutton	616,385	646,277	776,371	665,867	508,468	558,318
Pork	9,286,245	9,532,453	10,141,684	12,245,809	9,773,386	13,010,577
Total	18,865,435	19,724,073	18,077,793	20,768,507	18,810,783	23,365,824

PER CAPITA MEAT PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	117.9	105.4	72.6	77.1	82.4	93.2
Mutton	8.1	7.1	7.9	6.5	4.9	5.3
Pork	122.2	105.3	102.8	120.2	94.4	123.8
Total	248.2	217.8	183.3	203.8	181.8	222.3

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES.
(Final 000 omitted in all columns.)

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	8,107,763	9,050,015	7,252,830	7,501,014	8,148,140	9,030,440
Mutton	615,785	644,677	792,400	677,644	511,230	557,295
Pork	7,683,583	8,529,730	9,314,703	10,778,523	8,456,898	10,750,697
Total	16,407,131	18,224,422	17,359,933	18,957,181	17,116,268	20,338,432

PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES.

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	106.7	99.9	73.5	73.6	78.7	85.9
Mutton	8.1	7.1	8.0	6.7	4.9	5.3
Pork	101.1	94.2	94.4	105.8	81.7	102.3
Total	215.9	201.1	176.0	186.1	165.4	193.5

The national surplus of all kinds of meat was 2,458,000,000 pounds in 1900 and only 718,000,000 pounds in 1914; but in 1916 it was 1,811,000,000 pounds, in 1917 it was 1,695,000,000 pounds, and this was nearly doubled in 1918, when the previous highest record was far exceeded and the surplus was 3,027,000,000 pounds, three-quarters of which was pork and pork products.

PORK PACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the number of hogs packed during winter season at the large cities.
(Chicago Board of Trade Figures.)

NOV. 1. TO MAR. 1. YEAR.	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Milwaukee	Louisville	Indnap'lis	Kan. City	Omaha
1918-19...	3,835,110	290,800	1,310,780	728,468	58,200	672,772	1,606,094	1,259,808
1917-18...	2,895,846	233,409	1,060,902	472,004	45,291	534,559	1,044,898	805,675
1916-17...	3,339,072	268,366	1,105,887	550,021	56,107	722,416	1,137,394	964,173
1915-16...	3,623,682	283,584	1,249,145	688,905	66,751	762,824	1,234,916	952,746
1914-15...	2,871,328	225,673	771,990	765,820	24,763	684,247	1,100,581	789,423
1913-14...	2,349,614	187,547	720,368	513,556	54,452	519,188	991,624	814,451
1912-13...	2,364,363	212,072	890,850	513,637	50,692	571,773	1,099,985	809,443
1911-12...	2,638,044	262,249	1,021,198	551,619	70,100	629,208	1,393,875	949,232
1910-11...	2,067,995	206,562	720,596	415,191	58,190	418,743	919,932	574,619
1909-10...	2,063,514	196,471	705,268	365,823	69,853	469,081	985,118	531,049
1908-09...	2,640,765	245,323	884,937	583,338	96,606	703,235	1,520,481	700,772
1907-08...	2,570,475	297,472	706,029	684,060	83,647	747,074	1,365,221	742,734
1906-07...	2,403,739	226,988	656,636	453,463	69,381	540,486	1,135,931	687,274
1905-06...	2,592,866	255,167	680,132	467,407	154,767	600,423	1,202,736	800,470
1904-05...	2,812,588	258,269	761,982	394,425	184,446	516,230	1,231,408	788,131
1903-04...	2,925,960	247,947	627,550	423,024	126,251	479,380	861,674	746,596
1902-03...	2,952,193	220,617	503,823	295,407	143,815	359,454	743,864	777,941
1901-02...	3,433,905	232,882	642,030	322,169	150,000	476,568	1,271,686	938,787
1900-01...	2,970,095	244,932	667,000	396,298	143,982	434,250	1,178,320	786,156
1899-00...	2,869,580	270,460	613,653	339,016	132,279	410,709	959,934	729,073
1898-99...	3,249,385	297,232	729,086	446,031	195,705	442,455	1,219,797	790,943
1897-98...	2,672,730	276,420	526,440	508,074	177,268	428,462	1,305,131	550,175
1896-97...	2,283,375	240,160	412,558	361,200	119,640	345,913	1,022,639	441,008
1895-96...	2,375,470	249,640	387,697	367,581	128,537	336,492	869,273	417,093
1894-95...	2,475,468	265,735	373,165	348,840	136,898	307,610	834,652	534,834
1893-94...	1,695,980	189,908	255,084	142,623	103,797	257,724	584,543	379,559
1892-93...	1,478,212	204,410	226,206	119,500	112,003	204,553	616,752	408,080
1891-92...	2,757,108	288,548	350,483	326,386	101,365	317,002	863,499	634,983
1890-91...	2,837,624	301,054	291,332	337,768	113,468	315,233	938,760	584,324
1889-90...	2,179,440	271,513	348,810	300 729	105,512	325,809	681,710	373,043
1888-89...	1,462,130	300,082	336,176	273,577	152,674	278,002	712,184	333,150
1887-88...	1,731,503	309,588	369,790	218,650	190,671	300,506	780,476	364,372
1886-87...	1,844,189	331,401	370,866	327,255	198,833	352,148	768,539	242,628
1885-86...	2,393,052	332,696	369,130	343,423	122,261	290,500	656,109	106,410

Milwaukee figures since 1893 include Cudahy, Wis. Louisville in the early years included Jeffersonville and New Albany.

STATE AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.

Alabama, Montgomery, M. C. Allgood, Com. of Agric.
Arizona, Phoenix, D. W. Working, Dean College of Agric., Univ. of Ariz.
Arkansas, Little Rock, J. G. Ferguson, Com. of Mines, Manuf. and Agric.
California, Sacramento, Geo. H. Hecke, Dir. Dept. of Agriculture.
Colorado, Denver, Edward D. Foster, Com. State Board of Immigra.
Connecticut, Hartford, Marcus H. Holcomb, Pres. State Board of Agric.; Leonard H. Healy, Sec State Board of Agric.
Delaware, Dover, A. R. Benson, Pres. State Board Agric.; Wesley Webb, Sec. State Board Agric.
Florida, Tallahassee, W. A. McRae, Com. of Agric.
Georgia, Atlanta, J. J. Brown, Com. of Agric.
Idaho, Boise, Miles Cannon, Com. of Agric
Illinois, Springfield, Chas. Adkins, Dir. Dept. of Agric.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Chas. N. Lindley, Pres. Ind. State Board of Agric.; Chas. F. Kennedy, Sec. Ind State Board of Agric.
Iowa, Des Moines, C. E. Cameron, Pres. Dept. of Agric.; A R. Corey, Sec Dept. of Agric
Kansas, Topeka, H. S. Thompson, Pres. State Board of Agric.; J. C. Mohler, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Kentucky, Frankfort, W. C. Hanna, Com of Agric.
Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Harry D. Wilson, Com. of Agric.
Maine, Augusta, John A. Roberts, Com. of Agric.
Maryland, College Park, Dr. F. A. Woods, Exec Off. State Board o. Agric.; Kensington. Dr. W. W. Skinner, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Massachusetts, Boston, A. W. Gilbert, Com. of Agric.
Michigan, East Lansing, F. S. Kedzie, Pres. Mich Agric. College.
Minnesota, St. Paul, N. J. Holmberg, Com. of Agric.
Mississippi, Jackson, P. P. Garner, Com. Dept. of Agric and Com
Missouri, Jefferson City, Arthur T. Nelson, Pres. State Board of Agric., Jewell Mayes, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Montana, Helena, Chas. D. Greenfield, Com. of Agric. and Publicity.
Nebraska, Lincoln, R. M. Wolcott, Pres State Board of Agric , E. R Danielson, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Nevada, Reno, C. S. Knight, Dean Coll of Agric , Univ. of Nev.
New Hampshire, Concord, Andrew L Felker, Com Dept. of Agric.
New Jersey, Trenton, Alva Agee, Sec. Dept of Agric.
New Mexico, State College, Pres N Mex Coll. of Agric.
New York, Albany, Charles S. Wilson. Com. of Agric.
North Carolina, Raleigh, W. A. Graham, Com. of Agric.
North Dakota, Bismarck, J. N. Hagan Com of Agric.
Ohio, Columbus, N. E. Shaw, Sec. of Agric.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. A Whitenurst, Pres. State Board of Agric.; Leslie Bush, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Oregon, W. J. Kerr, Pres. Ore. Agric. Coll.
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Fred Rasmussen, Sec. of Agric.
Rhode Island, Providence, John J. Dunn, Sec. State Board of Agric.
South Carolina, Columbia, B. Harris, Com. of Agric., Commerce and Indus.
South Dakota, Pierre, Chas McCalfree, Com. of Immig.
Tennessee, Nashville, F. M. McRee, Com. of Agric.
Texas, Austin, Fred W. Davis, Com. of Agric.
Utah, Logan, E. G. Peterson, Pres. Agric. Coll. of Utah.
Vermont, Montpelier, E. S. Brigham, Com. of Agric
Virginia, Richmond, C. W. Koiner, Com of Agric. and Immig.
Washington, Olympia, E. F. Benson, Com. of Agric.
West Virginia, Charleston, J. H. Stewart, Com. of Agric.
Wisconsin, Madison, C. P. Norgord, Com. of Agric.
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Chas. S. Hill, Com. of Immig.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama, Auburn, Uniontown, Tuskegee Institute; Alaska, Sitka (Federal); Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, New Haven, Storrs; Delaware, Newark; Florida, Gainesville; Georgia, Experiment; Guam. Guam, Island of Guam (Federal); Hawaii, Honolulu (Federal), Sugar Planters; Idaho, Moscow; Illinois Urbana; Indiana, La Fayette, Iowa. Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana University Station, Baton Rouge Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station); Calhoun, Crowley (Rice Station), Maine Orono Maryland College Park, Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, East Lansing, Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Mississippi, Agricultural College; Missouri. Columbia. Mountain Grove (fruit), Montana. Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire. Durham; New Jersey. New Brunswick; New Mexico, State College; New York, Ithaca (Cornell), Geneva; North Carolina, Raleigh and West Raleigh. North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohio, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon. Corvallis. Pennsylvania, State College Porto Rico Mayaguez (Federal), Rio Piedras (Insular); Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College; South Dakota, Brookings, Tennessee, Knoxville. Texas, College Station; Utah. Logan Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Blacksburg, Norfolk (Truck); Virgin Islands (Federal) St Croix, Washington, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of cattle and swine slaughtered, and these retained and condemned on account of tuberculosis at establishments where Federal meat inspection is maintained

Fiscal Year.	Cattle			Swine.		
	Slaughtered.	Retained.	Condemned	Slaughtered	Retained.	Condemned.
1907	5,867 642	24.876	17,117	26 189 606	362.445	48,544
1908	7,116 275	68,395	24,371	35 113.077	719,279	77.554
1909	7,325,337	100,650	24,525	35,427 931	860 425	45,113
1910	7,962,189	123,501	27 638	27,656 621	792 176	28.880
1911	7,781,030	133 551	27,186	29,916 363	1,117 789	31.517
1912	7,532,005	160,122	35.273	34,966,378	1.643 100	42,267
1913	7,155,816	152 560	33 001	32,287.538	1 809 751	47 632
1914	6,724.117	143.699	29.738	33 289,705	2.201 005	48.252
1915	6,964,402	158,239	32,644	36,247,958	2 774,835	66,023
1916	7,404,288	190,991	37,085	40,482,799	3,687 817	74.109
1917	9,299,489	218,928	46,351	40,210,847	3,970.168	76,807
1918	10,938,287	222,787	40,692	35,449,247	2.494.587	59,746

1907 figures cover nine months from October 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM GAMING AND FISHING LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Montgomery.
Alaska—The Governor, Juneau; Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Arizona—State Game Warden, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
California—Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, New Call Building, San Francisco.
Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
Connecticut—Secretary, Commission of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
Secretary, Shell Fish Commission, New Haven.
Delaware—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Dover.
District of Columbia—Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.
Florida—Secretary of State, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.
Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Boise.
Illinois—Chief Game and Fish Warden, Springfield.
Indiana—Director, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis.
Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Lansing.
Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
Kentucky—Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
Maine—Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.
Maryland—Conservation Commission, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Chairman, Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
Michigan—Commissioner Game, Fish, and Forest-Fire Department, Lansing.
Minnesota—Game and Fish Commissioner, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Department of Game and Fish, Jackson.
Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
Montana—Game and Fish Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Chief Deputy, Game and Fish Commission, Lincoln.
Nevada—State Fish and Game Warden, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fish and Game Commissioner, Sunapee.
New Jersey—Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fé.
New York—Secretary of Conservation Commission, Albany.
North Carolina—Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Steele.
Ohio—Chief Game Warden, Board of Agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Secretary, Fish and Game Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Secretary, Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Secretary, Fish Commission, Providence.
South Carolina—Chief Game and Fish Warden, Columbia.
South Dakota—State Game and Fish Warden, Pierre.
Tennessee—State Game and Fish Warden, Nashville.
Texas—Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
Utah—Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Cambridge.
Virginia—Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
Washington—Chief Game Warden and State Fish Commissioner, Seattle; Chief Deputy Game Warden, Spokane.
West Virginia—Forest, Game, and Fish Warden, Philippi.
Wisconsin—Secretary, Conservation Commission, Madison.
Wyoming—State Game Warden, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta—Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.
British Columbia—Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Victoria.
Manitoba—Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick—Chief Game and Fire Warden, Richibucto.
Northwest Territories—Commissioner of Parks, Ottawa.
Nova Scotia—Chief Game Commissioner, Halifax.
Ontario—Superintendent Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, Charlottetown.
Quebec—General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
Saskatchewan—Chief Game Guardian, Regina.
Yukon—Gold Commissioner, Dawson.
Colony of Newfoundland—Secretary, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAN. 15.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions.	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1915.....	6.57	5.99	7.66	4 95	6.47	18.6	58.47	130	.89	2.63	8.51	2.63	7 61	19.14	27 91	29.53
1916.....	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23 3	57.79	128	1.13	3 47	10.27	3 05	8.84	36.85	25.93	37 03
1917.....	9.16	6 86	9.15	7 33	9 59	31.8	63 92	129	2 08	5.71	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	32.76	42.95
1918.....	15 26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76 54	130	1.79	7.00	14.48	3 57	10.14	67.51	41.32	55 93
1919.....	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	1.34	4.98	21.69	23.48	20.42	64.93	49.78	62.81
1920.....	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	2.81	4.70	23.78	24.59	24.13	69.88	50.23	79.39

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cotton seed meal; cotton seed prices are dollars per ton.

JAN. 1.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton.	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1914	81.0	69.6	39.1	52.2	62.5	76.6	68 4	79.2	124.2	107.1	12 42	11.7	29.2	30.7	11.5
1915.....	107.8	66.2	45.0	54.3	90.2	77.9	49.7	79.0	134 8	68.0	11.29	6.6	28.7	31.6	11.2
1916.....	102.8	62.1	39.1	54.9	85.3	81.5	70 6	64.9	185.9	79.7	10.94	11.4	28 3	30 6	11.4
1917.....	150.3	90.0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117.2	147.3	90.1	250.7	101.1	10.86	17.1	34 0	37.7	13.9
1918.....	201.9	134 8	73.9	126.5	170.3	162.7	121.0	117.2	310.8	128.8	18.09	28.9	43 1	46 3	17.9
1919.....	204.8	144.7	70.8	91.3	150.7	162.9	116.1	142.1	327.7	147.7	19.92	28.7	54.9	57.2	21.7
1920.....	231.8	140.4	78.2	130.2	152.3	150.7	178.6	138.2	433.6	213.8	20.55	35.9	61.3	56.9	24.1

The figures represent cents a bushel for grains, potatoes, and apples; dollars a ton for flaxseed and hay; cents a lb for cotton, butter, chickens; cents a doz. for eggs.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM THE U. S.

(Compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade From Government Sources.)

By Fiscal Years.	Wheat Flour Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley Bushels
1920	21,651,261	122,430,724	14,446,559	33,944,740	37,463,285	26,671,234
1919	24,181,979	178,582,673	16,687,538	96,360,974	27,540,188	20,457 781
1918	21,879,951	34,118,853	40,997,827	105,837,309	11,990 123	26,285,378
1917	11,942,778	149,831,427	64,720,842	88,944,401	13 260,015	16,381,077
1916	15,520,669	173 274,015	38,217,012	95,918 884	14,532,437	27 473 160
1915	16,182,765	259,642,533	48 786,551	96,809.551	12,544,888	26,754,522
1914	11,821,461	92,393 775	9,380,855	1,859,949	2,222,934	6 644,747
1913	11,394,805	91,602,374	49,064,967	33,759.177	1,822,962	17 536,703
1912	11,006,487	30,160,212	40,038,795	2,171,503	5,548	1,585,242
1911	10 129,435	23,729,302	63,761,458	2,044,912	2,623	9,399,348
1909	9,040,987	46,679,876	36,802,374	1,685,474	219,756	4 311,556
1908	10,521,161	66,923,244	35,853,412	1,510,320	1,272,559	6,580,393
1907	13,927,247	100,371,057	52,445,800	1,158,622	2,419,958	4,349,078
1906	15,584,667	76,569,423	83,300,708	4,014,042	749,455	8 233 842
1905	13,919,048	34,973,291	117,718,657	46,324,935	1,355,528	17,729,360
1904	8,826,335	4,394,402	88,807,223	5,479,308	1.423	10 661,655
1903	16,999,432	44,230,169	55,858,965	1,153,714	765,108	10,881,627
1902	19,716,484	114,181,420	74,833,237	4,613,809	5,422,731	8,429 141
1901	17,759,203	154,856,102	26,636,552	9,971,139	2,697,863	8 714 268
1900	18,650,979	132,060,667	177,817,956	37,146,812	2,326,882	6,293,207
1899	18,699,194	101,950,389	209,348,284	41,369,415	2,355,792	23,661,662
1898	18,485,690	139,432,815	174,089,094	30,309,778	10,140,866	2,267,403

NEW YORK PORT FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

(Figures compiled by the Produce Exchange.)

Cal. Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Total Grain.	Flour.	Total Grain and Flour.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*
1902	35,101,950	6,744,960	29,983,327	2,811,302	2,736,395	77,377,934	6,893,734	108,399,737
1903	22,347,675	27,428,210	29,504,100	3,491,700	1,338,475	84,110,160	7,686,338	118 698 681
1904	8,401,322	15,504,030	26,826,800	6,432,000	183,671	57,347,823	6,379,498	86 055,564
1905	11,431,836	30,298,430	35,721,100	9,189,200	338,250	86,978,816	6,436,028	115 940,942
1906	24,697,600	21,938,715	31,206,800	6,329,400	393,350	84,565,865	6,260,724	112,739,123
1907	33,573,621	22,286,425	26,754,200	3,027,382	1,493,575	87,135,203	6,509,359	116 427,317
1908	27,797,800	8,057,305	23,853,600	4,152,765	876,850	64,738,320	7,393,843	98,010,612
1909	23,304,300	7,428,005	22,717,562	3,469,325	300,100	57,219,292	7,069,142	89,030,428
1910	16,413,300	12,285,500	23,115,223	2,047,743	287,788	54,149,556	8,098,007	90,590,585
1911	28,406,400	16,061,358	24,650,510	3,888,717	301,997	73,308,982	8,304,334	110,678,485
1912	45,976,100	7,463,972	24,152,650	7,070,864	331,200	84,994,786	8,670,484	124 011,964
1913	52,979,500	10,704,275	20,382,300	6,194,725	739,175	90,999,975	9,451,447	133,731,482
1914	50,516,660	14,686,325	27,786,385	6,135,500	2,273,700	101,398,570	11,237,172	151,965,844
1915	99,342,750	14,383,985	38,382,922	6,671,785	2,020,650	160,802,092	12,846,662	218,612,071
1916	127,316,180	11,055,200	33,277,800	14,055,023	744,700	186,448,903	8,772,434	225,924,856
1917	78,217,300	13,768,700	38,406,000	11,543,461	3,441,500	145,376,961	7,929,386	181,069,197
1918	33,856,528	7,726,900	27,229,800	5,684,576	3,790,650	78,518,198	8,534,978	116,925,603
1919	50,154,500	1,976,100	31,692,600	9,941 875	12,529,350	116,294,425	7,996,057	142,276,681

Peas, malt and meal are not included in above table. In the total column, flour is reduced to its equivalent in wheat, on the basis of 4½ bushels per barrel.

Of the New York Port grain receipts (in 1919), 6,323,100 bushels came by canal, and 4,192,088 bushels by river and coastwise boats. The rest came by rail.

RECEIPTS OF OTHER PRODUCE AT NEW YORK CITY.

		1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Buckwheat	bush.	288,700	9,600	47,000	346,900	609,300
Peas	bush.	642,880	1,084,927	655,806	490,121	460,190
Beans	sacks	958,049	967,914	630,664	993,895	824,675
Oatmeal	bbls.	636,939	805,246	903,155	399,265	139,615
Cornmeal	bbls.	151,258	512,291	447,399	453,156	513,734
Hominy	pkgs.	900	9,936	650	8,843	1,070
Hay	tons	196,807	223,826	200,437	237,580	341,323
Feed	tons	8,103	8,056	13,290	17,461	27,560
Grass seed	bags	17,650	17,367	25,041	20,013	45,346
Flax seed	bush.	378,928	163,800	3,372,800	5,343,900	10,652,467
Hops	bales	33,895	15,426	32,239	50,748	96,149
Whiskey	bbls.	56,493	31,385	55,415	41,491	37,999
Alcohol	bbls.	36,929	7,444	16,582	75 198	3,585
High wines	bbls.	23,639	39,266	67,674	74,350	7,477
Beef	tcs.	6,448	2,606	1,227	969	13,298
	bbls.	7,942	2,230	2,854	4,762	6,263
	cases	251,822	700,185	356,233	283,870	832,415
Pork	bbls.	24,508	12,261	16,098	13,284	22,336
Lard	tcs.	341,930	221,686	128,612	186,035	274,034
	kegs.	478,909	922,412	538,851	607,331	955,413
	cases	60,574	97,827	40,774	44,286	50,645
Cotton seed oil	bbls.	99,650	101,196	231,470	170,981	401,257
Butter	pkgs.	2,887,475	2,787,241	2,565,101	2,917,628	2,741,288
Cheese	boxes	919,750	731,259	944,873	813,030	9[illegible],290
Eggs	pkgs.	5,817,567	5,019,086	4,359,163	4,858,274	4,585,329

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

(All Kinds—Compiled by Board of Trade.)

YEAR.	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Barley, Bu	Total.
1880..	3,215,389	23,541,607	97,272,844	23,490,915	1,869,218	5,211,536	165,855,370
1881..	4,815,239	14,824,990	78,393,315	24,861,538	1,363,552	5,695,358	146,807,329
1882..	4,179,912	23,008,596	49,061,755	26,802,872	1,984,516	6,488,140	126,155,483
1883..	4,295,515	20,364,155	74,412,319	36,502,283	5,484,259	8,831,899	164,924,732
1884..	4,960,830	26,397,587	59,580,445	40,082,362	3,327,516	7,849,829	159,561,474
1885..	5,385,772	18,909,717	62,930,897	37,678,753	1,892,760	10,760,127	156,408,228
1886..	4,139,165	16,771,743	62,861,594	39,976,215	956,247	12,740,953	151,932,995
1887..	6,873,544	21,848,251	51,578,410	45,750,842	852,726	12,476,547	163,437,724
1888..	6,133,608	13,438,069	74,208,908	52,184,878	2,767,571	12,387,526	182,588,188
1889..	4,410,535	18,762,646	79,920,691	49,901,942	2,605,984	12,524,538	183,563,203
1890..	4,358,058	14,248,770	91,387,754	75,150,249	3,520,508	15,133,971	219,052,518
1891..	4,516,617	42,931,258	72,770,304	74,402,413	9,164,198	12,228,480	231,821,430
1892..	5,919,343	50,234,556	78,510,385	79,827,985	3,633,308	16,989,278	255,832,556
1893..	4,664,424	35,355,101	91,255,154	84,289,886	1,707,072	13,345,845	246,942,966
1894..	4,223,182	25,665,902	64,951,815	63,144,885	1,368,157	13,418,391	187,553,469
1895..	3,005,460	20,637,642	59,527,718	79,890,792	1,657,216	14,194,881	189,432,819
1896..	2,531,995	19,933,402	92,722,348	109,725,689	2,530,336	17,496,381	253,802,134
1897..	2,947,005	28,087,147	116,747,389	118,086,662	3,388,651	17,195,744	296,767,116
1898..	5,316,195	35,741,556	127,426,374	110,293,647	4,935,308	18,116,594	320,436,357
1899..	5,890,139	30,971,547	133,776,350	110,775,732	2,793,476	15,847,710	320,670,441
1900..	9,313,591	48,048,298	134,663,456	105,226,761	1,973,701	17,813,919	349,637,295
1901..	10,232,285	51,197,870	84,136,637	90,632,152	3,244,324	15,996,670	291,252,936
1902..	7,395,207	37,940,953	50,622,907	78,879,800	3,170,541	14,923,173	218,815,806
1903..	7,760,227	27,124,585	98,545,534	88,588,386	3,015,149	23,273,519	275,468,195
1904..	8,839,220	24,457,347	100,543,207	73,023,119	2,379,367	25,316,917	265,496,447
1905..	7,944,955	26,899,012	110,823,444	92,486,761	2,392,444	28,074,142	296,428,101
1906..	9,059,329	28,249,475	98,896,563	89,912,881	2,194,875	20,811,432	280,832,207
1907..	9,435,311	24,943,690	125,159,932	93,906,776	2,458,590	18,318,253	307,246,141
1908..	9,496,037	21,168,442	91,169,147	92,529,017	1,646,118	23,696,615	272,941,506
1909..	8,526,207	26,985,112	90,894,920	87,884,238	1,426,350	27,061,614	272,620,166
1910..	8,006,283	27,540,100	102,592,850	101,859,000	1,153,500	25,685,000	294,858,724
1911..	5,859,396	37,118,100	108,550,500	94,099,800	1,790,200	23,342,100	291,267,982
1912..	7,070,898	35,914,000	112,690,000	118,491,300	2,798,500	20,355,200	322,008,041
1913..	10,268,000	50,372,000	127,773,000	124,405,000	3,075,000	31,663,000	383,494,000
1914..	9,709,000	99,290,000	106,600,000	138,400,000	3,432,000	25,460,000	416,872,500
1915..	9,063,000	70,704,000	95,357,000	133,475,000	4,648,000	26,167,000	371,135,000
1916..	9,353,000	74,944,000	102,376,000	161,244,000	5,601,000	34,526,000	420,780,000
1917..	9,678,000	31,751,000	70,854,000	125,910,000	4,541,000	22,348,000	298,955,000
1918..	8,914,000	69,610,000	100,409,000	137,072,000	4,480,000	18,534,000	370,218,000
1919..	10,271,000	76,929,000	65,394,000	88,939,000	7,885,000	25,980,000	311,846,000

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN SHIPMENTS (ALL KINDS).

YEAR.	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Barley, Bu.	Total
1880..	2,862,737	22,796,288	93,572,934	20,649,427	1,365,165	3,110,985	154,377,115
1881..	4,499,743	17,127,540	75,463,213	23,250,297	1,104,452	3,113,251	140,307,597
1882..	3,843,067	19,767,884	49,073,609	23,658,239	1,773,148	3,298,252	114,864,933
1883..	3,999,431	11,728,754	71,666,508	31,845,993	3,838,554	4,643,011	141,720,259
1884..	4,808,884	21,046,577	53,274,050	34,230,293	4,365,757	4,095,500	138,652,155
1885..	5,240,199	13,975,032	58,805,567	32,426,462	1,216,961	5,583,003	135,587,921
1886..	3,778,227	15,750,129	56,376,476	32,364,208	817,553	7,326,190	129,636,678
1887..	6,391,368	26,850,750	50,467,814	37,663,330	700,780	7,214,394	151,658,224
1888..	5,492,100	12,009,269	69,522,565	40,896,971	1,744,380	7,772,351	156,659,986
1889..	3,916,454	16,138,825	83,861,818	50,471,836	2,801,366	8,138,109	179,035,997
1890..	4,134,586	11,975,276	90,574,379	70,768,222	3,280,433	9,470,971	204,674,918
1891..	4,048,129	38,990,169	66,578,300	68,771,614	7,572,991	7,858,108	207,987,762
1892..	5,710,620	43,833,795	66,104,220	67,332,322	2,775,600	10,438,281	216,182,008
1893..	4,105,117	24,715,738	78,919,781	67,129,119	1,320,013	8,233,268	198,791,216
1894..	3,714,007	18,213,443	54,528,482	50,376,089	1,100,558	7,707,218	148,638,822
1895..	2,532,000	22,775,780	59,964,265	66,839,596	1,168,252	9,322,244	171,464,137
1896..	2,854,832	25,888,647	87,713,321	82,119,352	1,374,509	9,767,708	219,710,781
1897..	2,736,211	26,669,466	97,456,807	104,666,956	3,800,872	7,717,351	252,624,402
1898..	5,032,236	38,094,894	130,397,681	85,057,636	4,453,384	6,755,247	287,403,904
1899..	5,421,548	10,784,168	116,552,096	85,982,204	2,282,442	6,371,223	246,369,099
1900..	7,396,697	36,649,956	111,099,653	77,554,695	1,223,796	5,739,009	265,552,246
1901..	7,939,149	45,521,951	64,101,873	76,340,619	1,287,111	3,583,753	226,561,477
1902..	5,839,441	30,218,807	45,557,999	58,030,291	2,834,215	3,505,423	166,424,220
1903..	5,834,871	24,369,548	90,179,115	63,539,179	2,923,573	2,986,816	210,255,151
1904..	7,267,896	17,957,416	75,184,758	47,303,901	1,567,273	5,802,856	180,521,736
1905..	7,361,867	13,922,714	91,153,342	66,131,725	1,152,019	7,374,037	212,802,238
1906..	8,199,628	16,788,573	78,974,686	73,718,199	1,532,157	6,924,357	214,822,798
1907..	9,231,693	24,314,892	95,770,779	68,897,313	1,887,535	6,196,708	238,609,846
1908..	9,180,355	22,579,044	69,692,749	79,857,557	1,279,276	8,063,151	222,783,375
1909..	8,316,943	23,484,171	72,835,839	77,288,653	903,569	8,556,086	220,494,562
1910..	7,038,351	18,679,100	78,623,100	77,890,100	498,400	7,237,800	214,601,084
1911..	5,781,092	23,339,500	87,930,600	77,428,500	823,500	5,892,000	221,429,012
1912..	6,268,876	35,726,100	73,739,100	102,077,000	1,167,000	3,504,000	244,423,140
1913..	6,190,000	45,999,000	92,590,000	98,377,000	1,677,000	7,788,000	274,286,000
1914..	7,443,000	85,468,000	65,259,000	122,756,000	2,240,000	7,077,000	316,293,500
1915..	7,674,000	55,576,000	73,667,000	122,469,000	3,993,000	8,852,000	299,090,000
1916..	8,332,000	61,187,000	61,782,000	116,875,000	4,436,000	11,416,000	293,190,000
1917..	8,383,000	24,047,000	36,006,000	101,078,000	3,667,000	6,719,000	209,241,000
1918..	6,436,000	49,948,000	39,877,000	86,738,000	2,616,000	4,650,000	212,827,000
1919..	6,582,000	61,903,000	28,834,000	74,137,000	6,399,000	13,376,000	214,268,000

The totals in both tables above include flour reduced to wheat bushels.

WHEAT AND CORN CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Wheat			Corn		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1897	39,465,000	530,149,000	428,547,000	80,095,000	1,902,968,000	501,073,000
1898	44,055,000	675,149,000	392,770,000	77,722,000	1,924,185,000	552,023,000
1899	52,589,000	658,534,000	319,545,000	94,914,000	2,666,324,000	629,210,000
1900	42,495,000	522,230,000	323,515,000	83,321,000	2,105,103,000	751,220,000
1901	49,896,000	748,460,000	467,360,000	91,350,000	1,522,520,000	921,556,000
1902	46,202,000	670,063,000	422,224,000	94,044,000	2,523,648,000	1,017,017,000
1903	49,465,000	637,822,000	443,025,000	88,092,000	2,244,177,000	952,869,000
1904	44,075,000	552,400,000	510,490,000	92,232,000	2,467,481,000	1,087,461,000
1905	47,854,000	692,979,000	518,373,000	94,011,000	2,707,994,000	1,116,697,000
1906	47,306,000	735,261,000	490,333,000	96,738,000	2,927,416,000	1,166,626,000
1907	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000
1908	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000	101,188,000	2,668,651,000	1,616,145,000
1909	44,261,000	683,366,000	673,659,000	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	1,477,223,000
1910	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,384,817,000
1911	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000
1912	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915	59,898,000	1,025,000,000	930,302,000	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916	52,785,000	636,616,000	1,025,765,000	105,954,000	2,566,927,000	2,295,783,000
1917	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918	59,181,000	921,438,000	1,881,826,000	104,467,000	2,502,665,000	3,416,240,000
1919	73,243,000	940,987,000	2,024,008	102,075,000	2,917,450,000	3,934,234,000
1920	53,652,000	750,648,000	.....	103,648,000	3,216,192,000	.....

WHEAT—WINTER AND SPRING—PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1897	22,926,000	323,616,000	275,323,000	16,539,000	206,533,000	153,224,000
1898	25,745,000	382,492,000	237,736,000	18,310,000	292,657,000	155,034,000
1899	25,358,000	291,706,000	183,767,000	19,235,000	255,598,000	135,778,000
1900	26,236,000	350,025,000	221,668,000	16,259,000	172,204,000	101,847,000
1901	30,240,000	458,835,000	303,227,000	19,656,000	289,626,000	164,133,000
1902	28,581,000	411,789,000	266,727,000	17,621,000	258,274,000	155,497,000
1903	32,511,000	399,867,000	286,243,000	16,954,000	237,955,000	156,782,000
1904	26,866,000	332,935,000	325,611,000	17,209,000	219,464,000	184,879,000
1905	29,864,000	428,463,000	334,987,000	17,990,000	264,517,000	183,386,000
1906	29,600,000	492,888,000	336,435,000	17,706,000	242,373,000	153,898,000
1907	28,132,000	409,442,000	361,217,000	17,079,000	224,645,000	193,220,000
1908	30,349,000	437,908,000	410,330,000	17,208,000	226,694,000	206,496,000
1909	27,151,000	419,733,000	426,184,000	17,111,000	263,646,000	242,496,000
1910	27,329,000	434,142,000	382,318,000	18,352,000	200,979,000	178,733,000
1911	29,162,000	430,656,000	379,151,000	20,381,000	190,682,000	163,912,000
1912	26,571,000	399,919,000	323,572,000	19,243,000	330,348,000	231,708,000
1913	31,699,000	523,561,000	433,995,000	18,485,000	239,819,000	176,127,000
1914	36,008,000	684,990,000	675,623,000	17,533,000	206,027,000	203,057,000
1915	41,308,000	673,947,000	638,149,000	19,161,000	351,854,000	304,154,000
1916	34,829,000	481,744,000	783,911,000	17,956,000	158,142,000	241,854,000
1917	27,257,000	412,901,000	837,237,000	17,832,000	223,754,000	440,875,000
1918	37,130,000	565,099,000	1,165,995,000	22,051,000	356,339,000	715,831,000
1919	49,905,000	731,636,000	1,543,452,000	23,338,000	209,351,000	480,556,000
1920	34,165,000	532,641,000	.....	19,487,000	218,007,000	.....

YIELDS OF OATS AND RYE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Oats			Rye		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1897	25,730,000	698,768,000	147,975,000	1,704,000	27,363,000	12,240,000
1898	25,777,000	730,907,000	186,405,000	1,643,000	25,658,000	11,875,000
1899	29,540,000	943,389,000	198,168,000	2,054,000	25,569,000	12,214,000
1900	27,365,000	809,126,000	208,669,000	1,591,000	23,996,000	12,295,000
1901	28,541,000	736,809,000	293,659,000	1,988,000	30,345,000	16,910,000
1902	28,653,000	987,843,000	303,585,000	1,979,000	33,631,000	17,081,000
1903	27,638,000	784,094,000	267,662,000	1,907,000	29,363,000	15,994,000
1904	27,843,000	894,596,000	279,900,000	1,793,000	27,242,000	18,748,000
1905	28,047,000	953,216,000	277,048,000	1,730,000	28,486,000	17,414,000
1906	30,959,000	964,905,000	306,293,000	2,002,000	33,375,000	19,671,000
1907	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1,926,000	31,566,000	23,068,000
1908	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000
1909	35,159,000	1,007,143,000	405,121,000	2,196,000	29,520,000	31,163,000
1910	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	26,220,000
1914	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916	41,539,000	1,251,837,000	656,179,000	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1917	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918	44,349,000	1,538,124,000	1,090,322,000	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919	42,400,000	1,248,310,000	895,603,000	7,063,000	88,478,000	119,041,000
1920	41,032,000	1,444,362,000	.....	5,470,000	77,893,000	.....

The 1920 figures on this page are October estimates by United States Department of Agriculture.

BARLEY AND POTATO CROPS IN UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.).	Barley.			Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1895	3,300,000	87,073,000	29,312,000	2,955,000	297,237,000	78,985,000
1896	2,951,000	69,695,000	22,491,000	2,767,000	252,235,000	72,182,000
1897	2,719,000	66,685,000	25,142,000	2,535,000	164,016,000	89,643,000
1898	2,583,000	55,792,000	23,064,000	2,558,000	192,306,000	79,575,000
1899	4,470,000	119,635,000	29,594,000	2,939,000	273,318,000	89,329,000
1900	2,894,000	58,926,000	24,075,000	2,611,000	210,927,000	90,811,000
1901	4,296,000	109,933,000	49,705,000	2,864,000	187,598,000	143,979,000
1902	4,661,000	134,954,000	61,899,000	2,966,000	284,633,000	134,111,000
1903	4,993,000	131,861,000	60,166,000	2,917,000	247,128,000	151,638,000
1904	5,146,000	139,749,000	58,652,000	3,016,000	332,830,000	150,673,000
1905	5,096,000	136,551,000	54,993,000	2,997,000	260,741,000	160,821,000
1906	6,324,000	178,916,000	74,236,000	3,013,000	308,038,000	157,547,000
1907	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,299,000	3,128,000	298,262,000	184,184,000
1908	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000
1909	7,699,000	173,344,000	93,539,000	3,569,000	389,195,000	210,662,000
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	3,711,000	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000	3,550,000	286,953,000	417,063,000
1917	8,933,000	211,759,000	249,758,000	4,384,000	442,108,000	547,774,000
1918	9,740,000	256,225,000	234,942,000	4,295,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919	7,420,000	165,719,000	200,419,000	4,013,000	357,901,000	577,581,000
1920	7,437,000	191,387,000	.....	3,849,000	414,986,000	.....

SWEET POTATO AND FLAXSEED YIELD IN U. S.

Year (Cal.).	Sweet Potato.			Flaxseed.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1899	537,000	42,517,000	19,870,000	2,111,000	19,250,000	.....
1900	544,000	48,346,000	24,478,000	.....	.....	.....
1901	547,000	44,697,000	25,720,000	.....	.....	.....
1902	532,000	45,344,000	25,358,000	3,740,000	29,285,000	30,815,000
1903	548,000	48,870,000	28,478,000	3,233,000	27,301,000	22,292,000
1904	548,000	48,705,000	29,427,000	2,254,000	23,401,000	23,229,000
1905	551,000	51,034,000	29,734,000	2,535,000	28,478,000	24,049,000
1906	554,000	49,948,000	31,063,000	2,506,000	25,576,000	25,899,000
1907	565,000	49,813,000	34,858,000	2,864,000	25,851,000	24,713,000
1908	599,000	55,352,000	36,564,000	2,679,000	25,805,000	30,577,000
1909	641,000	59,232,000	41,052,000	2,033,000	19,513,000	29,796,000
1910	641,000	59,938,000	40,216,000	2,467,000	12,718,000	29,472,000
1911	605,000	54,538,000	41,202,000	2,757,000	19,370,000	35,272,000
1912	583,000	55,479,000	40,284,000	2,851,000	28,073,000	32,202,000
1913	625,000	59,057,000	42,884,000	2,291,000	17,853,000	21,399,000
1914	603,000	56,574,000	41,294,000	1,645,000	13,749,000	17,318,000
1915	731,000	75,639,000	46,980,000	1,387,000	14,030,000	24,410,000
1916	774,000	70,955,000	60,141,000	1,474,000	14,296,000	35,541,000
1917	919,000	83,822,000	92,916,000	1,899,000	9,164,000	25,148,000
1918	940,000	87,921,000	118,853,000	1,910,000	13,369,000	45,470,000
1919	1,029,000	103,579,000	138,035,000	1,683,000	8,919,000	39,145,000
1920	1,022,000	103,779,000	.....	1,706,000	11,704,000	.....

WHEAT—STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1, UNITED STATES, 1895-1920.

Year.	Per Cent.	Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent.	Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent.	Stocks.
		Bushels.			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*
1920	5.1	47,756,000	1911	5.4	34,071,000	1902	7.0	52,437,000
1919	2.1	19,261,000	1910	5.3	35,680,000	1901	5.8	30,552,000
1918	1.3	8,063,000	1909	2.3	15,062,000	1900	9.3	50,900,000
1917	2.5	15,611,000	1908	5.3	33,797,000	1899	9.5	64,061,000
1916	7.3	74,731,000	1907	7.5	54,853,000	1898	3.4	17,839,000
1915	3.3	28,972,000	1906	6.6	46,053,000	1897	5.5	23,347,000
1914	4.2	32,236,000	1905	4.4	24,257,000	1896	8.5	39,187,000
1913	4.9	35,515,000	1904	5.7	36,634,000	1895	5.7	26,135,000
1912	3.8	23,876,000	1903	6.3	42,540,000			

FOOD CROPS OF THE WORLD (BUSHELS).

Year.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
1895	2,834,750,000	2,593,312,000	3,008,154,000	915,504,000	1,468,212,000	.....
1900	2,792,581,000	2,640,751,000	3,166,002,000	959,622,000	1,557,634,000	4,382,031,000
1905	3,481,181,000	3,327,084,000	3,510,067,000	1,180,053,000	1,495,751,000	5,254,598,000
1910	4,031,630,000	3,575,055,000	4,182,410,000	1,383,734,000	1,673,173,000	5,274,724,000
1911	3,461,187,000	3,540,717,000	3,785,806,000	1,375,411,000	1,578,547,000	4,748,711,000
1912	4,054,838,000	3,759,533,000	4,585,231,000	1,457,000,000	1,901,181,000	5,872,953,000
1913	3,587,429,000	4,127,437,000	4,697,437,000	1,650,265,000	1,880,387,000	5,802,910,000
1914	3,877,913,000	3,485,982,000	4,034,857,000	1,463,289,000	1,596,882,000	.....
1915	4,212,733,000	4,173,305,000	4,389,374,000	1,560,143,000	1,586,440,000	3,044,014,000
1916	3,101,238,000	2,279,259,000	3,941,101,000	1,436,926,000	530,020,000	1,720,356,000
1917	3,483,476,000	2,224,142,000	2,974,750,000	913,827,000	434,219,000	2,734,156,000
1918	3,037,649,000	2,818,052,000	3,052,246,000	1,076,869,000	528,952,000	.....

AMERICAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.

YEAR. (Cal.)	Crop yield.		Exports, dom., leaf, unmanufactured.		Exports, dom. m'f'd.	Imports, unmanftd.	Imports, manftd.
	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1900.....	814,345,341	53,661,132	315,787,782	27,656,475	14,147,372	19,198,363	825,198
1901.....	818,953,373	58,283,108	301,007,365	27,103,996	17,134,917	23,347,471	799,630
1902.....	821,823,963	57,563,510	368,184,084	35,250,893	11,728,588	28,086,233	971,887
1903.....	815,972,425	55,514,627	311,971,831	29,640,812	11,509,252	27,933,496	1,038,054
1904.....	720,804,449	58,385,160	334,392,091	29,800,816	13,207,666	31,228,590	1,166,776
1905.....	779,384,945	66,247,720	312,227,202	28,808,376	12,850,194	37,383,953	1,133,876
1906.....	682,428,530	68,232,647	340,742,864	33,377,398	14,024,775	40,482,895	1,146,218
1907.....	698,126,000	71,411,000	330,812,658	34,727,157	10,942,073	35,833,492	1,086,170
1908.....	718,061,000	74,130,185	287,900,946	30,902,900	10,816,137	38,561,206	1,026,723
1909.....	1,055,764,806	104,302,856	357,196,074	38,115,386	12,461,500	38,657,869	3,113,458
1910.....	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	355,327,072	39,255,320	11,735,454	45,433,154	2,033,329
1911.....	905,709,000	85,210,000	379,845,320	43,251,857	13,170,920	54,740,380	1,587,971
1912.....	962,855,000	104,063,000	418,796,906	49,353,595	14,506,241	67,977,118	2,392,089
1913.....	953,734,000	122,481,000	449,749,982	53,963,670	12,982,126	61,174,751	1,625,568
1914.....	1,034,679,000	101,411,000	348,346,091	44,463,829	10,227,119	45,764,728	1,511,249
1915.....	1,062,237,000	96,281,000	441,569,581	53,163,595	15,562,784	48,013,335	1,698,736
1916.....	1,150,622,000	169,008,000	411,598,860	59,954,307	14,884,456	60,841,429	3,063,858
1917.....	1,249,276,000	300,449,000	288,781,511	69,674,731	17,158,529	79,367,563	4,523,117
1918.....	1,439,071,000	402,264,000	625,072,853	189,894,417	27,080,518	83,951,103	4,815,978
1919.....	1,389,458,000	542,547,000	632,773,620	271,940,888	.....	94,005,182	4,664,876

Tobacco exports and imports are of the fiscal years ending in year after year named in stub.

The 1919 tobacco crop yields, in pounds, by States, was: Mass., 15,400,000; Conn., 39,000,000; N. Y., 7,483,000; Penn., 54,120,000; Md., 19,575,000; Va., 131,100,000; W. Va., 10,500,000 N. C., 310,240,000; S. C., 81,000,000; Ga., 16,430; Fla., 3,990,000; Ohio, 77,400,000; Ind., 15,215,000; Ill., 525,000; Wis., 60,000; Mo., 3,500; Ky., 456,500,000; Tenn., 88,000,000; Ala., 1,890,000; La., 174,000; Ark., 456,000.

In the year ended June 30, 1920, *imports of tobacco* were: Leaf, from Philippines, 642,248 lbs. ($121,861); wrappers from elsewhere, 7,328,719 lbs. ($10,011,008); other leaf, not from Philippines, 86,034,215 lbs ($68,031,421); cigars and cigarettes, 4,664,876 lbs. ($13,111,839); all other tobacco, 182,108 lbs. ($162,468) Total unmanufactured, 94,005,182 lbs. ($78,164,290).. Total manufactured, $13,274,307. Total imports manufactured and unmanufactured, $91,438,597.

Tobacco exports from United States in year ended June 30, 1920, were: Leaf, 632,773,620 lbs. ($271,940,888); stems and trimmings, 15,264,035 lbs. ($786,272); cigarettes, 17,547,371,000 ($43,248,768); cigars and cheroots, 66,874,000 ($1,425,740); plug, 4,730,822 lbs. ($2,534,637); smoking, 4,371,925 lbs. ($2,521,541). Total exports, $51,551,794.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SMOKING TOBACCO, AND SNUFF MADE IN UNITED STATES.

Year. (Cal.)	Plug.	Twist.	Fine-cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1910....	174,352,625	14,580,022	12,857,930	214,056,402	31,445,178	7,928,234,051	8,663,709,484
1911....	160,895,589	13,845,761	11,027,986	209,367,475	28,943,754	8,262,337,873	10,486,879,819
1912....	160,248,195	15,531,133	11,006,561	217,330,409	31,363,651	8,099,448,730	13,183,693,899
1913....	164,338,510	14,893,789	10,934,526	220,809,688	32,898,056	8,530,916,995	15,570,798,437
1914....	156,502,776	15,987,339	10,961,100	228,888,866	30,595,640	8,248,891,047	16,869,520,463
1915....	150,658,608	14,829,376	10,045,001	234,927,827	31,898,407	7,564,323,265	17,980,164,482
1916....	165,630,918	15,998,082	10,846,358	239,720,776	33,969,594	7,932,610,191	25,312,486,611
1917....	179,413,107	15,174,350	11,286,561	243,586,164	34,873,626	8,527,119,269	35,355,860,177
1918....	174,697,408	17,499,465	9,809,225	257,893,440	37,180,382	7,901,015,823	46,680,317,081
1919....	Separate figures not available.					7,575,938,607	44,804,493,262

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO (PRE-WAR AVERAGES).

COUNTRY.	Pounds.	COUNTRY.	Pounds.	COUNTRY.	Pounds
Total.....	4,196,607,000	EUROPE.		ASIA—*Continued.*	
NORTH AMERICA.		Austria-Hungary.....	170,000,000	Korea.....	35,000,000
Canada.....	12,500,000	Belgium.....	20,000,000	Persia, Beluchistan, Afghanistan, etc....	20,000,000
U. S. (continental)...	1,000,000,000	Bulgaria.....	30,000,000	Philippines.....	100,000,000
Porto Rico.....	10,000,000	Denmark.....	250,000	Russia (Asiatic).....	35,000,000
Cuba.....	75,000,000	France.....	50,000,000	Siam.....	3,000,000
Hayti.....	12,000	Germany.....	60,000 000	Turkey (Asiatic).....	75,000,000
Jamaica.....	1,000,000	Greece.....	22,000,000	AFRICA.	
Santo Domingo.....	28,000,000	Italy.....	20,000,000	Abyssinia.....	1,000,000
Mexico.....	35,000,000	Netherlands.....	2,000,000	Algeria.....	23,000,000
Guatemala.....	1,500,000	Norway.....	90,000	Azores Islands.....	1,000,000
British Honduras.....	30,000	Roumania.....	20,000,000	Canary Islands.....	100,000
Salvador.....	750,000	Russia (European)...	230,000,000	Mauritius.....	25,000
Honduras.....	1,700,000	Serbia.....	7,500,000	Nyasaland.....	4,500,000
Nicaragua.....	1,250,000	Sweden.....	1,600,000	Rhodesia.....	3,000,000
Costa Rica.....	900,000	Switzerland.....	1,500,000	Tripoli.....	500,000
		Turkey (European)...	15,000,000	Tunis.....	300,000
SOUTH AMERICA.		United Kingdom.....	200,000	Union of South Africa	15,000,000
Argentina.....	35,000,000	ASIA.		Zanzibar.....	500,000
Bolivia.....	3,000,000	British India.....	1,000,000,000	Other Africa.....	5,000,000
Brazil.....	100,000,000	British North Borneo.	4,000,000	OCEANIA.	
Columbia.....	20,000,000	Ceylon.....	25,000,000	Australia.....	2,000,000
Chile.....	8,500,000	China.....	500,000,000	Fiji and Soc. Isl., etc.	100,000
Ecuador.....	1,750,000	Dutch East India....	200,000,000	Hawaii.....	50,000
Paraguay.....	18,000,000	Formosa.....	1,500,000		
Peru.....	2,000,000	Japan.....	120,000,000		
Uruguay.....	3,000,000	Indo-China.....	5,000,000		
Venezuela.....	8,000,000				

AMERICAN WOOL STATISTICS.

(Sources: Production 1896-1913 reports of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, other years, reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Year (Fiscal)	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1840	35,802,114	.....	35,802,114	9,898,740	85,528	9,813,212
1850	52,516,959	35,898	52,481,061	18,695,294	.....	18,695,294
1860	60,264,913	1,055,928	59,208,985	26,282,955	157,064	26,125,891
1864	123 000,000	155,482	122,844,518	91,250,114	223,475	91,026,639
1865	142 000,000	466,182	141,533,818	44,420,375	679,281	43,741,094
1866	155,000 000	973,075	154,026,925	71,287,988	852,045	70,435,943
1867	160,000,000	307,418	159,692,582	38,158,382	619,614	37,538,768
1868	168,000,000	558,435	167,441,565	25,467,336	2,801,852	22,665,484
1869	180,000,000	444,387	179,555,613	39,275,926	342,417	38,933,509
1870	162,000,000	152,892	161,847,108	49,230,199	1,710,053	47,520,146
1880	232,500,000	191,551	232,308,449	128,131,747	3,648,520	124,483,227
1890	276,000,000	231,042	275,768,958	105,431,285	3,288,467	102,142,818
1900	288,636,621	2,200,309	286,486,312	155,928,455	5,702,251	150,226,204
1901	302,502,328	199,565	302,302,763	103,583,505	3,590,502	99,993,003
1902	316,341,032	123,278	316,217,754	166,576,966	3,104,663	163,472,303
1903	287,450,000	518,919	286,931,081	177,137,796	2,992,995	174,144,801
1904	291 783,032	319,750	291,463,282	173,742,834	2,863,053	170,879,781
1905	295,488,438	123,951	295 364,487	249,135,746	2,437,697	246,698,049
1906	298,915,130	192,481	298,722,649	201,688,668	5,450,378	196,238,290
1907	298,294,750	214,840	298,079,910	203,847,545	3,231,908	200,615,637
1908	311,138,321	182,458	310,955,863	125,980,524	5,684,357	120,296,167
1909	328,110,749	28,376	328,082,373	266,409,304	3,495,599	262,913,705
1910	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911	318 547,900	.....	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912	304 043 400	.....	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913	296 175,300	770,471	295,404,829	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914	290 192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915	285 726,000	8 158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917	281,892 000	2,148,350	279,743,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918	256,870,000	993,143	255,876,857	379 129,934	1,046,866	378,083,068
1919	265,338,000	545,663	264 792,337	422,414,983	605,372	421,809,611
1920	259,307,000	6,890,669	252,416,331	427,578,038	13,261,441	412,316,597

The world's production of wool averages about 2,800,000,000 pounds, of which 570,000,000 pounds comes from Australia 400,000,000 from South America 380,000 from Russia, and 300,000,000 from the U. S.

SILK STATISTICS.

(Compiled by the Silk Association of America.)

U. S. SILK IMPORTS.

Year	Raw Silk.		Spun Silk.		
			Imported.	Invoice Value	Duty Collec'd
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919-1920	47,133 713	437,951,434	3,392,705	15,015,787	5,255,525
1918-1919	34,299,044	202,606,580	1,555,069	6,085,377	2,129,882
1917-1918	34,846,197	183,076,241	2,502,157	7,429,616	2,600,365
1916-1917	33,868,885	156,085,649	3,580,188	10,381,375	3,633,481
1915-1916	33,070,902	119,484,223	3,411,710	6,718,911	2,351,618
1914-1915	26,030,925	80,531,785	2,026,479	3,766,019	1,318,106
1913-1914	28,594,672	97,828,243	3,054,071	5,718,631	2,018,762
1912-1913	26,049,472	82,147,523	3,417,226	6,072,272	2,239,901
1911-1912	21,609,520	67,173,382	3,260,428	5,754,256	2,134,501
1910-1911	22,379,998	72,713,984	3,236,334	5,696,788	2,115,088
1909-1910	20,363,327	65,424,784	3,159,595	5,054,174	1,945,160
1908-1909	23,333,750	78,830,568	2,305,687	3,507,737	1,335,453
1907-1908	15,424,041	63,665,534	2,065,614	3,585,628	1,336,632
1906-1907	16 722,207	70,229,518	2,546,105	3,789,845	1,427,480
1905-1906	14,505,324	52,855,611	2,453,273	3,263,461	1,225,117
1904-1905	17,812,133	59,542,892	2,305,847	3,120,210	1,194,495
1903-1904	12,630,883	44,461,564	2 053,077	3,039,107	1,147,977
1902-1903	13,637,206	49,002,597	1,924,250	2,825,760	1,062,592
1901-1902	12,620,682	41,714,331	2,002,671	2,915,918	1,102,300
1900-1901	9,139,617	29,353,777	1,652,177	2,505,272	939,803
1899-1900	11,259,310	44,549,672	2,336,946	3,555,237	1,325,498
1889-1890	5,943,360	23,285,099	411,621	883,644	265,093
1879-1880	2,562,246	12,024,699	37,239	111,999	39,199

Other silk imports, year ended June 30, 1920—Cocoons, $498,926; waste, $16,123,278; manufactures of silk (exclusive of spun), $74,250,331; artificial silk, $8,690,952.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1919-20 (LBS.):

Japan, 49,000,000; China, 43,000,000; India (exports), 320,000; Levant, 2,293,000; Italy, 4,045,000 France, 397,000; Austria, 331,000; Spain, 154,000.

Silk garments were introduced into Greece from Per[illegible] in the year 324 B. C. Silk culture was begun in Europe in the 6th century A. D.; in the United States [illegible]lana, in 1718

COTTON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS SINCE 1863.

(In 500-pound bales or their equivalents.)

Year Ended—	Production.	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic	Net Imports.	Exports.	Year Ended—	Prod'n, Exclus'e Linters	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic.	Net Imports.	Exports.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*	*Dollars.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*	*Dollars.*
une 30,						Aug 31,					
1863...	1,596,653	287,397	22,770	67,695	6,652,405	1892...	8,940,867	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394	258,461,241
1864...	449,059	219,540	23,998	52,405	9,895,854	1893...	6,658,313	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735	188,771,445
1865...	299,372	344,288	17,788	68,798	6,836,490	1894...	7,433,056	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405	210,869,289
1866...	2,093,658	614,540	1,301,146	10,322	281,385,223	1895...	10,025,534	2,983 665	6,961,372	99,399	204,900,990
ug. 31,						1896...	7,146,772	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001	190,056,460
1867...	1,948,077	715,258	1,401,697	1,035	201,470,423	1897...	8 515,640	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712	230,890,971
1868...	2,345,610	844,044	1,502,756	348	152,820,733	1898...	10,985,040	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802	230,953,219
1869...	2,198,141	860,481	1,300,449	1,870	162,633,052	1899...	11,435,368	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223	210,089,576
1870...	2,409,597	796,616	1,987,708	3,026	227,027,624	1900...	9,345,391	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778	242,988,978
1871...	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802	218,327,109	1901...	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610	315,105,047
1872...	2,756,564	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374	180,684,595	1902...	9,509,745	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080	291,598,356
1873...	4,650,932	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016	227,243,069	1903...	10,630,945	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113	317,065,271
1874...	3,873,750	1,213,052	2 682,631	3,541	211,227,172	1904...	9 851,129	3,980,567	6,233 682	100,298	372,019,264
1875...	3,528,276	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784	190,633,625	1905...	13,438,012	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182	381,398,939
1876...	4,302,818	1 255,712	3,037,650	4,498	192,659,262	1906...	10,575,917	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464	401,005,921
1877...	4,118,390	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832	171,118,713	1907...	13,273,809	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733	481,277,797
1878...	4,494 224	1,458,667	4,197,439	5,046	180,032,815	1908...	11,107,179	4,493,028	7,779,598	140,869	437,788,202
1879...	4,745,078	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049	162,304,987	1909...	13,211,799	4,759,364	8,889,724	165,451	417,390,665
1880...	5,466,387	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578	211,541,256	1910...	10,001,919	4,713,126	6,491,843	151,395	450,447,243
1881...	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447	247 698,777	1911...	11,608,616	5,400,005	8,025,991	231,191	585,318,869
1882...	5,136,447	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261	199 817,028	1912...	15,692,701	5,867,431	10,681,332	229,263	565,849,271
1883...	6,833,442	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716	247,330,352	1913...	13,703,421	5,942,808	9,199,093	225,460	547,357,195
1884...	5,521,963	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247	197,045,204	1914...	14,156,486	6,087,338	9,256,028	265,646	610,475,391
1885...	5,477,448	1,687,108	3,783,319	7,144	201,962 458	July 31.					
1886...	6,369,341	2,094,682	4,200,651	8,270	205 086,742	1915...	16,134,930	7,326,598	8,931,253	363,595	376,217,972
1887...	6,314,561	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552	206 223 917	1916...	11,191,820	7,721,354	6,405,993	420,995	374,186,247
1888...	6,884,667	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983	223,016,769	1917...	11,449,930	7,555,191	5,963,682	288,486	543,074,690
1889...	6,923,775	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,281	237,781,462	1918...	11,302,375	.....	4,587,000	217,381	665,024,655
1890...	7,472,511	2,518,409	4 928,921	18,334	250,968,433	1919...	12,040,532	5,767,519	5,663,920	201,586	873,579,669
1891...	8.562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580	290,712,898	1920...	11,329,755	15,970,000	6,958,347	673.645	1,381,707,502

Cotton production in the calendar year 1920 was estimated at 12,123,000 (Oct. est) bales

Consumption, quantity of domestic exports, and net imports represent the commercial year; value of domestic exports represents fiscal year ending June 30.

Production covers nearly as possible the crop grown during the preceding calendar year and picked mainly during the cotton year specified in the stub.

Value of exports of domestic cotton goods—(1914), $51,467,233; (1915), $71,973,497; (1916), $112,053,235; (1917), $136,299,842; (1918), $169.378 223; (1919), $232,206,566; (1920), $364,036,786.

COTTON PRODUCTION, 1919, BY STATES.

Cotton production, exclusive of linters, in 1919 (bales), by chief growing States, was as follows: Ala., 713,236; Ariz., 57,276; Ark., 846,317, Calif. 53,507; Fla., 15,227; Ga. 1,585,680; La., 284,374; Miss., 960,886; Mo., 64,031; N. C., 830,293; Okla., 1,016,129; S. C., 1,426,146; Tenn., 310,044; Tex., 3,098,967; Va., 22,523; all others, 4,935.

WORLD COTTON STATISTICS.

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, is as follows, in 500-lb. bales: (1919), 20,250,000; (1918), 17,769,000; (1917), 17,410,000. (1916), 18,095,000; (1915), 17,609,000; (1914), 23,866,000. The United States produces about two-thirds of the world total, the other chief growers being India, Russia, and Egypt. Considerable quantities are grown in China Brazil, Mexico and Peru.

World's consumption of cotton, in 500-lb. bales: (1919), 15,970,000; (1918), 17,701,000. The United States consumes about one-third, the other large users being Great Britain, India and Japan.

WHAT A FARM FAMILY EATS IN A YEAR.

The following table, showing average consumption of food by a farmer and his family (4.8 adults or equivalent per family) in a year, has been compiled by the Government from a survey of 950 farm families in fourteen different States.

Kind of Food.	Home produced	Bought.	Kind of Food.	Home produced	Bought.
Meats:			Vegetables:		
Pork and lard.....pounds..	499	91	Irish potatoes.....bushels..	25	3
Beef..... " ..	97	144	Sweet potatoes..... " ..	5	1
Poultry.. ..... " ..	226	(*)	Beans.....pecks..	11	3
Fish..... ' ..	.....	42	Peas..... " ..	5	1
Eggs.....dozen .	156	1	Onions..... " ..	4	2
			Cabbage.....heads..	44	10
Dairy products:			Tomatoes.....pecks..	16	3
Milk.....quarts..	770	22	Turnips..... " ..	9	2
Butter.....pounds..	131	32	Sweet corn.....dozen..	22	6
Cream.....quarts..	26	(*)	Cucumbers .....pecks..	4	(*)
Buttermilk..... " ..	425	(*)	Groceries:		
Cheese.....pounds..	3	13	Coffee. .....pounds..	.....	39
			Sugar..... " ..	.....	382
Fruits:			Flour..... " ..	76	884
Apples.....bushels..	10	3	Corn meal..... " ..	72	76
Peaches.....pounds..	114	66	Bread ..... " ..	.....	158
Plums..... ' ..	15	7	Oatmeal..... " ..	.....	59
Pears..... " ..	41	17	Syrups. .....gallons..	2	7
Berries.....quarts..	39	15	Honey ....pounds..	3	4
Cherries..... " ..	22	4	Buckwheat..... ' ..	7	7
Grapes.....pounds	18	9	Rice ..... " ..	.....	23

*Less than one unit of measure

UNITED STATES COFFEE IMPORTS.

YEAR (FISCAL)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	YEAR (FISCAL)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	YEAR (FISCAL)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.
1855....	191,478,657	16,940,400	1880....	446,850,727	60,360,769	1901....	857,018,121	63,104,646
1860....	202,144,733	21.883,797	1881....	455,189,534	56,784,391	1902....	1,092,344,170	71,125,449
1861....	184,499,655	20,568,297	1882....	459,922,768	46,041,609	1903....	923,253,821	60,146,754
1862....	122,799,311	14,192,195	1883....	515,878,515	42,050,513	1904....	998,677,479	69,988,202
1863....	80,461,614	10,395.860	1884....	534,785,542	49,686,705	1905....	1,046,028,441	84,710,383
1864....	131,622,782	16,221,586	1885....	572,599.552	46,723,318	1906....	853,799,615	73,514,444
1865....	106,463,062	11,241.706	1886....	564,707,533	42,672.937	1907....	986,595,023	78,382,823
1866....	181,413,192	20,531.764	1887....	526,109,170	56,347,600	1908....	892,092,410	67,863,830
1867....	187,236,580	20,696,259	1888....	423,645,794	60,507,630	1909....	1,051,749,705	79,341,076
1868....	248,983,900	25,288,451	1889....	578,397,454	74,724,882	1910....	873.983,689	60,504,647
1869....	254,160,993	24,531,743	1890....	499,159,120	78,267,432	1911....	878.322,468	90,949,963
1870....	235,256,574	24,234.879	1891....	519,528,432	96,123,777	1912....	887,747,747	118,233,958
1871....	317,992,048	30.992,869	1892....	640,210,788	128,041,930	1913....	866,053,699	119,449,045
1872....	298,805,946	37,942,225	1893....	563,469,068	80,485,558	1914....	1,006,362,294	111,454,240
1873	293,297,271	44.109,671	1894....	550,934,337	90.314,676	1915....	1,126,041,691	107.794,377
1874....	285,171,512	55.048,967	1895....	652,208,975	96,130,717	1916....	1,203,840,591	115,905,134
1875....	317.970,665	50,591.488	1896....	580,597,915	84,793,124	1917....	1,319,870,802	133,184,000
1876....	339,789,246	56,788.997	1897....	737,645,670	81,544 384	1918....	1,143,890,889	103,058,536
1877....	331,639 723	53.634,991	1898....	870,514,455	65.067,631	1919....	1,046,020,274	143,089,619
1878....	309,882,540	51,914,605	1899....	831,827,063	55,275,470	1920....	1,417,062,913	311.477,153
1879....	377.848,473	47.356,819	1900....	787,991.911	52.467,943			

Coffee consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830), 2.98; (1840), 5.06; (1850), 5.60; (1860), 5.79, (1870), 6.00; (1880), 8.78; (1890), 7 83; (1900), 9.81, (1910), 9.33; (1913), 8.85, (1914) 10.06 (1915), 10.52; (1916), 10 97; (1917), 12.22, (1918), 10.29, (1919), 8.99

The coffee figures after 1900 include imports into continental United States and shipments thereto from non-contiguous customs districts. Coffee consumption per capita is based on net coffee coming to and remaining in continental United States

The United States has exported Brazilian and other foreign coffees, in pounds, as follows—(1914), 13,811,301; (1915), 70,952.754; (1916), 75,817,516; (1917), 57,502,893; (1918), 60,410,267; (1919) 77,731,606; (1920), 38,947,996. The value of the coffee exported in 1917 was $7,936,082; (1918), $7,023,872, (1919), $13,910,964; (1920), $10 605 840

United States imports of coffee in the year ended June 30, 1920, included 852,289,222 pounds from Brazil, 147,750,324 pounds from Central America, and 180,934,461 pounds from Colombia.

UNITED STATES TEA IMPORTS.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Pounds.	Dollars.	YEAR (FISCAL)	Pounds	Dollars	YEAR (FISCAL)	Pounds.	Dollars.
1830.....	8,609,415	2,425,018	1878.....	65,366,704	15,660,158	1900.....	84 845 107	10.558 110
1840.....	20,006,595	5.427,010	1879	60,194,673	14,577,618	1901.....	89 806,453	11,017 876
1850.....	29,872,654	4,719,232	1880.. ...	72,162,936	19,782,631	1902.....	75.579,125	9 390 128
1855.....	25,333.097	6,973,999	1881.....	81,843,988	21,004,813	1903.....	108,574 905	15.659.229
1860.....	31,696,657	8 915,327	1882.....	78,769,060	19,392,102	1904	112 905 541	18.229,310
1861.....	26.117.956	6,977,283	1883.....	73,479.164	17,302 849	1905.....	102 706 599	16 230,858
1862.....	24,868,421	6 545.664	1884.....	67,655,910	13 636,053	1906.....	93 621.750	14.580,878
1863.....	29,761,037	8,013,772	1885.....	72,104,956	14,047,583	1907.....	86,368.490	13,915 544
1864.....	37,229.176	10,549,880	1886.....	81,887,998	16,020,383	1908.....	94,149 564	16.309,870
1865.....	19.568,318	4.956,730	1887.....	89,831,221	16,771,802	1909.....	114 916,520	18 562,676
1866.....	42,992,738	11,123,231	1888.....	84,627,870	13,360,685	1910.....	85,626 370	13.671,946
1867.....	39,802,658	12,415,037	1889.....	79,575,984	12,654,640	1911.....	102,653.942	17,613.569
1868.....	37,843,612	11,111,560	1890.....	83,886,829	12.317,493	1912.. ...	101,406,816	18 207 141
1869.....	43,754,354	13 687,750	1891.....	83,453,339	13,828.993	1913.....	94,812.800	17.433 688
1870.....	47,408,481	13,863,273	1892.....	90,079,039	14,373,222	1914	91 130,815	16 735,302
1871.....	51,364,919	17,254,617	1893.....	89,061,287	13,857.482	1915.....	96,987,942	17 512 619
1872.....	63,811,003	22,943,575	1894.....	93,518,717	14,144,283	1916.....	109,865.935	20,599,857
1873.....	64,815,136	24,466,170	1895.....	97,253.458	13,171,379	1917.....	103,364.410	19 265,264
1874.....	55,811,605	21 112,234	1896.....	93,998,372	12,704,440	1918.....	151 314,932	30,889 030
1875	64,856,899	22,673 703	1897.....	113,347,175	14,835,862	1919	108 172,102	24,390,722
1876.....	62,887.153	19,524 166	1898.....	71,957,715	10,054,283	1920.....	98 274 217	25,800,742
1877.....	58,347,112	16,181,467	1899.. ...	74 089,899	9,675,081			

Tea consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830) 0.53, (1840), 0 99; (1850), 1 22; (1860), 0.84; (1870), 1.10; (1880), 1.39; (1890) 1.33, (1900), 1.10, (1910) 0.89, (1913), 0 95; (1914), 0.90; (1915), 0.91; (1916), 1.07; (1917), 0.98 (1918) 1.38 (1919), 1.00. Tea consumption figures are based on net imports.

Of the tea imports in year ended June 30, 1919 China sent 10,322,467 pounds, and Japan sent 57,600,251 pounds. Up to 1906 China sent more than Japan The China tea came to New York by way of Europe.

Foreign tea exported from the United States in pounds—(1913) 901,745, (1914) 983,222; (1915), 4,813,878; (1916), 790,474; (1917), 625,315; (1918) 3,935,967, (1919), 15,114,805, (1920), 6 654 616 These exports were valued at $157,736 in 1916 at $196,803 in 1917 $1 419,571 in 1918 $5,293 554 in 1919 and $2,144,594 in 1920

The East India Co. in 1678 carried to England 4 713 pounds of Chinese tea on speculation. It was considered a drug on the market. British imports subsequently increased to nearly 200,000,000 pounds, half of which was for British consumption. China's high-water mark in the tea trade was reached by 1886, when its exports were 300,000,000 pounds In 1838 the first Indian tea reached the London market By 1860 this had developed into a trade of 1,000,000 pounds prior to that China supplied the world.

WORLD'S COCOA PRODUCTION

The *Corrtere Economico* publishes the following official statistics for the world's cocoa crop for the year 1917:

COUNTRY.	Pounds	COUNTRY	Pounds.	COUNTRY	Pounds	COUNTRY.	Pounds.
English colonies	320,020,000	Venezuela	41,887,000	Java	2,546,000	German colon's.	8,818,000
Ecuador.	88.184.000	San Domingo	54,674 000	Surinam .. .	4.248,000	Other countries.	1,239,000
Brazil	121 253,000	Hayti	3,102,000	French colonies.	3,527,000		
San Tomaso...	67,999,000	Cuba . . .	3,307,000	Belgian Congo.	1,724,000	Total.....	731,089,000
Fernando Po ..	8,261,000						

In the year 1916 the total was 656,971,000 pounds, and in 1914, 611,836,000 pounds.

WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.

[SOURCE—The production of domestic wines has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by J. W. Schopp of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (Inc.), New York, and others. The production of domestic spirituous and malt liquors has been derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals for denaturation, free of tax.]

YEAR (FISCAL)	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic, All Other Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46 768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6 095,122	36.361,708	201,301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,868	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1871-80	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1881-90	1,323,579	73,521,253	1.530,376	22,484,024	5.034,849	645.092,353	2,088,012
1891-95	1.480.259	88,960,330	1,348 097	21,558,200	4,788,008	1,014,933,842	3,073,846
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1.541,504	14,599,757	4,101.648	1,110,166,435	3,300,531
1897	1.146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	33 940 319	4.331,159	1,066,637,650	3,002,558
1898	1,411.448	79,266,860	915,985	17 453,684	3,114,339	1,162,042,753	2,457,348
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387.593	22,835,587	3 524,912	1,183.583,481	2,797,427
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	24,008.380	4,388.140	1,255,464,062	3,596,382
1902	1,403,204	104,140 707	2,182,230	44,743 815	5,020,105	1,378 661,954	3,707,222
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439.106	32,634 293	5 604,525	1,446.103,812	4,204,538
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075
1905	1,595 021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369.408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168
1906	1,781.643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207
1907	1 993.688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659.565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758.098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801 767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683.849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049 236,412	7,170,696
1915	2.516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2.984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3.668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1.882.770,762	2,300,542
1918	See note.	92,599,970	1,250,324	48,264,478	3,333,546	1,555,634,387	744,566
1919	See note.	84,605,044	500,964	52,308,309	1,964,347	852,960	55,799

NOTE—Owing to changes in the internal revenue laws, spirits distilled from fruits cannot be separately stated since 1918.

Consumption per capita in gallons: Distilled spirits (1850) 2.24; (1900) 1.28; (1917) 1.60; (1918) 0 88; (1919) 0.79. Wines (1850) 0 27; (1900) 0.39; (1917) 0 41; (1918) 0.48; (1919) 0.50. Malt liquors (1850) 1.58; (1900) 16.09; (1917) 17.95; (1918) 14.59; (1919) 7 38. Total for all kinds (1850) 4.08; (1900) 17.76; (1917) 19 95; (1918) 15.95; (1919) 9.17.

According to Section 3,249, United States Revised Statutes, "proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3389 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under Section 3,251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1896.

YEAR (FISCAL)	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High Wines.	Pure, Neutral, or Cologne Spirits.	Miscellaneous	Fruit Brandy.	Beer & Other Fermented Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Bbls. of 31 Gals.*
1896	16,935,862	19,153,066	9,960,301	1 490,228	1,098,376	198,299	25,564,738	22.187,833	3,403,852	34,462,322
1897	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	1,294,157	1,159,314	206,739	16,877,306	23,041.833	1,813,427	.....
1898	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,547	1,267,579	174,124	20,613,205	23.436,264	2,906,198	37,529,339
1899	17,256,331	10,792,565	11 974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	420,833	25,876,229	27,983,051	3,097,769	36,697,634
1900	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	249,743	24,173,671	33,405,523	3,760,487	39,471,593
1901	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,299	454,627	30,228,804	35,227,657	4,047,602	40,614,258
1902	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	341,222	37,429,734	33,491,342	4,220,400	44,550,127
1903	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,401	286,433	54,620,400	22,198,323	6,430,673	46,720,179
1904	20,247,089	18,371,345	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	309,990	57,997,506	21,988,545	5,193,262	48,265,168
1905	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	192,067	60,914,811	23,930,831	4,448,584	49,522,029
1906	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	179,313	59,626,733	24,194,411	4,441,072	54,724,553
1907	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	124,935	60,802,852	29,911,665	6,138,305	58,622,002
1908	14,120,484	13,587,868	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,062	50,935,821	26,793,676	6,899,823	58,811,033

	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	High Wines.	Alcohol.	Commerc'l Alcohol.		
	Tax. Gals.	*Tax. Gals*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*		
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	221,277	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,440,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	206,534	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	165,018	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	131,002	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	90,294	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	26,484	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	33,854	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,664	59,246	121,799,942	60,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	[illegible]	5,535,791	65,879,886	8,251,097	60,817,379
1918	17,383,511	1,526,743	[illegible]	[illegible]	134,648	25,229,215	5,357,325	50,266,216
1919	.....	815,793	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,962	7,783,916	1,802,421	27,712,648

DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCED BY STATES, FISCAL YEARS.
(Source: Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

STATES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tax. Galls.	*Tax. Galls.*	*Tax. Galls.*	*Tax. Galls.*	*Tax. Galls.*	*Tax. Galls.*	*Tax. Galls.*
Ala., Miss.	122,427	144,612	81,891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ark.	113,103	76,590	31,438	178	.....	.....	.....
Cal., Nev.	11,076,156	11,683,955	14,735,978	11,845,251	17,851,482	14,023,646	9,895,694
Col., Wyo.	.....	.....	57	104	260	26	.....
Conn.	151,714	160,406	142,853	127,215	132,054	26,451	36,517
R. I.	4,212	2,234	944	237	224	2,845	.....
Fla.	141,177	107,882	142,389	2,715	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	30,934	19,751	18,666	13,672	14,015	3,935	.....
Ill.	43,964,336	41,628,073	33,265,472	66,868,865	79,320,617	49,680,080	26,265,840
Ind.	28,552,317	24,938,524	19,073,089	51,108,395	43,361,276	15,830,930	1,150,952
Ky.	43,404,841	37,919,422	13,941,412	33,254,130	36,441,778	12,608,437	3,957,655
La., Miss.	11,322,848	10,720,023	12,974,076	23,291,661	26,545,833	24,406,539	22,135,265
Md., 2 counties in Va.	6,007,113	5,022,489	2,602,767	3,327,842	24,965,321	26,746,386	16,078,605
Dist. of Col.	635,023	761,401	620,729	1,664,389	608,812	749,517	488,215
Mass.	5,066,211	7,346,829	7,910,430	11,609,189	12,511,238	10,873,375	5,973,432
Mich.	2,004,580	1,070,650	1,902,013	2,575,375	819,908	752,745	.....
Mo.	530,028	329,606	289,881	194,172	289,660	79,527	.....
Mont., Idaho, Utah.	.....	34,854	19,191	52,386	244,772	186,248	107,863
Neb.	2,214,558	2,109,018	1,659,946	2,476,219	2,938,594	.....	.....
N. H., Me., Vt.	678	1,064	4,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J.	70,786	75,888	95,779	56,158	54,494	51	.....
N. Mex., Ariz.	1,873	263	555	296	315	.....	.....
N. Y.	10,057,414	10,444,779	10,717,299	13,802,024	13,856,054	10,544,901	6,956,437
N. C.	2,208	242	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	11,268,793	10,882,890	7,487,799	12,448,348	10,114,573	3,314,103	1,263,875
Ore.	259	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pa.	11,679,566	12,105,662	8,954,580	14,408,130	12,190,764	7,293,914	5,877,816
S. C.	548,614	82,342	836,259	1,179,890	1,159,309	943,568	378,227
Tenn.	1,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	622	.....	.....	.....	13,905	7,281	.....
Va.	1,437,649	1,478,352	1,010,556	547,560	122,957	.....	.....
Wash., Alaska	448,963	21,223	270	392	.....	.....	.....
W. Va.	296,403	268,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis.	2,448,678	2,482,344	2,133,977	2,428,480	2,527,249	759,294	212,146
Total	193,606,258	181,919,542	140,656,103	253,283,273	286,085,464	178,833,799	100,778,541

NOTE.—There was no production of distilled spirits during the fiscal year 1918 in Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, Utah or Idaho.

There was no production of distilled spirits in the fiscal year 1919 in Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Utah.

Distilled Spirits Production in Previous Years.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Total.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Total.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Total.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	Total.
	Tax. Galls.		*Tax. Galls.*		*Tax. Galls.*		*Tax. Galls.*
1898	80,762,213	1904	134,311,952	1909	133,450,755	1914	174,611,645
1899	97,064,565	1905	147,810,794	1910	156,237,526	1915	132,134,152
1900	105,484,700	1906	145,666,125	1911	175,402,395	1916	249,123,922
1901	124,520,599	1907	168,573,913	1912	178,249,985	1917	277,834,367
1902	128,623,402	1908	126,989,740	1913	185,353,383	1918	173,476,474
1903	141,776,202						

GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED FOR PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919, BY STATES.

STATES.	Corn.	Rye.	Malt.	Other Materials.	Molasses.	D. S. L.	Total.	
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*
California	988	.....	.....	.....	11,714,888	.....	988	11,714,888
Dist. of Col.	111,107	.....	150,658	72,343	917,159	.....	334,108	917,159
Illinois	2,752,509	4,259	268,324	.....	12,868,046	.....	3,025,092	12,868,046
Indiana	216,957	2,930	29,463	714	.....	.....	250,064	.....
Kentucky	497,428	7,387	58,817	.....	417,637	.....	563,632	417,637
Louisiana	.....	.....	3	737	27,073,185	3,534,458	740	30,607,643
Maryland	.....	.....	129	.....	21,289,577	.....	129	21,289,577
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,564,766	.....	.....	7,564,766
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,041	.....	.....	154,041
New York	42,830	898	5,229	.....	33,554,286	.....	48,957	33,554,286
Ohio	241,574	.....	42,833	.....	.....	.....	284,407	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,945,108	.....	.....	7,945,108
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	6,266,877	894	6,266,877
Wisconsin	26,954	9,830	17,790	10,936	.....	.....	65,510	.....
Total	3,890,347	25,304	573,246	85,624	123,498,693	9,801,335	4,574,521	133,300,028
Total for fiscal year 1918	14,544,545	248,864	1,689,677	172,039	118,027,560	68,527,242	16,665,125	186,555,202

"Other materials" (1919) includes 10,936 bushels of barley, 714 bushels of oats, and 73,974 bushels of other materials.

"Other materials" (1918) includes 94,331 bushels of barley, 2,395 bushels of oats, and 75,313 bushels of other materials.

GRAIN, ETC., USED FOR SPIRITS—*Continued.*

"D. S. L." means dilute saccharine liquid.

The estimated average yield per bushel of grain used for the production of spirits was 4.45+gallons of spirits. The estimated average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of spirits was 0.615+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of rum was 0.815+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of dilute liquid containing small quantities of saccharine matter used for the production of spirits was 0.023+ of a gallon.

GRAPE BRANDY USED IN THE FORTIFICATION OF SWEET WINE, AND WINE SO FORTIFIED, FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal Years.	Brandy Used (Tax Gallons).	Wine Fortified (Wine Gals.)		Fiscal Years.	Brandy Used (Tax Gallons).	Wine Fortified (Wine Gals)	
		Before Fortification.	After Fortification.			Before Fortification.	After Fortification.
1915	4,505,218.7	14,681,924.50	17,218,661.90	1918	3,852,496.5	15,357,518.00	17,513,109.12
1916	1,257,399.0	6,284,003.51	7,002,007.22	1919	1,961,953.0	6,535,372.14	7,602,734.98
1917	5,039,786.5	18,159,931.60	21,019,358.92				

REAL BEER BREWED IN THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS.
(Barrels of not more than 31 gallons.)

States.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	States.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Barrels	*Barrels*	*Barrels*	*Barrels*		*Barrels*	*Barrels*	*Barrels*	*Barrels*
Alaska	6,590	8,728	3,705	none.	Montana	276,567	319,313	271,836	65,497
Arizona	2,510	122	none.	none.	Nebraska	412,924	362,354	none.	none.
Arkansas	6,004	none.	none.	none.	Nevada	14,515	14,869	14,625	6,705
California	1,382,589	1,512,876	1,489,880	680,867	New Hampshire	279,121	268,564	166,115	none
Colorado	163,544	707	966	780	New Jersey	3,278,613	3,402,420	2,927,442	2,154,474
Connecticut	909,114	1,019,572	883,898	565,718	New Mexico	9,850	9,657	6,295	none.
Delaware	132,530	158,705	146,183	80,475	New York	12,732,529	13,198,400	11,325,413	7,597,566
Dist. of Col	122,285	161,791	47,527	none.	Ohio	4,814,239	5,458,868	4,825,373	1,948,470
Florida	28,218	29,463	14,617	3,153	Oklahoma	55	187	106	none.
Georgia	80,387	none.	none.	none.	Oregon	106,260	6,265	none.	none.
Hawaii	40,858	44,781	22,563	70	Pennsylvania	7,634,211	8,174,457	7,315,640	4,444,025
Idaho	11,830	none.	none.	none.	Rhode Island	650,775	680,558	669,255	501,561
Illinois	5,955,231	6,223,097	4,926,066	2,768,973	South Carolina	812	none.	none.	none
Indiana	1,436,099	1,548,615	933,232	386,001	South Dakota	43,403	50,636	none.	none.
Iowa	210,498	none.	none.	none.	Tennessee	48,548	32,999	none.	none.
Kentucky	672,417	673,272	550,583	303,982	Texas	706,910	755,582	550,643	137,622
La. and Miss	547,014	514,361	436,227	263,738	Utah	139,112	164,126	24,156	none.
Maine	104	866	1,803	374	Virginia	153,806	54,182	299	none
Maryland	1,119,836	1,164,121	1,041,505	522,507	Washington	468,073	none.	none.	1,539
Massachusetts	2,450,411	2,518,887	2,218,816	1,396,574	Wisconsin	4,525,027	4,919,014	3,935,672	2,036,873
Michigan	2,154,802	2,338,521	1,534,163	65,753	Wyoming	19,332	22,948	33,565	22,958
Minnesota	1,511,916	1,539,321	1,068,073	490,612					
Missouri	3,341,092	3,434,174	2,880,961	1,265,739	Total	58,633,624	60,817,379	50,266,216	27,712,618

The totals include barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax, as follows: (1916), 69,116; (1917), 87,870; (1918), 91,422; (1919), 3,135,545.

The brew in 1913 was 65,324,876 barrels; (1914), 66,189,473; (1915), 59,808,210. These include the usual withdrawals for export.

MATERIALS USED BY BREWERS IN THE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919.

Materials.	Pounds.	Materials.	Pounds.	Materials.	Pounds.
Malt	854,329,231	Sirup or glucose	34,790,600	Other materials	3,725,124
Rice	17,356,242	Hops	13,924,650		
Corn or cerealine	112,969,071	Grits	25,780,394	Total	1,083,665,556
Sugar or maltose	19,712,245	Malt dextrine	1,077,999		

PRODUCTION OF DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Year (Fiscal).	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.	Year (Fiscal).	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.	Year (Fiscal)	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.
	Wine Gals.	*Wine Gals.*		*Wine Gals.*	*Wine Gals.*		*Wine Gals.*	*Wine Gals.*
1907	1,397,861	382,415	1912	4,161,268	3,933,246	1916	7,871,952	38,807,153
1908	1,812,122	1,509,329	1913	5,223,240	4,608,417	1917	10,508,819	45,170,678
1909	2,370,839	2,185,579	1914	5,213,129	5,191,846	1918	10,328,455	39,834,561
1910	3,076,924	3,002,102	1915	5,386,646	8,599,821	1919	9,976,721	28,294,219
1911	3,374,019	3,507,109						

FINAL FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES IN LIQUORS.

The prospective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the final order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that "all ships carrying intoxicating liquors must have cleared customs by midnight of Jan. 16, otherwise spirits forfeitable," resulted in the exportation of $14,178,793 worth of domestic spirituous liquors during the first sixteen days of January, 1920. This is only $5,270,691 less than the domestic exports for the entire calendar year 1919, amounting to $19,449,484; and $4,278,193 in excess of the 1918 shipments, valued at $9,900,600. The January, 1920, exports included 10,451,382 proof gallons of spirits, 4,266,551 gallons of American wines, and 3,395 gallons of beer.

Total spirits, wines, and liquors remaining in bonded custom warehouses at the end of Jan. 31, 1920, were valued at $350,241, consisting of $4,005 worth of malt liquors; 21,286 proof gallons of brandy, worth $108,911; 19,184 proof gallons of cordials, liqueurs, etc., valued at $15,018; 4,555 proof gallons of gin, at $7,324; 8,447 proof gallons of whiskey at $35,685; 68,046 proof gallons all other distilled spirits, at $35,928 (total distilled spirits amounting to 121,518 proof gallons, worth $202,866); 70,790 gallons of still wines, valued at $126,551; and 796 dozen quart[illegible] wines, worth $16,819. No champagne was left in warehouses.

SUGAR STATISTICS.

(Data by Willett & Gray of New York; A. Bouchereau of New Orleans; United States Department of Agriculture, and British Statistical Abstract.)

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	U. S. Cane Sugar Prod.	U. S. Beet Sugar Production.	U. S. Total Production.	U. S. Cane Sugar Imports.		Cane Sugar Exports From U. S.	World's Production of Sugar.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1865.....	11,200,000	896,000	12,096,000	651,936,494	27,325,697	32,635,280	4,412,800,000
1866.....	20,680,000	896,000	21,576,000	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	13,027,910	4,578,560,000
1867.....	50,400,000	896,000	51,296,000	849,054,006	35,941,253	20,340,676	5,048,960,000
1868.....	51,520,000	896,000	52,416,000	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	15,329,940	4,719,680,000
1869.....	100,801,225	896,000	101,697,225	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	20,995,911	5,326,720,000
1870.....	87,043,000	896,000	87,929,000	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	22,760,904	5,411,840,000
1871.....	178,304,592	896,000	179,200,592	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	14,203,714	5,920,320,000
1872.....	156,352,125	896,000	157,248,125	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	16,598,822	5,886,560,000
1873.....	134,832;493	1,120,000	135,952,493	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	34,010,384	6,726,720,000
1874.....	108,640,119	1,568,000	110,208,119	1,701,297,869	81,887,463	29,442,750	7,006,720,000
1875.....	142,240,691	224,000	142,464,691	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	35,352,785	6,565,440,000
1876.....	172,480,070	224,000	172,704,070	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	67,730,198	6,569,920,000
1877.....	199 360,570	224,000	199,584,570	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	42,872,675	6,088,320,000
1878.....	159,041,941	224,000	159,265,941	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	50,123,065	7,266,560,000
1879.....	250,880,753	448,000	251,328,753	1,834,365,836	72,078,688	82,741,564	8,021,440,000
1880.....	178,872,000	2,688,000	181,560,000	1,829,291,684	80,087,720	40,640,206	7,288,960,000
1881.....	285,302,899	1,120,000	286,422,899	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	31,980,791	8,196,160,000
1882.....	171,074,950	1,120,000	172,194,950	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	19,443,075	8,606,080,000
1883.....	318,746,258	1,120,000	319,866,258	2,137,667,665	91,637,992	30,552,136	9,528,960,000
1884.....	302,944,230	1,198,400	304,142,630	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	85,532,916	10,492,160,000
1885.....	225,962,963	2,134,720	228,097,683	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	258,163,890	10,967,040,000
1886.....	302,754,486	1,344,000	304,098,486	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	175,836,220	10,218,880,000
1887.....	191 282,272	1,792,000	193,074,272	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	204,241,167	11,374,720,000
1888.....	375,904,197	571,200	376,475,397	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	60,399,496	11,011,840,000
1889.....	344,756,221	4,168,640	348,924,861	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	19,751,597	11,173,120,000
1890.....	301,284,395	4,934,720	306,219,115	2,934,011,560	96,094,532	47,495,577	12,772,480;000
1891.....	497,169,856	7,748,160	504,918,016	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	113,051,117	14,033,600,000
1892.....	370,579,307	11,997,440	382,576,747	3,556,509,165	104,408,813	19,414,620	14,230,720,000
1893.....	498,455,926	26,920,320	525,376,246	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	29,232,282	14,500,608,640
1894.....	619,825,618	44,688,000	655,513,618	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	64,324,539	16,532,250,560
1895.....	729,392,561	45,006,080	774,398,641	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	27,234,732	17,778,582,080
1896.....	543,633,726	65,452,800	609,086,526	3,896,338,557	89,219,773	10,743,185	16,215,805,760
1897.....	644,175,323	84,080,640	728,255,963	4,918,905,733	99,066,181	48,770,668	17,828,489.280
1898.....	708,251,878	90,491,670	798,743,548	2,689,920,851	60,472,749	19,927,465	17,329,598,720
1899.....	568,789,795	72,735,040	641,524,835	3,980,250,569	94,964,120	16,964,213	17,942,422,400
1900.....	322,549,011	163,458,075	486,007,086	4,018,086,530	100,250,974	26,918,380	19,369,920,640
1901.....	623,774,123	172,164,160	795,938,283	3,975,005,840	90,487,800	14,015,102	21,757,115,520
1902.....	728,650,448	369,211,733	1,097,862,181	3,031,915,875	55,061,097	15,175,805	24,625,095,040
1903.....	745,805,875	436,811,685	1,182,617,560	4,216,108,106	72,088,973	19,529,092	22,222,280,640
1904.....	525,952,000	481,209,087	1,007,161,087	3,700,623,613	71,915,753	41,607,988	23,124,933,440
1905.....	784,000,000	484,226,430	1,268,226,430	3,680,932,998	97,645,449	27,428,446	21,309,706,880
1906.....	766,080,000	625,841,228	1,391,921,228	3,979,331,430	85,460,088	37,105,110	31,241,784,000
1997.....	544,320,000	967,224,000	1,511,544,000	4,391,839,975	92,806,253	42,879,843	32,419,822,400
1908.....	788,480,000	927,256,430	1,715,736,430	3,371,997,112	80,258,147	43,686,270	31,181,106,880
1909.....	828,800,000	851,768,000	1,680,568,000	4,189,421,018	96,554,998	97,879,825	32,599,871,360
1910.....	750,400,000	1,024,938,000	1,775,338,000	4,094,545,936	106,349,005	189,304,952	33,415,267,200
1911.....	710,080,000	1,020,344,000	1,730,424,000	3,937,978,265	96,691,096	89,436,445	38,083,411,200
1912.....	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	1,920,748,160	4,104,618,393	115,515,079	102,915,741	35,585,303,040
1913.....	325,147,200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	4,740,041,488	103,639,823	66,569,033	40,787,743,360
1914.....	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	2,067,876,880	5,066,821,873	101,649,375	96,862,462	41,972,098,560
1915.....	493,239,040	1,444,108,000	1,937,347,040	5,420,981,867	173,992,603	601,103,749	41,511,919,680
1916.....	277,240,320	1,748,440,000	2,025,680,320	5,633,161,749	208,769,399	1,685,195,537	37,069,126,080
1917.....	621,799,360	1,641,314,000	2,263,113,360	5,329,587,360	230,574,221	1,268,306,254	38,053,064,000
1918.....	491,697,920	1,530,414,000	2,022,111,920	4,898,277,025	236,105,886	587,572,855	38,749,126,080
1919.....	568,796,480	1,521,900,000	2,090,696,480	5,331,982,457	308,346,986	1,118,872,723	36,596,602,560

The American production is of the season preceding the fiscal year. The export figures relate to continental United States after 1900. The beet sugar production figures, 1865-1872 and 1875-1879, are averages.

Estimates of the total sugar crop of the world vary considerably, according to the sources of the data. Willett & Gray figure the 1919-20 crop at 15,154,179 tons, of which 11,808,673 tons was cane sugar. Of the cane sugar, 108,035 tons was produced in Louisiana; 433,825 tons in Porto Rico; 505,500 tons in Hawaii; 3,750,000 tons in Cuba; 6,195,938 in the Ameriea (including the foregoing); 4,823,245 tons in Asia; 235,000 tons in Australasia; 551,490 tons in Africa. The total beet sugar crop was 3,345,506 tons, of which 2,676,019 tons was grown in Europe; 652,957 tons in the United States; and 16,500 tons in Canada. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the 1920 beet sugar production of the United States at 726,451 tons, including the product of 850 acres in Ontario, Canada. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the 1919-20 cane sugar crop of the world at 13,000,000 tons.

By the same authority, the 1919-20 cane sugar production of Louisiana is estimated at 242,000,000 pounds, and the cane syrup production there in 1919 was 3,672,000 gallons.

The 1920 United States maple sugar production was 7,528,640 pounds; and the maple syrup, 3,605,-555 gallons.

As to the sugar crop of the world for 1920-21, the amount will depend on weather conditions between December, 1920, and June or July, 1921. The prospect in December, 1920, was for a crop of 3,870,000 tons of beet sugar in Europe, as against 2,678,000 tons in 1919-20, according to Willett & Gray.

UNITED STATES CANE SUGAR IMPORTS FROM AMERICAN COLONIES.

(Expressed in pounds; in years ending June 30.)

Hawaii—(1918) 1,019,462; (1919) 631,812; (1920) 916,220. Porto Rico—(1918) 672,937,334; (1919) 703,286,023; (1920) 837,735,200. Philippines—(1918) 173,600,941; (1919) 210,950,670; (1920) 45,387,719.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1908)	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1918)	533	8,655	14,888	6,537,859	6,510,310
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1917)	587	7,377	9,221	10,555,669	6,297,969
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1915)	1,038	24,683	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1919)	761	91,918	28,534	74,181,560	50,282,067
Total	8,280	227,862	187,685	$142,139,260	$110,991,648

SUMMARY OF COD CATCH.

The following table gives a complete summary of all the codfish secured in the vessel and shore fisheries from the inception of the industry and carried to the home ports in Washington and California. No effort has been made to include the cod consumed locally in Alaska, which, in the aggregate, amounts to considerable, as it forms the principal article of diet.

Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
1865	225,000	225,000	1884	1,373,000	1,622,000	1903	1,463,800	2,448,800
1866	724,000	724,000	1885	988,000	1,374,000	1904	1,546,524	2,548,524
1867	943,400	943,400	1886	800,000	1,183,000	1905	2,332,133	3,614,133
1868	580,000	580,000	1887	827,000	1,126,000	1906	2,492,618	3,513,250
1869	1,032,000	1,032,000	1888	674,000	1,046,000	1907	1,490,230	3,069,181
1870	1,467,000	1,467,000	1889	327,000	816,000	1908	2,028,000	3,174,403
1871	926,000	926,000	1890	365,000	1,138,000	1909	1,748,155	2,658,516
1872	305,000	305,000	1891	583,000	1,245,000	1910	1,291,500	1,974,975
1873	563,000	563,000	1892	775,000	1,475,000	1911	1,542,000	2,534,000
1874	369,000	369,000	1893	666,000	1,326,000	1912	1,348,000	2,345,934
1875	362,000	362,000	1894	698,000	1,003,000	1913	1,481,260	2,285,357
1876	814,000	844,000	1895	765,000	1,051,000	1914	2,283,202	3,868,802
1877	779,000	880,000	1896	837,000	837,000	1915	2,733,571	3,801,586
1878	902,000	1,127,000	1897	850,000	1,361,000	1916	2,640,744	3,573,669
1879	1,301,000	1,499,000	1898	342,000	792,000	1917	2,555,841	3,373,124
1880	1,002,000	1,203,000	1899	783,000	1,505,000	1918	2,364,424	3,487,608
1881	907,000	1,061,000	1900	817,000	1,726,000	1919	2,134,109	2,723,328
1882	1,038,000	1,241,000	1901	787,000	1,514,000			
1883	1,485,000	1,720,000	1902	1,229,000	2,369,000	Totals	63,748,111	92,577,190

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1919 was 8,023,503 cases, of which 4,793,895 cases was of pink, humpback, and chum, and 1,646,646 cases was sockeye. Of the total pack 4,592,201 cases came from Alaska, 1,393,156 from British Columbia, 1,295,626 from Puget Sound, and 580,028 from Columbia River.

The Alaska salmon pack of 1919 was valued at $43,265,349. It weighed 220,425,648 pounds

Halibut catch (pounds) 1919—Puget Sound, 16,968,639; British Columbia, 19,198,565.

Canned shad pack (cases) 1919—Columbia River, 8,990; Oregon Coast, 3,300; Sacramento River, 4,721.

California canned salmon pack, 1919—22,766 cases; 1918—25,136 cases.

THE CATCH OF COD ON THE PACIFIC COAST, 1916-1919.

Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total.	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total
1918	2,640,744	932,925	3,573,669	1919	2,134,109	589,219	2,723,328
1917	2,555,841	817,283	3,373,124	Previous total	61,614,002	28,239,860	89,853,862
1918	2,364,424	1,123,184	3,487,608				
				Total	63,748,111	28,829,079	92,577,190

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.

United States, including Alaska (1919)	$110,991,648	Germany (1913)	$10,764,605
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Italy (1913)	3,848,227
Canada (1917)	52,312,044	Denmark (1914)	4,669,147
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Austria-Hungary (1911-1912)	2,078,535
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
England and Wales (1918)	70,947,791	All other European countries	4,800,000
Scotland (1918)	29,483,618	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Ireland (1918)	5,143,027	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma, and East India	20,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	China, Korea, and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825	Africa	5,000,000
Norway (1913)	14,517,281	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific islands	5,561,000
Spain (1914)	13,895,172	Total	$588,640,178
Portugal (1915)	9,307,071		
Holland (1912)	7,183,410		

The Newfoundland sealing fleet in 1920 got 33,985 seals, valued at $159,925, net.

PRODUCTION OF FISH AND OTHER NON-MINERAL OILS IN U. S., 1918 (POUNDS.)

Cod and liver, 712,000; lard, 1,008,757; bone, 24,817,000; garbage, 53,476,000; oleo, 145,929,000; tallow, 304,891,000; cocoanut, 341,235,000; cottonseed, 1,283,823,000; linseed, 375,452,000; peanut, 95,394,000; butter fat, 1,446,492,000; others and total, 5,594,172,000.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Forest.	Acres.	Located in.
Absaroki	987,710	Montana
Alabama	66,008	Alabama
Angeles	1,058,532	California
Apache	1,276,400	Arizona
Arapaho	680,021	Colorado
Arkansas	958,290	Arkansas
Ashley	987,673	Utah, Wyo.
Battlement	672,238	Colorado
Beartooth	681,930	Montana
Beaverhead	1,365,000	Montana
Bighorn	1,136,200	Wyoming
Bitterroot	1,155,868	Montana
Blackfeet	1,128,615	Montana
Black Hills	781,132	S. Dak., Wyo.
Boise	1,118,114	Idaho
Bridger	717,977	Wyoming
Cabinet	1,043,224	Montana
Cache	825,285	Idaho, Utah
California	1,062 622	California
Caribou	718,990	Idaho, Wyoming
Carson	925,301	New Mexico
Cascade	1,094.485	Oregon
Challis	1,269,292	Idaho
Chelan	724,110	Washingtoo
Chugach	5,232,204	Alaska
Clearwater	907.846	Idaho
Cleveland	813,616	California
Cochetopa	930,220	Colorado
Coconino	1,763,397	Arizona
Coeur d'Alene	790,234	Idaho
Colorado	1,149,594	Colorado
Columbia	942,200	Washington
Colville	816,000	Washington
Coronado	1,486,980	Ariz., N.Mex.
Crater	1,136,347	Oregon, Cal.
Crook	885,000	Arizona
Custer	499,508	Montana
Datil	2,941,202	New Mexico
Deerlodge	964,000	Montana
Deschutes	1,463,840	Oregon
Dixie	537,231	Utah, Nev., Ariz.
Durango	704,000	Colorado
Eldorado	836,200	Cal., Nevada
Fillmore	779,290	Utah
Fishlake	723,591	Utah
Flathead	2,004,579	Montana
Florida	675,420	Florida
Fremont	935,714	Oregon
Gallatin	909,430	Montana
Gila	1,600,000	New Mexico
Gunnison	951,310	Colorado
Harney	627,942	South Dakota
Hayden	437,620	Wyo., Col.
Helena	888,631	Montana
Holy Cross	605,700	Colorado
Humboldt	1,468,218	Nevada
Idaho	1,187,541	Idaho
Inyo	1,308,059	Cal., Nev.
Jefferson	1,175,685	Montana
Kaibab	752,900	Arizona
Kaniksu	702,405	Wash., Idaho
Klamath	1,743,558	Cal., Oregon
Kootenai	1,617,140	Montana
La Sal	552,335	Utah, Col
Lassen	1,321,343	California
Leadville	1,056,520	Colorado
Lemhi	1,100,562	Idaho
Lewis and Clark	826,360	Montana
Lincoln	1,471,839	New Mexico
Lolo	1,181,018	Montana
Luquillo	65,950	Porto Rico
Madison	1,035,860	Montana
Malheur	1,262,840	Oregon
Manti	855,722	Utah
Manzano	927,919	New Mexico
Medicine Bow	511,382	Wyoming
Michigan	163,878	Michigan
Minam	482,699	Oregon
Minidoka	623,400	Idaho, Utah
Minnesota	312,476	Minnesota
Missoula	1,368,191	Montana
Modoc	1,582,859	California
Mono	1,358,380	California
Monterey	360,494	California
Montezuma	812,100	Colorado
Natural Bridge	107,038	Virginia
Nebraska	217,808	Nebraska
Nevada	1,197,061	Nevada
Nezperce	1,666,079	Idaho
Ochoco	819,030	Oregon
Okganogan	1,541,000	Washington
Olympic	1,652,000	Washington
Oregon	1,140,866	Oregon
Ozark	511,616	Arkansas
Payette	863,674	Idaho
Pend Oreille	874,738	Idaho
Pike	1,256,112	Colorado
Pisgah	88,202	North Carolina
Plumas	1,432,860	California
Powell	704,700	Utah
Prescott	1,619,955	Arizona
Rainier	1,561,470	Washington
Rio Grande	1,221,140	Colorado
Routt	819,278	Colorado
St. Joe	871,988	Idaho
Salmon	1,643,360	Idaho
San Isabel	651,200	Colorado
San Juan	745,000	Colorado
Santa Barbara	1,928,294	California
Santa Fe	1,491,893	New Mexico
Santiam	719,983	Oregon
Sawtooth	1,177,821	Idaho
Selway	1,802,000	Idaho
Sequoia	2,021,609	California
Sevier	799,855	Utah
Shasta	1,588,880	California
Shenandoah	67,937	Va., W. Va.
Shoshone	1,609,000	Wyoming
Sierra	1,662,560	California
Sioux	197,809	Mont., S. Dak.
Siskiyon	1,657,045	Ore., Cal.
Sitgreaves	893,720	Arizona
Suislaw	833,441	Oregon
Snoqualmie	1,042,000	Washington
Soprls	656,000	Colorado
Stanislaus	1,104,412	California
Superior	1,268,538	Minnesota
Tahoe	1,222,382	Cal., Nev.
Targhee	1,364,810	Idaho, Wyo.
Teton	1,971,192	Wyoming
Toiyabe	1,924,800	Nevada
Tongas	15,881,000	Alaska
Tonto	2,033,760	Arizona
Trinity	1,746,147	California
Tusayan	1,476,129	Arizona
Uinta	1,043,135	Utah
Umatilla	564,985	Oregon
Umpqua	1,221,391	Oregon
Uncompahgre	867,860	Colorado
Wallowa	1,053,537	Oregon
Wasatch	655,477	Utah
Washakie	864,873	Wyoming
Washington	1,490,000	Washington
Weiser	659,622	Idaho
Wenaha	783,785	Ore., Wash.
Wenatchee	1,157,000	Washington
White Mountain	434,377	N. H., Me
White River	871,030	Colorado
Whitman	999,493	Oregon
Wichita	61,640	Oklahoma
Wyoming	912,000	Wyoming

The original forests of the United States covered about 822,000,000 acres and contained 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of timber. There are left (June 30, 1920) 463,000,000 acres of forest land, containing 2,214,000,000,000 board feet. Of this, 137,000,000 acres is in virgin timber, 112,000,000 acres in culled and second growth timber large enough for sawing. 133,000,000 acres are partially stocked with smaller growth, and 81,000,000 acres are devastated and practically waste land. The present rate of timber consumption is more than four times the annual growth of the forests. Of the standing timber, 349,000,000,000 feet is in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, Central and Lake States; 1,141,000,000,000 feet is in the Pacific Coast States. The leading species cut is yellow pine, with Douglas fir second, and white pine third. About 1,000,000 tons of United States timber a year is used for wood pulp for paper.

The national forests include 189,299,775 acres, with annual revenues of about $4,793,000. Cost of administration averages $4,000,000 a year. Thirty-five States have their own forestry departments, with nearly 2,000,000 acres in New York, and over 1,000,000 acres in Pennsylvania.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

(Number, 19; total area, 10,859 square miles.)

NATIONAL PARKS IN ORDER OF CREATION.	Location.	Area in Sq. Miles	Distinctive Characteristics.
Hot Springs, 1832...	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties.
Yellowstone, 1872...	No'western Wyoming.	3,348	Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Sequoia, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	252	12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; cave.
Yosemite, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; many waterfalls of extraord'y height; 3 groves of big trees.
General Grant, 1890.	Mid. east'n California.	4	Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft. in diam.
Mount Rainier, 1899	W. central Washington	324	28 glaciers; 48 sq. miles of glacier, 50 to 500 ft. thick.
Crater Lake, 1902...	Southwestern Oregon..	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishing.
Wind Cave, 1903....	South Dakota.....	17	Miles of galleries and chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt, 1904.....	Southern Oklahoma...	1⅛	Many sulph. and oth. springs possess. medicinal value.
Sullys Hill, 1904....	North Dakota.....	1⅛	An important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde, 1906...	So'western Colorado..	77	Most notable, best preserved prehistoric cliff dwell'gs.
Glacier, 1910.....	No'western Montana..	1,534	250 glacier-fed lakes; 60 small glaciers; precipices thousands of feet deep.
Rocky Mount'n, 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	Heart of the Rockies; snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude.
Hawaii, 1916.....	Hawaii.....	118	Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui
Lassen Volcano, 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in U. S. proper; hot springs; mud geysers.
Mt. McKinley, 1917	South central Alaska..	2,200	Highest mountain in North America.
Grand Canyon, 1919	North central Arizona.	958	Greatest example of erosion in the world.
Lafayette, 1919.....	Maine coast.....	8	Group of granite mountains on Mt. Desert Isl.
Zion, 1919.....	Southwestern Utah...	120	Zion Canyon, 800 to 2,000 feet deep.

Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, has an area of 911.63 acres. There are 46 of the hot springs. They are used for gout, rheumatism, malaria, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.

There are also seven National Military and other parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Georgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam Battlefield, Maryland; Lincoln's birthplace, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

The Casa Grande Ruin, area 480 acres, is reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and by stage from Florence, Arizona.

The National parks and reservations mentioned are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and placed the administration of the national parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the superintendents of the parks.

OTHER NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Dinosaur, Utah; Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona; Katmai, Alaska; Scott's Bluff, Nebraska; Yucca House, Colorado.

Ten other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other national monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State Department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non-agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation. It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the latest available figures show that the forests annually supply over $1,500,000,000 worth of products; employ 830,000 people; pay $440,000,000 in wages, and that they cover 550,000,000 acres of land unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the Nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It devotes its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

The membership of the association is 25,000 in every State in the Union, in Canada and all over the world. The subscribing membership is $3 a year; contributing membership $10 a year; sustaining membership $25 a year, and life membership $100. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine*, which contains articles pertaining to trees, forests, and birds.

President—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—Chas. F. Quincy, New York. *Executive Secretary and Editor-in-Chief*—Percival S Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

AVERAGE TREE SIZES AND LUMBER PER TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Estimates of Logging Companies on Timber Holdings.		Kind of Timber.	Estimates of United States Bureau of Forestry.		
Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber.		Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber.	Average Diameter of Tree in Inches.*
175	38	White spruce, red spruce	150	40	14
300	48	Eastern white pine	350	64	18
		Norway pine	350	64	18
474.4	60	Western yellow pine:			
		Rocky Mountains	500	66	22
750	80–90	California	3,000	110	36
550	48	Western white pine, long-leaf yellow pine	400	50	20
		Short-leaf yellow pine	370	64	18
660	50–70	Eastern hemlock	500	50	24
1,200–2,000	†	Western hemlock	650	88	22
235	24	White Oak	560	48	24
350	50	Poplar, yellow	1,000	64	30
600	65	Cypress	750	72	28
222	42	Western fir, Douglas fir:			
		Rocky Mountains	500	64	22
2,500	†	California / Oregon	3,000	120	36
6,962	140	Washington	.....	.....	.....
7,000–8,000	80–85	Redwood	4,000	144	40
2,500	†	Western red cedar	800	80	30

*Diameter outside bark 4.5 feet above ground. † Not specified.

A CORD OF WOOD OR STONE

A cord of wood or stone contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO YIELD ONE CORD.

Diam. Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground).	Hardwoods. North	Hardwoods. South.	Soft Wo'ds.	Diam. Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground).	Hardwoods. North	Hardwoods. South.	Soft Wo'ds.	Diam. Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground).	Hardwoods. North	Hardwoods. South.	Soft Wo'ds.
2 inches	.....	170	.....	10 inches	6	6	8	18 inches	1.5	1.8	1.9
3 inches	.....	90	.....	11 inches	5	5	7	19 inches	1.3	1.5	1.6
4 inches	.....	50	.....	12 inches	4	4	6	20 inches	1.2	1.3	1.5
5 inches	35	25	.....	13 inches	3.5	3.4	4.5	21 inches	1.0	1.2	1.4
6 inches	20	17	.....	14 inches	3.0	3.0	3.7	22 inches	.9	1.1	1.2
7 inches	15	13	20	15 inches	2.5	2.5	3.0	23 inches	.8	1.0	1.1
8 inches	11	9	13	16 inches	2.0	2.2	2.5	24 inches	.7	.9	1.0
9 inches	8	7	10	17 inches	1.7	2.0	2.1				

The figures given are for trees of average height; allowances should be made in case of unusually short or tall timber.

WOOD-FUEL USED ON FARMS.

State.	Farms, 1917. (Est.)	No. Cords.	State	Farms, 1917. (Est.)	No. Cords.	State.	Farms, 1917. (Est.)	No. Cords.
Maine	60,000	780,000	Ohio	271,000	3,523,000	Texas	430,000	3,870,000
N. Hampshire	27,000	324,000	Indiana	215,000	2,580,000	Oklahoma	210,000	2,100,000
Vermont	33,000	195,000	Illinois	250,000	2,250,000	Arkansas	225,000	4,275,000
Massachusetts	37,000	370,000	Michigan	209,000	2,717,000	Montana	35,000	350,000
Rhode Island	5,000	50,000	Wisconsin	180,000	2,340,000	Wyoming	15,000	150,000
Connecticut	27,000	351,000	Minnesota	157,000	1,727,000	Colorado	55,000	330,000
New York	215,000	3,010,000	Iowa	215,000	1,075,000	New Mexico	45,000	405,000
New Jersey	33,000	264,000	Missouri	275,000	3,575,000	Arizona	12,000	108,000
Pennsylvania	218,000	1,962,000	N. Dakota	90,000	270,000	Utah	23,000	184,000
Delaware	11,000	143,000	S. Dakota	90,000	270,000	Nevada	3,000	33,000
Maryland	50,000	650,000	Nebraska	135,000	405,000	Idaho	36,000	324,000
Virginia	190,000	3,420,000	Kansas	180,000	1,080,000	Washington	65,000	715,000
West Virginia	99,000	1,584,000	Kentucky	265,000	4,770,000	Oregon	50,000	600,000
N. Carolina	259,000	4,403,000	Tennessee	250,000	4,750,000	California	95,000	950,000
S. Carolina	185,000	2,590,000	Alabama	270 000	4,860,000			
Georgia	300,000	4,800,000	Mississippi	285,000	4,560,000	U. S.	6,562,000	82,777,000
Florida	55,000	605,000	Louisiana	122,000	1,830,000			

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS PER CORD.

Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry. Lb.	Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry. Lb.	Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry. Lb.
Ash, white	4,300	3,800	Cottonwood	4,200	2,500	Maple, red	4,700	3,200
Beech	5,000	3,900	Elm	4,400	3,100	Oak, red	5,800	3,900
Birch, yellow	5,100	4,000	Hickory	5,700	4,600	Oak, white	5,600	4,300
Chestnut	4,900	2,700	Maple, sugar	5,000	3,900	Willow	4,600	2,300

PRODUCTION OF CHIEF KINDS OF LUMBER, 1918, BY STATES.

(The figures represent board-measure feet.)

Yellow Pine.		*White Pine.*		*Oak.*		*Hemlock.*	
La	2,486,847,000	Minn	830,439,000	Ark	237,678,000	Wis	498,936,000
Miss	1,448,893,000	Me	237,466,000	Tenn	181,712,000	Wash	275,693,000
Tex	1,172,154,000	Idaho	208,749,000	W. Va	175,130,000	Mich	266,822,000
Ala	1,037,659,000	N. H	188,569,000	Va	153,598,000	Pa	200,573,000
N. C	782,027,000	Wis	126,228,000	Ky	113,312,000	W. Va	85,511,000
Fla	765,912,000	Mass	99,377,000	Miss	97,495,000	N. Y	70,159,000
Ark	742,236,000	Wash	65,856,000	N. C	87,947,000	Ore	68,159,000
Va	454,015,000	N. Y	59,842,000	Mo	86,302,000	Me	62,106,000
S. C	416,536,000	Mich	46,664,000	Pa	84,729,000	N. H	36,511,000
Ga	352,682,000	Vt	25,722,000	Ohio	80,099,000	N. C	31,107,000
Okla	147,494,000	Pa	24,615,000	La	77,105,000	Tenn	28,982,000
Mo	42,062,000	Va	9,410,000	Ind	65,646,000	Va	26,286,000
Tenn	37,474,000	Conn	8,597,000	Ala	29,578,000	Vt	18,366,000
Md	30,223,000	Tenn	8,017,000	N. Y	25,405,000	Mass	10,329,000
Del	3,137,000	N. C	7,437,000	Ga	24,529,000	Ky	7,631,000

Western Yellow Pine.		*Spruce.*		*Maple.*		*Gum.*	
Ore	437,452,000	Wash	275,826,000	Mich	287,231,000	Ark	196,359,000
Cal., Nev.	357,351,000	Ore	215,828,000	Wis	141,151,000	Miss	148,538,000
Idaho	310,582,000	Me	206,208,000	W. Va	58,009,000	La	104,514,000
Wash	220,231,000	W. Va	45,258,000	N. Y	46,691,000	Tenn	56,198,000
Mont	169,956,000	N. H	44,779,000	Pa	35,324,000	Ala	29,439,000
Ariz	81,583,000	N. C	31,912,000	Ohio	28,443,000	Mo	24,037,000
N. Mex	69,354,000	Vt	31,530,000	Ind	19,582,000	Tex	16,448,000
S. D	29,033,000	N. Y	25,433,000	Vt	11,449,000	S. C	15,576,000
Col	26,427,000	Minn	18,907,000	Ark	11,286,000	Va	11,036,000
		Cal	16,663,000	Tenn	7,719,000	Ky	9,151,000

Cypress.		*Chestnut.*		*Birch.*		*Larch*	
La	296,986,000	W. Va	85,123,000	Wis	161,968,000	Idaho	119,941,000
Fla	85,376,000	N. C	48,720,000	Mich	48,807,000	Mont	114,250,000
Ga	41,836,000	Pa	42,880,000	N. Y	21,002,000	Wash	48,248,000
Ark	40,638,000	Va	41,866,000	Me	17,071,000	Wis	16,496,000
S. C	28,898,000	Conn	28,250,000	Vt	16,913,000	Ore	12,841,000
Mo	22,256,000	Tenn	26,741,000	W. Va	15,678,000	Minn	11,890,000
Miss	17,711,000	Mass	17,201,000	N. H	9,364,000	Mich	9,348,000
Tenn	13,581,000	N. Y	14,115,000	Minn	7,769,000	N. Y	86,000
N. C	13,001,000	Ky	11,069,000	Pa	5,425,000	Pa	46,000
Va	6,008,000	Md	8,417,000	Mass	3,412,000	Vt	32,000

Beech.		*Yellow Poplar.*		*Cedar.*		*Tupelo.*	
Mich	46,181,000	W. Va	52,462,000	Wash	102,379,000	La	122,368,000
W. Va	36,631,000	Tenn	41,338,000	Ore	45,797,000	Ala	16,078,000
Ind	34,212,000	Va	34,088,000	Idaho	26,810,000	N. C	12,399,000
Pa	32,249,000	Ky	31,940,000	Cal	21,358,000	Ark	8,786,000
N. Y	31,573,000	Ga	21,538,000	Mich	8,481,000	S. C	8,303,000
Ohio	23,733,000	N. C	20,336,000	Me	6,241,000	Tenn	6,311,000
Ky	18,438,000	Ala	12,311,000	Tenn	5,743,000	Miss	5,082,000
Tenn	5,694,000	Ohio	8,683,000	Va	3,326,000	Mo	4,343,000
Vt	5,575,000	Ind	5,979,000	N. C	3,226,000	Ill	4,332,000
La	4,574,000	Pa	3,507,000	Wis	3,220,000	Va	3,519,000

Basswood.		*Elm.*		*Cottonwood.*		*Ash.*	
Wis	72,462,000	Wis	45,889,000	Miss	34,345,000	La	19,497,000
Mich	29,788,000	Mich	28,841,000	Ark	28,281,000	Ark	19,321,000
W. Va	17,195,000	Ark	18,692,000	Minn	21,721,000	Tenn	12,938,000
N. Y	12,265,000	Ind	12,876,000	Tenn	15,844,000	Wis	12,887,000
Va	5,895,000	Ohio	11,068,000	La	13,436,000	Ind	12,300,000
Tenn	5,013,000	Tenn	10,450,000	Mo	6,114,000	N. Y	8,974,000
Ind	4,805,000	Mo	9,270,000	Mich	2,892,000	Ohio	7,873,000
Ohio	4,775,000	Miss	7,238,000	Ky	2,298,000	Miss	7,250,000
N. C	4,718,000	N. Y	6,291,000	Okla	2,180,000	W. Va	5,854,000
Ky	4,249,000	La	4,467,000	Wis	2,014,000	Mich	5,627,000

Hickory.		*Walnut.*		*Balsam Fir.*		*Sycamore.*	
Ark	14,806,000	Mo	29,277,000	Me	30,161,000	Ark	6,437,000
Tenn	12,243,000	Ind	11,941,000	Minn	10,814,000	Ind	3,457,000
Miss	8,764,000	Ohio	10,071,000	Wis	10,430,000	Tenn	3,162,000
W. Va	8,759,000	Tenn	7,581,000	Mich	6,269,000	Mo	2,773,000
Ind	8,666,000	Kan	7,507,000	Vt	3,527,000	Ohio	1,868,000
Ohio	5,623,000	Ill	6,130,000	N. H	2,534,000	Ill	1,730,000
La	5,398,000	Iowa	5,416,000	N. Y	1,469,000	Miss	1,714,000
Ky	5,103,000	Ky	5,263,000	*White Fir.*		Ky	1,518,000
Pa	2,982,000	Va	1,696,000	Cal., Nev.	104,778,000	La	1,075,000
Va	2,666,000	W. Va	800,000	Idaho	50,070,000	Okla	638,000
				Wash	32,790,000		
				Ore	11,418,000		

Redwood is cut only in Cal. *Douglas Fir* production (1918), board-feet—Wash., 3,578,831,000; Ore., 1,898,080; Cal., 219,267,000; Idaho, 72,658,000; Mont., 34,906,000. *Sugar Pine* almost all comes from Cal.; *Lodge Pole Pine* from Col., and Wyo.

According to the reports of lumber manufacturers' associations, the production of pine lumber in the United States in 1919 was in board feet as follows: Southern pine, 4,256,933,000; Western pine, 1,367,481,000; Douglas fir, 3,608,297,000; Eastern white pine, 172,197,000; North Carolina pine, 269,744,000

In 1918 there was produced in the United States, 1,362,187,000 laths, and 5,690,182,000 shingles.

Average value of lumber in 1918 was $24.79 per 1,000 board feet.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Note—Injuries covered as a rule are personal injuries arising out of and in course of employment **not due to wilful intention to injure self or another, or to intoxication.** Maine adds unless habit of intoxication was known to the employer. Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming do not specify intoxication as an exception. Illinois, Montana, and Ohio make no exception, neither wilful injury nor intoxication. Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Vermont make an exception also of employee's failure to use reasonable safety appliances. Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, and New York include diseases contracted as insured against. Kentucky excepts results of pre-existing diseases. Arizona covers injuries caused by failure of employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment. Utah includes injuries occurring outside of the State, and injuries caused by the wilful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment. Oklahoma does not cover fatal injuries.

ALASKA, 1915.

Administrative System—The courts. **Security for Compensation**—Attachment pending action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. **Employments Covered**—Elective, as to mining operations having five or more employees. **Waiting Period**—Two weeks. **Medical and Surgical Provisions**—Only in fatal cases involving no dependents, maximum, $150. **Compensation for Disability; Total, (a) Temporary: (b) Permanent**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, maximum, 6 months. (b) $3,600; $1,200 additional for wife, and $600 for each child under 16; if single, $600 for each dependent parent, maximum $6,000. **Partial.** (a) **Temporary**—(a) 50% of wages; maximum period, 6 months; maximum amount, $4,800. If permanent, lump sums proportioned to number of dependents, ranging from $120 to $3,000, less payments for temporary disability. **Death Benefits; (a) Dependents, (b) No Dependents**—(a) $3,000 to widow or minor orphan; $600 to each child under 16 and to dependent parents, maximum, $6,000; if single, $1 200 to each dependent parent. (b) $150 for burial; $150 for other expenses between death and burial.

ALABAMA, 1919.

(To take effect January 1, 1920.)

Adm. Sys.—Circuit Courts with appeal to Supreme Court, and Insurance and Compensation Commissioners. **Sec. for Comp.**—Right to compensation, and award has same preference as other unpaid wages. **Employ**—Where sixteen or more are regularly employed, excluding casuals, domestic servants, farm laborers, common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and municipalities (cities, towns, villages, school districts) but municipalities and employers of less than sixteen may elect to come under provisions of act. **Wait.**—Five days. **Med and Surg.**—Reasonably necessary medical and surgical treatment and attention, medicine, supplies, and apparatus during first sixty days of disability, not to exceed $100. **Comp. for Dis: Temp. Total**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages, not less than $5, nor more than $12; during disability not more than 300 weeks. **Temp. Partial**—Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned before injury and after; during disability not more than 300 weeks. **Perm. Partial**—Schedule of rates of payment according to extent and character of injury. **Perm. Total**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages ($5 to $12) for 550 weeks, reduced to $5 after 400 weeks; increased 5% for each totally dependent child, not over 60%, and per week to not over $15. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or husband and no child, 30%, widow or husband and one child, 40%; widow or husband and 2 or 3 children, 50%; 4 or more children, 60%; to dependent orphan, 30%, 10% added for each additional orphan, not to exceed 60%; dependent husband and no child, 25%; if no husband, widow or child, to one parent, 25%; to two, 35%; grandparent, brother sister, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, to one, 20%; more than one, 25%. Total compensation not to exceed $5,000. Expenses of last illness and burial not to exceed $100.

ARIZONA, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Agreement; arbitration; reference to Attorney-General; courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A judgment is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and has same preference as unpaid wages or claim for personal services. **Employ.**—All especially dangerous employments. Elective as to other industries. Especially dangerous" as specified in law include building and running of railroads, mining, using, making or working near explosives; places where power machinery is used, working on derricks and scaffolds, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—In fatal cases where there are no dependents the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—A semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease. Fifty per cent. of semi-monthly earnings during time unable to work at any gainful occupation. The total for partial or total disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000. **Death Ben.**: (a) **Depen.**—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased, not to exceed $4,000. payments to children to cease at 18 years of age. See under column for medical and surgical provisions for death cases where there are no dependents.

CALIFORNIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Accident Commission. Subject to limited review by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Policies inure directly to benefit of employee, who also has first lien on amounts due employer. Self-insurers may be required to give bond or deposit securities. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All excepting agriculture and domestic service, which may come under the act by joint election. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Such medical, surgical, and hospital treatment as may reasonably be required to cure and relieve. In case of death, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. **Compen. for Dis.; Total, (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.**—(a) 65% of average weekly earnings during such disability. (b) When the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70%, after the expiration of 240 weeks, a further benefit varying from 10 to 40% of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life. **Part., (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.**—(a) 65% of weekly loss of wages during such disability. (b) 55% of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from 4 to 240 weeks, according to the degree of the disability. In case of permanent incapacity or death a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6%. Average weekly earnings shall be considered as not less than $6.41, nor more than $32.05. **Death Ben.**: To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased; not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65% of the wages. Payments to children to cease at 18 years of age unless mentally or physically incapacitated. If only partial dependents survive, three times the annual contribution of the deceased to their support, subject to same limitations as above. If there are no dependents, payment to State Treasury of $350 is made by the employer. Disability payments and burial expenses to be considered as parts of above totals.

COLORADO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries. Notice to employer is notice to insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more are employed

in which employers elect to come under the act, but lose no defences if they do not. Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation district, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical assistance for first 30 days not more than $100 in value. In death cases where there are no dependents, $75 for funeral expenses. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5. **Part.**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum. Total not to exceed $2,080. Special schedule for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for periods ranging from 4 to 208 weeks. Facial disfigurements may be compensated for in an amount not exceeding $500. Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 6 months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent 50% of the weekly wages for 6 years, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,500, nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs during receipt of disability benefits any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents; if only partial, dependents.

CONNECTICUT, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards to the Superior Court of the county. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must furnish proof of solvency and financial disability, file security, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations. Payments are not assignable, are exempt from execution, and have same preference as wage debts. **Employ.**—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed. $100 for burial expenses. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—For total disability a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $14 nor less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks. **Part.: (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $14 per week or for longer than 312 weeks. (b) For specified injuries one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee. If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee. Compensation shall in no case be more than $14, nor less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks. A widow's or widower's dependence ceases upon remarriage, and a child's upon reaching 18 years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated. If a widow or dependent widower dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

DELAWARE. 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission of three, whose award is final, unless appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the county within 10 days. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in a stock or mutual company, or deposit of security, indemnity or bond. **Employ.**—All except domestic servants, farm and casual laborers, outworkers. State officers, and servants and employees in interstate or foreign commerce. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $25 during waiting period; $100 for burial. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of wages for 270 weeks, and thereafter 20%. **Death Ben.**—For a dependent widow or widower, 25% of wages, with additional percentages up to 60%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 16.

HAWAII, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Boards for each county; appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Payments are preferred the same as wage claims. Employees have direct recourse to insuring company. Insolvency of employer does not release insurer. **Employ.**—All public and all industrial employment for pecuniary gain. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical medical and hospital services during disability, not exceeding $150; $100 funeral expenses if death within 6 months. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Sixty per cent. of weekly wages, $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage decrease, $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. Fixed awards for specified injuries in lieu of all other benefits. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 40% of average weekly wages; if one or two dependent children, 50%; if three or more, 60%; 30% to one or two orphans; 10% additional for each child in excess of two; total not to exceed 50%. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25% to 40%. Payments to widow to cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to children reaching 16 unless incapable of self-support, then to 18; to other beneficiaries on termination of disability. No payments except to children for more than 312 weeks. Wages not less than $5 nor over $36

IDAHO, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board of three. Awards final, unless appeal is taken to the District Court within 30 days. **Sec. for Comp.**—Private employers must either insure in the State Insurance Fund or deposit security in form of a surety fund or guaranty contract. **Employ.**—All public and private carried on for pecuniary gain. Employees injured outside the State are covered, as well as those hired outside the State if they would be entitled under law of State where hired. Agricultural, domestic and casual employees, outworkers, employees of charitable organizations and members of employer's family, although excluded, may be included by agreement. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care for a reasonable time, charges being limited to those which prevail in community for similar treatment of persons of a like standard of living. In death case, $100 for burial, and if there are no dependents employer must pay $1,000 to Industrial Administration Fund. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 400 weeks, and $6 per week thereafter. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 45% of average weekly wages, with additional percentages up to 55%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 18.

ILLINOIS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Awards constitute liens on all property of employer within the county paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds. Injured employees are subrogated to right of insolvent employer to insurance. **Employ.**—Building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defenses if they do not. **Wait.**—Six days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid for not over 8 weeks, not over $200. If no dependents, a burial benefit not over $150. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of employee's weekly earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability, or until payments equal a death benefit: thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8% of a death benefit, not less than $10 per month. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods, in addition to temporary total disability. The basis of 50% is to be increased 5% for each child under 16 years of age, maximum 65%. The minimum of $6 per week is to be increased for each such child, the total not to exceed $750. The maximum of $12 is to be increased $1

for each child, the total not to exceed $15. For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits. No payments are to extend beyond 8 years, except in case of permanent total incapacity. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 4 years' earnings, not less than $1,650 (to a widow with one child under 16, $1,750, if two or more children, $1,850), nor more than $3,500 (to a widow with one child under 16, $3,750, and if two or more children, $4,000). If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered the last two years was of the earnings of deceased. Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments. Provision also for education and rehabilitation is made.

INDIANA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Board, with appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Contracts of insurance must enure directly to benefit of persons entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors. Insurance required, or proof of financial ability to meet payments. **Employ.**—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision; railroad employees engaged in train service, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer makes contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services for first 30 days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board; $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 55% of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks. Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits. Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 26 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of weekly wages; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contribution to their support. Term of payment limited to 300 weeks. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widowers, or on children attaining the age of 18 years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

IOWA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Committees of Arbitration, with the Industrial Commissioner as Chairman; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, furnish proof of financial ability, deposit security or contract with employees. Claim for compensation is first lien. If insured is incapable, insurer must settle direct with beneficiary. **Employ.**—All industries except agriculture and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and municipalities. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services and supplies for first 4 weeks, not exceeding $100. Reasonable expenses of last sickness, and burial not to exceed $100. **Compen. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.: (b) Part.**—(a) 60% of wages, not more than $10 nor less than $6 (unless wages are less than $6, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks. (b) The same as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) Specified maimings—60% of average weekly wages for fixed periods, beginning with the date of injury. Payments for total temporary and total permanent disability for fifth, sixth, and seventh weeks are $3⅓% of the weekly earnings. If disability continues beyond those dates, but only 50% after the seventh week. Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the Industrial Commissioner and an order of the court **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50% of the wages, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings. If employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent. If the spouse dies during compensation period, unpaid benefits go to other dependents if any; if she remarries and there are no dependent children, payments cease.

KANSAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitration, subject to an appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a bond. If employer was insured, insurer is subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer. Claims and awards are not assignable or subject to execution, etc. **Employ.**—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more, and mines; employers in other industries and those employing less than five persons may also elect. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—On demand, medical, surgical and hospital treatment, not over $150 in value, for not more than 50 days. If no dependents, a reasonable expense for burial, not exceeding $150. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Payments during incapacity, after the first week, equal to 60% of the earnings, not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of wage loss during incapacity, after first week. Lump sums equal to 50% of the wages for specified periods are to paid for designated injuries in lieu of all other compensation. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend for over 8 years. After 6 months lump sum payments may be substituted at the employer's option, the sum to be agreed upon or determined by the court. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnings of the deceased, not less than $1,400 nor more than $3,800. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent or when a minor becomes 18, unless physically or mentally incapable of wage earning.

KENTUCKY, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board, a member thereof, or a referee appointed by it. Limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers accepting act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Association, or give proof of financial ability. Policies must provide for direct liability to beneficiaries. Self-insurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefits have same priority as wages and are not subject to assignment or attachment. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor where three or more are employed; excepted industries may become subject to act by joint application of employers and employees. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical and hospital aid for 90 days, unless by order extended to not exceed $100. Reasonable burial expenses, not over $75. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 8 years, not over $12 nor less than $5; total not to exceed $5,000. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed $12, for not more than 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000. Compensation periods are fixed for specified injuries. Lump sums may be awarded after six months, if approved by the board. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 65% of the average weekly earnings, not more than $12 nor less than $5 per week for 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportional of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence. If no dependents, $100 to the personal representative. Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless incapacitated for wage earning. Payments thus terminated go to other beneficiaries, if any.

LOUISIANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance not required. Policies must give claimants right to direct payment. Compensation payments have same preference as wage debts. **Employ.**—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to State employees, its municipalities and public boards. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital service, not over $100. $100 expenses of last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $16 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks. **Partial**—Fifty-five per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. Fixed schedule for specified injuries for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 25% of weekly wages, 40% if one child, 55% if two or more. If one child alone, 25% 40% for two, 55% for three or more. For one dependent parent, 25%; for two, 55%. If one brother or sister, 25%, and 10% for each other. The total in no case to exceed 50%, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage; to children on reaching the age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MAINE, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission, appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer gives proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments. Claims have same preference as wages debts. **Employ.**—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defenses does not affect cutting, hauling, driving, or rafting of logs. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services during 30 days, not over $30 unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount s provided for. If no dependents not over $200 for last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Three-fifths of the wages, for not more than 500 weeks, $6 minimum, $15 maximum, total not to exceed $4,200. **Partial**—Three-fifths of the weekly wage loss, not over $15, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, three-fifths of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission, after weekly payments, for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, three-fifths of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $6 minimum, $15 maximum. If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency for 300 weeks. If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency. Payments to children cease at age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

MARYLAND, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund, stock, or mutual company, or proof of financial ability is required. Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to persons entitled. Payments not assignable, nor subject to execution or attachment. **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employer and employees. Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, etc., not over $150. Funeral expenses not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of weekly wages, $8 minimum, $16 maximum for not over eight years, total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of weekly wage loss, $16 maximum, total not over $3,750, specific periods for specified maimings. Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards. Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the weekly wages for eight years, not more than $5,000 nor less than $1,000. To persons partly dependent, 66⅔% of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, amount not to exceed $3,000. If no dependents, funeral expenses only. Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—On request of either party, Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company. All risks must be insured in approved companies. Payments are not subject to assignment, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All industries, if the employer so elects. The State shall, and any county, city, town or district accepting this act may, compensate its laborers, workmen and mechanics. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks, and in unusual cases for a longer period, in the discretion of the board. Reasonable expenses of burial, not over $100. If dependents survive, this sum shall be deducted from the compensation payable. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor over $14 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000. **Partial**—Two-thirds the wage loss, not over $10 per week and for not longer than 500 weeks. In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $5 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation. Lump sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, not less than $5 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of the earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee. Children cease to be dependents at 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $100 is made by the employer.

MICHIGAN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Either party may request Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure with the State or in approved companies, or furnish proof of financial ability. Claims are a first lien on all property of employer. **Employ.**—All industries if employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, public boards, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks. If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, not over $10 per week nor for longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.), 50% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods. Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of the injury. After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments. **Death**

Ben.—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

MINNESOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of the District Court determines dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by Supreme Court on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers may insure or maintain co-operative schemes. Insured workmen have an equitable lien on any policy falling due. Claims have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employers. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when limit is $200. $100 funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent. of wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 60% of the wage loss. (b) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50% of the earnings for fixed period. Payments for death may not be more than $11 per week, and for disability not more than $12, nor less than $6.50, unless wages are less than $6.50, when amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000. Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings, the consent of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To a widow alone, 35% of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60% if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25%, to a dependent orphan, 40%, with 10% additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60% to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30% if one parent and 40% if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25%, or if more than one, 30%, divided equally. If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned. Payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease upon marriage or when sixteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated. There is provision also for education and rehabilitation of persons incapacitated or handicapped by injuries. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $100 is made by employer.

MISSOURI, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless capacity to pay one's own risks is shown. **Employ.**—All except casual, farm labor and domestic service, where five or more employees; officials of political subdivisions not covered. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. Ben.**—Forty-eight days. **Comp. for Dis.**—66⅔% of average earnings; 40% for total perm.; maximum wages, $15 per week; minimum, $6; maximum duration, 400 weeks. **Death Ben.**—300 weeks.

MONTANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Proceedings to determine disputes must be instituted before the Board and not elsewhere; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer may carry his own insurance on proof of financial ability; may insure in any company in State, or may contribute to State fund. Liabilities under act are first lien upon any deposit, and on other property pro-rata with other lienable claims. **Employ.**—All inherently hazardous works and occupations, including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of means thereof, and any hazardous occupations not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $50, unless there is a hospital contract. $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks. (b) Same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues. **Partial, (a) Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6, unless wages were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary. (b) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in total temporary, for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To widow, widower, child, or children under 16, or invalid child over 16, 50% of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25%, unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother), in case there are no beneficiaries, 40%. To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30%. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty. Terms of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6, then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother, or sister reaches the age of 16, unless an invalid.

NEBRASKA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; appeal to District Court of county, with further appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure or give proof of financial ability. Policies must inure directly to beneficiaries. Awards have same preference as wage claims. **Employ.**—All industries, except domestic service, agriculture, and interstate or foreign commerce in absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make affirmative election. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service during first 21 days, not over $200. Time may be extended in cases of dismemberment or major operations. A reasonable sum, not over $100, for expenses of last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of the weekly wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter, while disability lasts, 45%, not less than $4.50 nor more than $9. If weekly wages are less than minimum, full wages are paid. **Partial**—66⅔% of loss of earning capacity, not over $12 per week nor for more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods in lieu of other payments, $12 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages are to be paid. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues six weeks or more compensation is computed from date of injury. Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the employee's wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12; not exceeding 350 weeks; if wages were less than $6, full wages. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning.

NEVADA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Insurance Fund. State management of fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments not assignable, exempt from attachment, etc. **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, provided the employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital aid for 90 days, but may be extended to one year by the Industrial Commission. Burial expenses not to exceed $125. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—One-half the average monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $70 for twelve months, and not over $60 thereafter. **Partial**—One-half the loss of earning capacity, not more than $40 per month for not more than sixty months; wages in excess of $140 need not be considered. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $60 for fixed periods, in

addition to payments for temporary total disability. No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury. The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower, 30% of the average wages, with 10% additional for each child under eighteen years of age, total not to exceed 66⅔%. If only children survive, they receive 15% each, the total not to exceed 66⅔%. If there are none of the foregoing dependent parents may receive 25% of the average monthly wage during dependency; if dependent brothers or sisters under eighteen, 20% for one and 30% if more than one, other cases according to the facts. Payments to a widow or dependent widower cease on remarriage, but the widow shall receive two years' benefits in a lump sum. Payments to children cease at eighteen, unless incapable. Payments to non-resident aliens 60% of above. No excess of wages over $120 per month considered.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by agreement or action in equity. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance. Employer must satisfy Commissioner of Labor of financial ability or file a bond. Payments have same preferences as claims for unpaid wages, or for personal services. **Employ.**—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including operation and maintenance of steam and electric roads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more; work about quarries, mines, foundries. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—If no dependents, expenses of medical care and burial not in excess of $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Beginning with the fifteenth day, a sum not exceeding 50% of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—A sum not in excess of 50% of loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week, nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of deceased, not to exceed $3,000.

NEW JERSEY, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of Court of Common Pleas settles disputes in summary manner, subject to review on questions of law in Supreme Court. Workmen's Compensation Bureau by amendment of 1918 **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must furnish proof of financial ability or insure. Policies must be for benefit of employees. Right of compensation has same preference as claim for unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All employments in absence of contrary election. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for first two weeks, not over $50. Expense of last sickness and of burial, not exceeding $100 for burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks. (b) 50% of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50% of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to maximum and minimum as for death benefits. A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas. **Death Ben.**—To one dependent, 35% of the wages of the deceased, and for each additional dependent 5% additional, the total not to exceed 60%, payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings are less than $5, when full wages are paid. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, to orphans at eighteen, unless mentally or physically deficient. Provision is made also for education and rehabilitation. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $400 is made by the employer.

NEW MEXICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—District courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must file bond or certificate of guarantee mutual, or other insurance, unless he can satisfy the Judge he is solvent. **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated), where four or more are employed, or where work is carried on upon a derrick, scaffolding, pole, or other structure ten or more feet above the surface of the ground; others by election. **Wait.**—Twenty-one days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $50, during "waiting" period of 21 days. $50 for funeral expenses. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty per cent. of earnings for 520 weeks. Compensation is increased 50% if caused by employer's failure to provide safety devices provided by law, and decreased 50% if caused by the employees' failure to observe a statutory regulation concerning safety, or to use a safety device provided. **Death Ben.**—To a dependent widow or widower, 40% of earnings, 5% additional for each child up to 60%, and proportionate amounts for other dependents.

NEW YORK, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability, or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company. Policies must inure directly to beneficiary. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All industries employing four or more employees, except domestic service and agricultural pursuits. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission. $100 for funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of wages during continuance. **Partial**—66⅔% of wage loss. For specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, separate provision for disfigurements. The foregoing payments may not be less than $8 nor more than $20 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be $20. Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if the disability continues for more than forty-nine days compensation is allowed from the beginning. **Death Ben.**—To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30% of wages of deceased, 10% additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen receive 15% each, and dependent parents or grandparents, 25%; brothers or sisters, 15% each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66⅔%. Payments to widow or widower cease on death or remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $125 monthly are considered. Occupational diseases are included as accidents. Amendments of 1920 make it a misdemeanor to demand or solicit fees; maximum compensation is increased to $20 a week; survivors may get a death claim; awards are liens.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance compulsory; self-insurance not permitted. **Employ.**—All public and private, other than agricultural and domestic service, and common carriers by railroad (which may come in by election). **Comp. for Dis.**—66⅔% of wages during total, and 66⅔% of wage loss during temporary partial. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower until death or remarriage; to children up to eighteen; payments to parents until death, remarriage or cessation of dependency; to other beneficiaries, eight years, not to exceed $20, nor less than $6 per week; funeral benefit up to $100.

OHIO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited appeal to civil courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—State Insurance Fund. Employers must insure or give proof of ability to pay benefits. Non-insurers must give bond or security. Insurance is under State control. Claims have same preference as on tax judgments. **Employ.**—All employing five or more regularly; also establishments employing less than five, if employer elects to pay premiums. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, hospital, etc., not over $200, but more may be allowed in case of necessity. Burial expenses not to exceed $150. If no dependents, medical and hospital services, not over $200, and burial expenses as above. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) Weekly payments of 66⅔% of average weekly wages during disability, not less than $5 nor

more than $12; but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750. (b) A weekly payment as above, continuing until death. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 66⅔% of loss of earning capacity during continuance, but not exceeding $12 per week, or a total of $3,750. (b) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations as noted above, in addition to payments during temporary total disability. In all cases, if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the average weekly earnings of the deceased for eight years, not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of eight years as the Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $5,000.

OKLAHOMA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims cannot be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. **Employ.**—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two are employed; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included; work by State or municipalities is included. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks. (b) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) 50% of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation. Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6, unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

OREGON, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—State Accident Industrial Commission. Review by Circuit Court. Appeals from Circuit Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance under State control. State gives subsidy, employer deducts 1% from employee's daily earnings, and contributes this and a percentage of monthly payroll. **Employ.**—All hazardous occupations, factories, mills, and workshops using machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering, telephone, telegraph, electric light, etc. All in absence of contrary election. **Med. and Surg.**—Transportation, medical, surgical, and hospital expenses, not exceeding $250. Burial expenses not to exceed $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Monthly payments as follows: If unmarried, $30; if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $35; if husband is not an invalid, $30; if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $6 additional for each child until sixteen, total monthly payments not to exceed $50. (a) Above payments apply during disability, increased 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years. (b) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), monthly payments of $25 per month payable for fixed periods, less any time for which compensation was paid for total disability. A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters eighteen), $6 a month, the total monthly not to exceed $50. To orphans under sixteen (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each, the total not to exceed $50. To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50% of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all. To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been twenty-one, after which time compensation shall be paid according to average support. Payments to widow or widower until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow a lump sum of $300. Payments to a male child cease at sixteen, to a female at eighteen, unless an invalid.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board. Appeal to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability. Agreements are filed with a prothonotary, if approved becomes a lien as a judgment. A separate act provides for direct payments to beneficiaries. **Employ.**—All, unless employer elects to contrary. Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum. $100 funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks, fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5. Payments may be computed to lump sum. **Death Ben.**—Forty per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5% additional for each child, total not to exceed 60%; if no parent, 25%; if one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60% if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15% to 25% of wages. Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, or child, brother or sister at sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15% will be paid for one, and 10% additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50%. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

PORTO RICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A Workmen's Relief Trust Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the island. Rights not assignable, nor subject to attachment. **Employ.**—All employing five or more, except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machinery, and common carriers by railroad. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical attendance and such medicines and necessary food as the Workmen's Relief Commission may prescribe; food supplies granted to be deducted from the award. Burial expenses not exceeding $40. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) An amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for not more than 104 weeks. (b) The sum of $1,500, and an amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for a maximum of 208 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) Payment is to be made proportionate to permanent total, following payments under temporary total disability. The time and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workman's Relief Commission. **Death Ben.**—Any balance of the sums the deceased workman would have received if the injuries had not proved fatal. Benefits may be apportioned among the dependent legal heirs by the Workmen's Relief Commission.

RHODE ISLAND, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Any party interested may petition Superior Court. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure, give proof of financial ability, or furnish security or bond. Insurers directly liable to claimants. Beneficiaries have first lien. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and agriculture, if employer elects. Defenses in suits for damages not abrogated unless more than five persons employed. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical and surgical care and hospital

services for the first four weeks. If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial, not over $200. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, not exceeding $10 per week, for not longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods. Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if incapacity extends beyond four weeks they begin with date of injury. Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bear to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not over 300 weeks. Payments to children cease on their reaching eighteen unless physically or mentally incapacitated. Provision is made also for education and rehabilitation.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commissioner. Arbitration Committee, one representative of each side and the Industrial Commissioner. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer can furnish proof of financial ability, when security may be required. **Employ.**—All except domestic, farm and casual laborers, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $100, for four weeks. If no dependents, $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty per cent. of earnings up to a maximum of $3,000, or four times average annual earnings. **Death Ben.**—In death cases practically the same as for total disability.

TENNESSEE, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—The Courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Self-insurers may be required to give a bond, or file security; policies inure directly to benefit of employés; same preference as for unpaid wages and exemption from claims of creditors. **Employ.**—Employees where ten or more employees are regularly employed, other than of State, counties thereof, and municipal corporations, except those engaged in agriculture, domestic service, coal mines, common carriers doing interstate business, casual employees. Employers of less than ten, mine operators and State and municipalities may accept provisions. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Such medical and surgical treatment, medicines, supplies and apparatus as may be reasonably required, for thirty days after notice by employee to employer of accident. In case of death, reasonable burial expenses up to $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages up to $11 per week; minimum, $5 per week; during disability, not to exceed 300 weeks. **(b) Temp. Part.**—Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned at time of injury and amount since able to earn; not to exceed 300 weeks; special schedule for specified injuries. **Perm. Total**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages, not exceeding 550 weeks, not over $5 per week after 400 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. **Death Ben.**—To widow, 30% of average weekly wages; to widow and one dependent child, 40%; to widow and two or more dependent children, 50%; to dependent orphan 30%, and 10% additional for additional orphans, not to exceed 50%; to dependent husband, 20%; to a parent, 25%; to two parents, 35%; if no widow, child, husband, or parent, to dependent grandparent, brother, sister, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, if but one, 25%, if two or more, 35%. This compensation during dependency for not more than 400 weeks.

TEXAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board. Appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure. Compensation is payable directly by the insurance association. Benefits are unassignable, and exempt from garnishment attachment, etc. **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and vessels in interstate and foreign commerce. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital care for first two weeks and hospital care for two additional weeks if necessary. If no beneficiaries or creditors, expenses of last illness and a funeral benefit not over $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent. of average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for not more than 401 weeks. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of loss of earning power, not over $15 per week nor more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), an additional compensation equal to 60% of the average weekly wages for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, in lieu of all other compensation. A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board. **Death Ben.**—To the legal beneficiary a weekly payment equal to 60% of his wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

UTAH, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure or be liable to respond in damages. **Employ.**—Public and private employers of four or more. Agricultural, domestic and casual laborers, elected officials, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce are excluded. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $200. $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for five years, and 40% thereafter. **Death Ben.**—Dependents are paid 55% of wages for a maximum period of six years.

VERMONT, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Commissioner of Industries. Appeal to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless deposit of security or proof of financial responsibility. Employees have direct recourse to insurer. Compensation rights are preferred claims. **Employ.**—All industrial establishments in which more than ten are employed, commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excluded. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service for fourteen days, not over $100. $100 for funeral expenses if death within two years. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages for not more than 260 weeks. $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages less than $3, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than 260 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages, but not more than $10 for designated periods running from 4 to 170 weeks. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 33⅓% of weekly wages, 40% if there be one or two children, 45% if more than two; if no parent, 25% to one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40%; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15% to 25%. Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching eighteen, unless incapable, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500. Payments to other classes end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages not less than $5 weekly.

VIRGINIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Commission of three. **Sec. for Comp.**—Policies inure directly to employee. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor, and steam railroads; includes public employment. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**

—Medical and surgical aid by employers for thirty days. Funeral expenses not over $100. **Comp for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages, maximum $10, minimum $5, total for disability not over 500 weeks or $4,000. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Act has schedule for permanent partial, loss of thumb so much, index finger so much, and so on. (a) 50% of weekly loss during disability, not more than $10 nor over 300 weeks. **Death Ben.**—Not more than 300 weeks or $4,000. 50% of average weekly wages to dependents.

WASHINGTON, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Insurance Department. Review by Superior Court. Appeals from Superior Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Accident fund, under State control. **Employ.**—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories, workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces mines, quarries, and wharves, engineering, logging, lumbering, building trades, telegraph, telephone, and electric lights, etc. Railroads are excluded. **Wait.**—Eight days. **Med. and Surg.**—Proper and necessary medical and surgical services, and hospital care if injuries temporary; if permanent, until awards are made on basis of nature of disability. Expenses of burial not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total** (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(b) If unmarried, $20 per month; if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $25 per month; if husband not an invalid, $15 per month; if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $5 additional for each child, total not to exceed $35; if so helpless as to require attendant, $20 per month, in addition to other benefits. (a) Payments as for (b) during disability, increased by 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial. (a) Temp. (b) Perm.**—(a) Payment as for total disability continues in proportion to loss of earning power, provided this exceeds 5%. (b) For specified permanent partial disabilities, lump sums ranging from $500 to $2,000, others to be compensated proportionately, if the injured person is a minor, the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10% of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into a lump sum, payment not over $4,000, in case of death or permanent total disability. No benefits are to be paid for the first eight days, unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20, to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, total not over $35; if no parent, $10 to each child under sixteen, total not to exceed $35. To other dependents, if none above survive, a monthly payment equal to 50% of the average amount previously contributed, total not to exceed $20. To the parent or parents of unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $20, until he would have been twenty-one. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child under sixteen. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; limited appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec for Comp.**—Insurance through a State fund. Employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond Payments only to beneficiaries, and exempt from claims of creditors, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State Insurance Fund **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, nurse and hospital services, not over $150 ($300 in special cases). Reasonable funeral expenses, not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—For permanent total disability (85% or above); 50% of the average weekly wages during life. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm**—(a) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding 26 weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., may be fifty-two weeks. (b) 50% of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70%), from 30 to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85% disability, 40% of wages for life. Lump sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, total not to exceed $35 per month. To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until fifteen, total not over $30 per month. To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, widower, or child, 50% of average monthly support received from deceased during preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month for six years. If deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent 50% of earnings, not over $6 per week until he would have become twenty-one. If only partial dependents survive, compensation computed. Payments to widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children at fifteen. If widow or widower remarry within two years; to be paid 20% of balance of 10 years.

WISCONSIN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited review by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability or insure. Claims have preference, are non-assignable, and exempt from attachment or execution. Commission may require deposits, purchase of annuities, or the giving of bonds. **Employ.**—All, if the employer elects. Election is presumed where there are three or more employees, except as to agriculture and railroads. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for ninety days, and for such additional time as will in judgment of commission lessen the period of compensation. Christian Science healing permitted if both employer and employee agree. Occupational disease is subject to compensation same as industrial accidents. Artificial limbs supplied. Reasonable expense of burial, up to $100. **Comp for Dis: Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent. of loss of earning power. For certain specific injuries (mutilations etc.), a sum equal to 65% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods, ranging from 6 to 320 weeks, which include the time for healing. For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not over $750. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues for twenty-eight days, benefits are payable for first seven days. In case of temporary or partial disability, aggregate compensation not over four years' earnings; for permanent total disabilities payments are limited—nine to fifteen years, according to age of injured person. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation will not exceed six years' earnings. If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65% of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

WYOMING, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by District Courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund required. Insurance under State control. Payments not assignable, nor subject to attachment, execution, etc. **Employ.**—Extra-hazardous (enumerated list), in which three or more are employed, interstate railroads excepted; use of explosives and work ten feet above ground included. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—None. $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangement exists under agreement. **Comp. for Dis.: Total (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Lump sum of $1,400 if single, $1,600 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child until sixteen years old, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the sum allowed the injured workman. (a) $18 per month if single, $24 if married, and $5 per month for each child under sixteen, total monthly payment not over $35, and aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent. **Partial (b) Perm.**—(b) Fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion. No payments for first ten days unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—Lump sum payment of $1,200 to widow or invalid widower, and an additional sum equal to $60 per year until sixteen for each child, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the payments

COMPENSATION LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

to surviving spouse. If there are dependent parents and no spouse and no child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50% of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500. Payments to non-resident aliens, beneficiaries are limited to 33⅓% of the above amounts, and only the widow and children under sixteen are considered.

UNITED STATES, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—United States Employees Compensation Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance. Payments made from special compensation fund. **Employ.**—All civilian employments of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad. **Wait.**—Three days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies. $100 burial expenses, and transportation of bodies of residents of the United States dying away from home, if relations desire it. **Comp. for Dis.:** **Total**—66⅔% of the monthly pay during continuance of the disability. **Partial**—66⅔% of the difference in wage earning capacity due to such disability. Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death or permanent disability, may be computed to a lump sum. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 35% of the monthly wages, with 10% additional for each child, total not to exceed 66⅔%. To dependent parents, 25% if one, 40% if both are dependent. If there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66⅔%. Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts, subject to claims of foregoing. Payments to widow or widower terminate on death or remarriage, to a child on marriage, reaching eighteen. Payments to other beneficiaries in no case extend beyond eight years. All payments subject to maximum of $66.67 per month, and minimum of $33.33, unless actual earnings are less, when compensation will equal earnings

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text concerning Trusts:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT AMENDMENTS TO SHERMAN LAW.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenaes may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed, cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations wilfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Sherman and Clayton acts do not apply to labor or farmers' unions.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del. Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. The causes for absolute divorce given in the table are in addition to adultery, which is a primary cause in every State except South Carolina. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Ariz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Miss., Ore., and Utah. Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in most of the States, as is the marriage of an epileptic or imbecile.

Note—Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in all of the States except Ala., Cal., Col., Ct., Del., Dist. of Col., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives except in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Pan., Tenn., Utah, and Wis.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
Alabama.....	1-3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, confinement in insane asylum for twenty years if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for five years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period. Acts 1915, held to authorize granting of divorce to wife only upon lapse of five years from and after date of its enactment.
Alaska.....	2 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut....	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of this State."
D. of Columbia.	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida..	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia.....	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii.....	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho.....	6 months.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage.
Kansas..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky.....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland.....	2 years	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*. Exceedingly vicious conduct.
Massachusetts..	3-5 years.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
Minnesota.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri... .	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year.†	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada.....	6 months.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
New Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey . .	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.
New Mexico...	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York.....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
North Carolina..	2 years.	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota..	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.	1 year ...	That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for three years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.
Oklahoma.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania ..	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.
Porto Rico.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment one year.
Rhode Island...	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity, cruel treatment of husband by wife, making it unsafe for him to live with her. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
South Carolina.	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota..	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee.... .	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas	1 year.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah..... .	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	2 years.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.

† Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
West Virginia..	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin.....	2 years.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID.

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every State except Idaho, Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and W. V., where it is 18 years

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark., Ga., and Kan.; 18 years in Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis., Wyo. There is no definite age provision in Ct., Del., District of Columbia, Fla., Me., Mass., N. J., N. Y., R. I., S. C., Tex., and Vt.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents' consent), 16 years in Md., N. H.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Pa., Porto Rico, R. I., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; 18 years in the other States.

Females (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va.; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., Iowa; N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Utah; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.; 16 years in Ill., Ind., Mich., Mont., Neb., Nev., Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico, W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Alaska, Col., Idaho, N. Y., Tenn., and Vt.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mont., Neb., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt. and Washington; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of males under 21 or of females under 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idaho, Ill., Minn., Nev., N. H., S. C.; under 20 in Hawaii; under 16 in Ct. and Tenn.; for women under 21 in Fla., Ky., La., Pa., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; under 16 in Ct., Ill., Md., Nev., N. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Porto Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Minn., Mont., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIM.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIM.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts Years
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.					Per Ct.	Per Ct.			
Alabama..	8	8	20	6	3	Montana...	8	12	10	8	5
Alaska.....	8	12	10	6	6	Nebraska..	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas...	6 to 10	6 to 10	10	5	3	Nevada....	12	12	6	6	4
Arizona....	6	10	4	4	3	N. Hamp..	6	6	20	6	6
California..	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado...	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mex...	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	(*k*)	6	6	New York..	6	6††	20 (*j*)	6	6§
Delaware..	6	6	10 (*h*)	6	3	N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
Dist. of Col.	6	10	12	3	3	N. Dakota.	6	10	10	6	6
Florida....	8	10	20	5	3	Ohio.....	6	8	21	15	6
Georgia....	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma..	6	10	5	5	3
Hawaii....	8	12	20	6	6	Oregon....	6	10	10	6	6
Idaho.....	7	12	6	5	4	Pa.....	6	6	5 (*f*)	6‡	6
Illinois....	5	7	7	10	5	Porto Rico.	6	12 (*e*)	5	3	3
Indiana....	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Isl..	6†	Any rate.	20	6	6
Iowa.....	6	8	(*d*)	10	5	S. Carolina.	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas....	6	10	5	5	3	S. Dakota..	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky..	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee..	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana..	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	6	10	10	4	2–4
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	6–20	6–20	6	Utah.....	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland..	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont...	6	(*m*)	6	6 (*n*)	6
Mass.....	6	Any rate.	6 (*c*)	6	6	Virginia...	6	6	20	5*	3
Michigan..	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota.	6	10	10	6	6	W. Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi.	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin..	6	10	20 (*b*)	6	6
Missouri...	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming..	8	12	10	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. § Six years from last item on either side. (*a*) Judgments, 6 per cent. (*b*) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (*c*) Witnessed, 20 years. (*d*) Thirty-five years in Courts of Record, eighteen years in inferior courts. (*e*) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (*h*) Subject to renewal. (*j*) Not of record, 6 years. (*k*) No limit. (*m*) No statute. (*n*) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

In New York a judgment ceases, after 10 years, to be a lien on real estate.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

WHILE the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth, while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances, results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Treason—Whoever owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both. Offenses against the mails fall into two general classes; one, the misuse of the mails for immoral or fraudulent purposes; the other, robbing the mails; penalties vary with the nature of the particular offense.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL CODES.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery. In Nevada, killing of a person by a life convict is murder in the first degree.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Life imprisonment in Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin. In Nevada and in Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by special verdict, find for the death penalty. In New Jersey and Oregon penalty is death, unless jury recommends life imprisonment.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 5; Hawaii 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. In Delaware killing by husband of man found in adultery with wife is a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second. Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana) not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000), Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5) Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15), Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10), Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (1-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000), Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both); New Mexico (6 months to 3 years or $1,000), North

Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma (electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (electrical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20), West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21). Maine (any term of years), Maryland) hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5). Nebraska (3-20). Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15 or $5,000 or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20), Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2 000. or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1 000). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punished in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees vary greatly —is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (2 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12), Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10) Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, nor more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10), Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000) Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10) Arkansas (6 months and fine) Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 3), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court), Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson namely the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity, Virginia (electricity or 5-18) Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20) Indiana (10-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15). West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10) Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana Maryland Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20) Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10). Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5) North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14), Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500) Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14). Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7),

Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7). New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing. In California taking horses, cattle, mules, etc., is grand larceny, irrespective of value; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In Connecticut the punishment for larceny of over $2,000 (not over 20). In North Carolina habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery. North Dakota (not less than 10), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Oklahoma (7-20), Kentucky (5-15), Tennessee (3-15), Arkansas (2-21), Oregon and Alaska (2-20), Mississippi and New Mexico (2-15), Indiana (2-14 or $1,000), Alabama, Georgia and West Virginia (2-10), Texas (2-7), Nebraska, Ohio and Utah (1-20), Montana (1-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), Maryland, Virginia, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Wisconsin (1-7), South Carolina (1-7), Kansas (not over 21), Minnesota, New York and Washington (not over 20), Michigan (not over 14), Florida, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, South Dakota (not over 10), Pennsylvania and Vermont (not over $1,000), Rhode Island (not over 10, or $1,000, or both), Hawaii (not over 10 and $500), New Hampshire (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut (not over 5). In Iowa changing plate numbers on autos is classified as forgery

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed. Some of the States, however, have a more severe extreme penalty and some a lesser maximum. Kentucky (3-9), Virginia (3-8), Tennessee (2-21), Arkansas (3-7), New Mexico and District of Columbia (2-7), Alabama and Texas (2-5), Indiana (2-5 or $1,000), Georgia (1-10), Nebraska, Ohio and Alaska (1-7), North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming (1-5), Illinois, Nevada and Rhode Island (1-5 and $1,000), Louisiana (1-5 and $500), Wisconsin (1-5 and fine), Oregon (1-4), Mississippi (not over 10), California (not over 10 and $5,000), Arizona (not over 10 and $2,000), New Jersey (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), Delaware (not over 6 and $2,000), Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington (not over 5), Idaho (not over 5 and $2 000), Minnesota and Vermont (not over 5 and $1,000), Florida, Maine, Michigan and Utah (not over 5 or $500), Porto Rico (not over 3 or $2,000), Montana (not over 3 and $1,000) New Hampshire (not over 3 and $500), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), Hawaii (not over 2 or $500).

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000), Iowa (10 up to life), Oklahoma (5-20), Georgia (4-10), Ohio and Oregon (3-10), Indiana (2-21 or $50 and $1,000), Minnesota, Texas and District of Columbia (2-10), Wisconsin (2-5), South Dakota (1-20), Arkansas and Tennessee (1-15), Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota Utah, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-10), New Mexico (1-7), Kentucky (1-5), West Virginia (1 year and $1,000), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Rhode Island and Hawaii (not over 20), Michigan and Washington (not over 15), Vermont (not over 15 and $1,000), Maine, Maryland, Mississippi and New York (not over 10), Delaware (not over 10 and $2,000), Kansas, Missouri and South Carolina (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $500), Connecticut and Louisiana (not over 5), Virginia (not over 1 and $1,000). In many of the States severer penalties than those given above are imposed, varying with the character of the action or the results of the false testimony. Thus in Colorado and Texas perjury which causes conviction in a capital case is punished by death. In capital cases, irrespective of results, the penalty is: In Alaska (2-20), Oregon (5-20), Kansas (not less than 7), Maine, Mississippi and Missouri (not less than 10), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term up to life), Wisconsin (3-15). In cases of felony not necessarily capital: Alabama (3-20), New York (not more than 20), North Dakota (not less than 10), Virginia (2-10), West Virginia (1-10).

Where crimes are divided into several degrees, it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

NOTE—Figures in parentheses are years. Money figures are maximum.

PENALTIES FOR USURY.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, misdemeanor with jail term, $500 fine or both; Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire (three times), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

By the Federal act No. 103, the period of military service is to be excluded from the computation of time limited for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service. This applies to all the courts, Federal, State or district, in the country, and to causes of action accruing prior to or during the service and to limitations established before or after the passage of the act.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

THESE statutes have been revised for THE ALMANAC by one of the largest law firms in New York City making a specialty in their practice of the inheritance laws. All the data has been carefully brought up to date.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

The following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employes.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.

Alaska.—Up to $15,000—to wife or lineal issue, 1%; to husband or lineal ancestor, 1½%; brother or sister or descendant of such; wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, 3%; brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of such, 4%; other collaterals, or strangers, or body politic or corporate, 5% (these are known as "primary" rates); on $15,000 to $30,000, double primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, two and one-half times; $50,000 to $100,000, three times; over $100,000, three and one-half times. Exemption of $10,000 to widow, husband, lineal issue (including adopted children); exemption to lineal ancestors, $3,000; and to collaterals, $1,000; charitable transfers to hospitals, schools, etc., up to $2,500 exempt.

Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	$1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30%. $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants, $500 exempt. Rates on excess 3% up to $20,000; 4%, $20,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $100,000; 6%, above $100,000. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, stepchild, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt $1 000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Idaho..... *Continued.*	(e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	
Illinois.....	To parents, lineal ancestors, husband, wife, child, brother or sister, on amounts in excess of exemption up to (and including) $50,000, 1%; on next $100,000, or fraction, 2%; on next $100,000, 3%; on next $250,000, 5%; on over $250,000, 7%; exemption is $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew and lineal descendants of such, up to (and including) $20,000 in excess of exemption, 3%; on next $50,000, 4%; on next $100,000, 6%; over $170 000, 8%. Exemption is $500. In all other cases on amounts up to $20,000, 5%; on next $30,000, 6%; on next $50,000, 8%; on next $50,000, 10%; on next $100,000, 12%; on balance over above, 15%. Exemption in this class, $100.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or its descendants, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%; exempt $250. (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $150. (5) To others more remote, 5%; exempt $100. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000, twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, wife or widow of same: On first $25,000, 1%; on second $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on next $400,000, 4%; on all over $500,000, 5% (except in case of wife of decedent one half of above rates). To brothers and sisters: on first $25,000, 3%; on second $25,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 7½%; on next $400,000, 10%; on all over $500,000, 15%. To relatives of all degrees other than as above, and to strangers: on first $25,000, 5%; on second $25,000, 7½%; on next $50,000, 10%; on next $400,000, 12½%; on all over $500,000, 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (a) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. (c) To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. (d) To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; exempt $1,000. (e) To others more remote, 5%; exempt, $500 On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to husband or wife, parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children.. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts..	(a) To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent. 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 6%, above $1,000,000. (b) To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent. 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 7%, above $1,000,000. (c) To brother, sister, step-child, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in class (b) are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. (d) To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Exempt to husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent $10,000. To others $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws
Minnesota....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b) $10,000, except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	*No statutory preference.
Missouri ..	Primary rates on amounts below $20,000 are as follows: (1) Husband or wife, lineal descendant or ancestor, adopted child or its descendants, 1%. Exemption $15,000 to husband or wife, to others of this class $5,000. (2) Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, 3%. $500 exempt. (3) Uncle or aunt or their descendants, 3%; $250 exempt. (4) Great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; $100 exempt. (5) To others more remote 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follow: $20,000 to $40,000, twice; $40,000 to $80,000, 3 times; $80,000 to $200,000, 4 times; $200,000 to $400,000 5 times; above $400,000, 6 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants; tombstone. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
ontana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son,	1. Funeral expenses not exceeding $100.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Nebraska..... *Continued.*	husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or their descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000 6%.	2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twlee primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or its issue, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. All others, 5%, $500 exempt.	1. Judgments. 2. Funeral expenses. 3 Medical expenses of last sickness
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter. To others more remote, $500 exempt; 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	To husband or wife, parents or ancestor, children or descendants, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
*North Dakota. * There is a special provision in the law of North Dakota for the protection of interests in estates of persons in the military or naval service of the U. S.	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000, $10,000 exempt. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $15,000 to widow, $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt. To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, adopted child, $5,000 exempt. The rate 1% below $25,000, increases with varying amounts up to 4% above $600,000. Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants. The rates increase from 2% from $1,000 to $5,000; up to 8% above $200,000. To others more remote, the rates increase from 3% from $500 to $2,500; up to 10% above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8%, above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
*South Dakota.. * There is a special provision in the law of South Dakota for the protection of interests of estates of persons in the U. S. military or naval service.	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $10,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2¼%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Texas..... *Continued.*	$2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	On amounts not exceeding $50,000 the primary rates are: (a) To grandparent, parent, husband or wife, child, descendant, brother or sister, 1%. $15,000 exempt. (b) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $50,000 to $250,000, twice; (2) $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 times; (3) above $1,000,000, 4 times.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington....	To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3% $100,000 to $250,000; 5% above $250,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption, the rates on the amounts stated are: 3%, 5%, 7% and 9%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations
Wisconsin	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1¼ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.
United States...	The Federal Tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. $50,000 of each estate is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 2%; $150,000 to $250,000, 3%; $250,000 to $450,000, 4%; $450,000 to $750,000, 6%; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 8%; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 10%; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; exceeding $10,000,000, 25%.	

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Delaware the widow takes all up to $3,000 and one-half after that. If no kin, widow takes all.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming (the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive otherwise all to widow).

(h) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow)

(i) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters of their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, the husband takes the same distributing share as a widow would take.

(c) In Florida, Georgia and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half, if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers Masters in Chancery Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayors and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida Georgia Idaho Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia. Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina Texas Vermont, Wisconsin

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable-the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to

hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party s consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds**, vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage except mutual promises to marry

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States, declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States, representations as to the character credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware, for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff s claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical. Arkansas (fraud only) California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey North Carolina North Dakota Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a mis-

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION—*Continued.*

demeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States, California, Connecticut, Idaho Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years. Colorado District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only. Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will In Colorado, persons of 17 years and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

Sec. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing mining, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but no national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries, (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee, (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898.

SEC 4, Act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy Act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, save only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree.'

By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, section 17 of the Bankruptcy Law of 1898 was amended by adding to debts not affected by a discharge those 'for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction."

The war suspended for a time the operation of bankruptcy laws in their application to those who were engaged in war service, military or civil. These were embodied in the moratorium provisions of both Federal and State statutes.

U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

(Revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor.)

THE following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits of the respective courts.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

The widow, and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

MILITARY SERVICE A SHORT-CUT TO UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION.

The act of May 9, 1918, in reference to naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served during the present war, has been superseded by the act of July 19, 1919, as follows: "Any person of foreign birth, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh sub-division of Section 4, of the act of June 29, 1906, 34 Statutes at Large, Part 1, Page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States."

The above described "benefits" are: Exemption from declaration of intention and certificate of arrival; exemption from $4.00 fee; exemption from proof of United States residence for five years and State residence for one year. An applicant for naturalization under this statute must first appear before a naturalization examiner with his honorable discharge and two citizens to identify him as the person named therein and, after passing the required preliminary examination, he may file his petition for naturalization and be heard immediately by any naturalization court.

In cases of applicants in military or naval service petitions may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Honorable discharges or certificates of service are deemed *prima facie* proof as to residence and character, and the petition of a person in actual service may be heard immediately even though within thirty days of an election. Aliens in the military or naval service of the United States abroad (i. e., "not within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens" —wording of statute), may file petitions without appearing in person, and may take the oath of allegiance by written verification. Service by aliens on vessels of other than American registry is not accepted as residence within the United States.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. (This means that aliens who have sailed three years or more on American vessels may claim protection as American citizens by simply asking for it and, at the same time, declaring their intention of becoming citizens.) Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence. Citizens having lost citizenship by entering the service of the Allies may resume citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance.

A subject or an enemy country may, by the eleventh subdivision of the act of May 9, 1918, become naturalized during war-time by the following means: He should make his petition for naturalization in the customary manner, and thereafter have the clerk of court serve on the Commissioner of Naturalization the special ninety-day alien enemy notice required by the statute. If the applicant's declaration of intention was less than two years old when war was declared with his native country he must be excepted by the President, through the Department of Justice, from the alien enemy classification before he may secure final hearing. In all such cases the objection of the Government to the final hearing of the application must be withdrawn before he may become naturalized.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States." Persons who have declared their intention to become citizens are not classed as citizens.

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—A fee of two dollars is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Draft or checks will not be accepted. No fees charged to widow, child, parent, brother or sister of an American soldier, sailor or marine buried abroad to visit country of burial.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in duplicate, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; *but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court*, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the Secretary may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent.

The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail.

(*c*) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.*

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having actual knowledge of the applicant's birth in this country. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country and, if possible, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5 she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name, with the family name of her husband. (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.) A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relation be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established, unless a widow or divorced, in which case she is privileged to make her choice. A divorcee must submit the official decree issued by the court.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5 the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport is valid for twelve months from date of its issuance, and may be renewed for another twelve months.* A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all those under twenty-one years of age. In such case, however, photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. For a man servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid servant under the above-named conditions. (The term "maid servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports should submit the latter to the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom he executes his application for a new passport. In such case the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping, or writing in indelible ink, the word "Cancelled," across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin thereof, giving the number and date of issuance of the passport cancelled.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

After passport has been received it is necessary to obtain a Clearance Certificate at port of departure to show Income Tax laws have been complied with.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE FROM ABROAD.

1. A declaration is required of every passenger; but the senior member of a family may declare for the entire family if the members thereof are all residents of the same country and have their baggage placed under the same letter on the pier. Your baggage will not be examined until you have prepared and delivered to the customs officers a declaration on this form.

2. Penalties under U. S. Revised Statutes 2802 and 3082—Failure to declare any article which should be declared subjects it to seizure and the passenger to criminal prosecution. The offering of gratuities to customs officers is a violation of the law.

3. Residence—Persons arriving in the United States are divided as follows: (*a*) Returning residents of the United States and (*b*) all persons other than returning residents of the United States; and their declarations must be made accordingly. Citizens of the United States shall be deemed to be returning residents of the United States, unless they present satisfactory evidence that they have given up their residence in the United States and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Residence of a wife follows that of her husband and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

4. Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles obtained abroad in any manner. This includes articles obtained by purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise; articles worn or carried on the person as well as those in the baggage; used articles as well as new, and trunks and other containers obtained abroad. Commissions for others and articles intended directly or indirectly for sale must be so described in the declaration. Articles which may be included in the $100 exemption must not be omitted from the declaration. The actual cost of repairs or alterations made abroad on any article taken out of the United States must be declared. Personal or household effects returned in the same condition shall be admitted free of duty upon their identity being established, provided that such articles as were obtained abroad on a previous trip were properly declared when originally imported.

5. All persons other than returning residents of the United States may bring in free of duty necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually owned by them and intended for their own wear and use. All other articles in their baggage or on their person must be declared. Household effects, foodstuffs, cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, articles owned by others or intended for others or for sale or for business or professional use are among the items required to be declared.

6. The actual cost of declared articles must be stated in all declarations or the foreign market value thereof if obtained otherwise than by purchase. If articles have depreciated in value through wear or use, the attention of the appraising officer should be called to such fact at the time of the examination. Articles are appraised at their value in their condition as imported. Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles may make demand for reappraisement to the officer in charge on the pier, but no such demand can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

7. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco must be declared. Adult passengers may be allowed free of duty and internal revenue tax 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 pounds of smoking tobacco, if not for sale.

8. Merchandise or samples of merchandise, foreign or domestic, accompanying a passenger as baggage, whether the property of himself or another, must be declared as merchandise in this entry. A statement of the number of such packages and of the general character of the contents and the total value thereof will be sufficient.

9. Theatrical scenery, property and apparel and all other articles, foreign or domestic, which may be intended for use on the stage or for exhibition purposes, must be declared. Each package and its contents must be described.

10. All dogs must be declared. Collies, shepherd or sheep, and police dogs are subject to quarantine.

11. Bonded baggage—Baggage may be forwarded in bond. Passengers should specify on the declaration, in the space "Entry," the number of such packages, the general character and total value of the contents and the destination of the packages to be bonded.

12. The following articles are prohibited: Cuttings or parts of sugar cane and plants and seeds, except vegetable and flower seeds, unless a permit has been previously obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; smoking opium; fur-seal skins taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and garments made in whole or in part from such skins; algrettes; osprey plumes, and the feathers or parts of wild birds. Such articles must be delivered to the customs officers on the pier.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

Following is a summary of the U. S. Immigration Law (enacted Feb. 5, 1917).

The *tax* on immigrant aliens entering, including seamen, is $8. Children under sixteen years, when with a parent, are exempted, also aliens in transit to another country.

Excluded Classes.—All idiots, imbeciles; feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practise polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.

Persons, hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering the United States shall be admitted to the United States. *The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations:* Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travellers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this act.

All aliens over sixteen years of age physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: *Provided*, That any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. *The following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit:* All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: *Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone: *Provided further*, That aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, and under such

conditions as he may prescribe: *Provided further*, That nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise admissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees natives of his country as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments, nor to their suites, families, or guests.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Violations of the immoral-women clause are punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up to ten years and a fine up to $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction, by $1,000 fine in each case and (or) imprisonment up to two years. Violations of the Anarchist clause carry prison up to five years and fine up to $5,000. Other violations carry various penalties. It is unlawful for any person or concern engaged in bringing immigrants to give fare rebates or to solicit immigration; penalty, $400 fine in each case. The penalty for smuggling immigrants is fine up to $2,000 and prison up to five years. Immigrant ships must bring written records of each alien, with name, description, destination, etc., signed by the ship's surgeon; penalty, $10 for each unrecorded alien. Incoming aliens at all U. S. ports are examined by U. S. Public Health Service doctors, and each immigrant must be examined by at least two inspectors, under oath. False testimony by an immigrant or in his behalf is punishable as perjury. Impeding inspection is punishable by fine up to $2,000 and prison up to one year. An alien can appeal to a board of special inquiry, and then to the Secretary of Labor, whose word is final. Excluded aliens are returned at the ship's expense.

Aliens may be deported at any time within five years of their arrival if found guilty of crime or of having been of the excluded classes at arrival. An alien otherwise admittable may be let in by giving a cash bond that he or she will not become a public charge. The amount of cash is fixed in each case by the Secretary of Labor. It is unlawful for a ship to pay off or discharge an alien seaman in a U. S. port unless he lands merely to reship. An alien seaman unlawfully entered may be deported within three years of arrival, and this applies to any other person who got in unlawfully and who was not of the excluded classes.

Whenever an alien shall have been naturalized or shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, and said wife or any of said minor children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children shall be held under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father or other responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted: *Provided*, That if the person sending for wife or minor children is naturalized, a wife to whom married or a minor child born subsequent to such husband or father's naturalization shall be admitted without detention for treatment in hospital, and with respect to a wife to whom married or a minor child born prior to such husband or father's naturalization the provisions of this section shall be observed, even though such person is unable to pay the expense of treatment, in which case the expense shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act.

AMENDMENT EXCLUDING ALIENS.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amends the amendment of Oct. 16, 1918, as to Anarchists so as to exclude from admission to the United States the following classes:

(*a*) Aliens who are Anarchists; (*b*) aliens who advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that advises, advocates, or teaches, opposition to all organized government; (*c*) aliens who believe in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government because of his or their official character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;

(*d*) Aliens who write, publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, or display, any written or printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advising, advocating or teaching: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, or the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;

(*e*) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (d).

For the purpose of this section: (1) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and (2) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation.

Any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years: and deported.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO MARRY.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amends the Immigration Act by adding that an alien who cannot read may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted if within five years hereafter a citizen of the United States who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the Imperial German Government requests that such alien be admitted, and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor marries such alien at a United States immigration station. Approved, June 5, 1920

AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION LAW—*Continued.*

Under an act of Congress, approved May 10, 1920, the Secretary of Labor is given power to deport, after a hearing, aliens found guilty of violating any of the so-called war acts, including interned aliens.

REPATRIATION AMENDMENT.

Congress, by a joint resolution, approved Oct. 19, 1918, amended the Immigration Law so as to readmit any alien who enlisted or served here or abroad in the United States or other Allied forces if such alien applies for readmission within a year after the war's end, or returns to a United States port within two years after the war's end. In such cases the head tax is remitted, and the alien is let in, even though he would have been otherwise liable to exclusion under any but the crimes or Anarchist clauses.

PASSPORT AMENDMENT.

In October, 1919, Congress amended the passport regulations until March 4, 1921, making false and forged passport entrants and their accessories liable to $5,000 fine and five years in prison. Ships concerned in such transactions were liable to confiscation.

KANSAS COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

THE Legislature of Kansas, in January, 1920, established a special tribunal as a Court of Industrial Relations. The court consists of three judges appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for three-year terms, and was immediately (February 2) organized. This court is given the powers previously held by the State Public Utilities Commission, which is abolished. However, its principal powers, from the standpoint of immediate interest, relate to the regulation of designated classes of employments, industries, etc., declared to be affected with a public interest and therefore subject to supervision by the State." Included are the manufacturing of food products and clothing and processes connected therewith; the mining or production of fuel, transportation, and all public utilities and common carriers as defined by existing statutes of the State.

The court has power to make investigations, serve process, take testimony, and adopt rules and regulations to govern its own proceedings. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court from its findings. The public welfare is declared to require continuity and efficiency in the operation of the industries, etc., named; the wilful hindering, delay, limiting, or suspension of such operations are therefore declared to be contrary to the purpose of the act. The court may act on its own initiative, or upon the complaint of either party to a controversy or of ten citizen taxpayers of the affected community, or of the Attorney General of the State. Investigation may extend to the conditions surrounding the workers, their wages, returns to capital, the rights and welfare of the public, "and all other matters affecting the conduct of said industries, employments, public utilities, or common carriers."

The court is authorized to order any changes necessary in the matter of working and living conditions, hours of labor, rules and practices, and a reasonable minimum wage or standard of wages. Appeal may be taken within 10 days to the Supreme Court. If after 60 days' compliance the order is found to be unjust, unreasonable, or impracticable, the aggrieved party may apply for a modification, and a hearing shall thereupon be had and the Court of Industry may modify its orders for cause shown.

Enforcement is by process issuing from the Supreme Court on proceedings by the Industrial Court. Persons wilfully violating the provisions of the act or any valid order of the court are liable to fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Officers of corporations or of labor unions who use their official positions wilfully to influence or compel violations are guilty of a felony and may be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for not exceeding two years, or both. In case production or operation is suspended, the court may take proceedings for the taking over and operation of the industries or work affected. In any case a fair wage is to be paid the workers and a fair return allowed the owners.

It is an offense to do or perform any forbidden act, or fail or refuse to perform any act enjoined or directed by the court, acting either singly or in confederation with others, or to induce or intimidate any employer or worker to violate the orders of the court whether negatively or positively. Picketing, threats, abuse, or other forms of intimidation are unlawful in connection with the employments, industries, etc., governed by the act.

Unions of workers are recognized as is the right of collective bargaining. Individual workers are guaranteed freedom of action in making or terminating contracts, but it is unlawful for individuals to conspire with other persons to quit employment for the purpose of hindering, delaying, or interfering with the operation of industries covered by the act. Employees testifying as witnesses or otherwise active in securing the attention or action of the court may not be discharged or discriminated against because of such action.

This is the most comprehensive attempt yet made to protect the public in cases of industrial disputes likely to affect its interests. The act has attracted attention in other States and in Congress, but it is too soon to announce any definite results under it. One point of interest in connection therewith is the establishment of a minimum wage for men. Kansas, in common with a number of other States, chiefly western, has a commission charged with the fixing of a minimum wage for women and for minors; but no State has thus far sought to fix a minimum wage for adult males. An initiative act has been proposed and filed with the Secretary of State, in the State of Oregon, looking toward the fixing of a minimum wage for both men and women, but the House Resolutions Committee of the State Legislature directed its chairman to draft a resolution expressing the opposition of the Legislature to the proposed law.

EXPENDITURES OF CREEL COMMITTEE.

When Congress failed to appropriate money for the continuance after June 30, 1919, of the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel was chairman, the Council of National Defense took charge of its records and on August 25 1919, E. K. Ellsworth of the council staff, was appointed liquidating officer. The report of H. N. Shenton, Director of the Council, to the president of the Senate, shows that while Congress appropriated only $1,250,000 for the committee's support, President Wilson made it an allowance of $5,650,000 additional out of the appropriation for National Security and Defence. Although the total expenditures of the committee amounted to $8,245,249.65 to June 30, 1920, the net cost to the Government was $4,954,200.01 after deducting amounts received by the committee from various sources. The sale of photographic films by the committee produced $2,394,073.09, and after the expenses of the film division had been paid there was a balance of $741,204.85.

There was disbursed in behalf of the committee $6,275,533.88, but of these payments the Government has recovered $393,610.77 of advances made for foreign propaganda and on certain other items, making a total of recoveries of $424,357.12. To June 30, 1920, the net disbursements were $5,851,176.56 with outstanding liabilities estimated at $30,000. The sum of $1,700,000 has been returned to the Treasury and after the outstanding liabilities are settled there will be an additional $160,000 returned. The principal items of expenditure as shown by the report are: For propaganda work in foreign countries, $1,448,000; $1,250,000 for salaries, $935,000 for printing done at the Government printing office, $500,000 for printing done elsewhere $583,000 for telegraph and cable service, $435,000 for films and moving picture apparatus, $127,000 for stationery and $122,000 for travel in the United States.

LAW PENSIONING UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

By an Act of Congress approved May 22, 1920, employees in the classified civil service, beginning 90 days thereafter, who have on that date, or shall have on any date thereafter, reached the age of seventy years and rendered at least fifteen years of service computed as prescribed in the Act, shall be eligible for retirement on an annuity: *Provided*, That mechanics, city and rural letter carriers, and post-office clerks shall be eligible for retirement at sixty-five years of age, and railway postal clerks at sixty-two years of age, if they shall have rendered at least fifteen years of service computed as prescribed in the Act.

The provisions of the Act include superintendents of United States national cemeteries, employees of the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds, the Library of Congress, and the Botanic Gardens, excepting persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and may be extended by Executive order, upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, to include any employee or group of employees in the civil service of the United States not classified at the time of the passage of this Act. The President shall have power, in his discretion, to exclude from the operation of this Act any employee or group of employees in the classified civil service whose tenure of office or employment is intermittent or of uncertain duration. All regular annual employees of the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia, appointed directly by the Commissioners, or by other competent authority, including those receiving per diem compensation paid out of general appropriations, but whose services are continuous, and including public-school employees, excepting school officers and teachers, shall be included in the provisions of this Act, but members of the Police and Fire Departments shall be excluded therefrom.

Postmasters, and such employees of the Lighthouse Service as come within the provisions of section 6 of the Act of June 20, 1918, entitled, "An Act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," shall not be included in the provisions of this Act.

The following classes of annuitants are established: A—30 years' or more service, 60 per cent. of yearly pay for last 10 years, maximum pension, $720; minimum $360. B—27 to 30 years' service, 54 per cent., $324 to $648 pension. C—24 to 27 years' service, 48 per cent., $288 to $576 pension. D—21 to 24 years' service, 42 per cent., $252 to $504 pension. E—18 to 21 years' service, 36 per cent., $216 to $432 pension. F—15 to 18 years' service, 30 per cent., $180 to $360 pension. Bonuses, overtime pay, etc., do not count as wages in calculating rate of pension. Those who serve not less than 15 years and are disabled before their retirement age are eligible for a pension on examination while disabled.

The period of service is computed from the date of original employment, whether as a classified or unclassified employee in the civil service of the United States, and shall include periods of service at different times and services in one or more departments, branches, or independent offices of the Government, and shall also include service performed under authority of the United States beyond seas, and honorable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of an employee who is eligible for and elects to receive a pension under any law, or compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act, the period of his or her military or naval service upon which such pension or compensation is based shall not be included for the purpose of assignment to classes A to F inclusive, but nothing in the Act shall affect his or her right to a pension, or compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act, in addition to the annuity herein provided. It is further provided that in computing length of service for the purposes of this Act all periods of separation from the service and so much of any period of leave of absence as may exceed six months shall be excluded, and that in the case of substitutes in the Postal Service only periods of active employment shall be included.

The Commissioner of Pensions is in charge of the civil pensions list thus created.

In all cases where the annuity is discontinued before the annuitant has received a sum equal to the total amount of his or her contributions with accrued interest, the difference shall be paid to the retired employee, or to his or her estate, upon application therefor in such form and manner as the Commissioner of Pensions may direct. No person shall be entitled to receive an annuity under the provisions of this Act, and compensation under the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," covering the same period of time; but this provision shall not be so construed as to bar the right of any claimant to the greater benefit conferred by either Act for any part of the same period of time.

The Act automatically retires employees at their retirement age, unless the Government elects to keep them on the active roll for 2-year periods. Beginning in 1930, no employee can be kept on the full-pay list more than 4 years beyond the retirement age.

Every employee on the active list to whom the Act applies is assessed 2½ per cent. of his salary or pay, for the support of the Civil Service Retirement Disability Fund. Annuities are payable monthly and cannot be garnisheed or attached.

THE EDGE, OR FOREIGN BANKING, ACT.

The Edge bill, providing for the Federal incorporation of institutions organized for the purpose of carrying on international or foreign banking and other financial operations, was approved by the President December 24, 1919. It amends the Federal Reserve Act by adding a new section, which provides that corporations to be organized for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations, or in banking or other financial operations in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, either directly or through the agency, ownership, or control of local institutions in foreign countries, or in such dependencies or insular possessions as provided by the Act, and to serve when required by the Secretary of the Treasury as fiscal agents of the United States, may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five.

Such corporations are under the regulation of the Federal Reserve Board: their liabilities must not exceed ten times their capital stock and surplus; they can receive only such deposits within the United States as are incidental to carrying out transactions in foreign countries or in American dependencies; their capital is not to be less than $2,000,000; a majority of their stock must be American-owned. With the consent of the Federal Reserve Board they may purchase and hold stock or other certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized under the provisions of this act or under the laws of any foreign country, or a colony or dependency thereof, or under the laws of any State, dependency, or insular possession of the United States but not engaged in the general business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities in the United States, and not transacting any business in the United States except such as in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board may be incidental to its international or foreign business.

No corporation organized under the Act shall engage in commerce or trade in commodities except as specifically provided, nor shall it either directly or indirectly control or fix or attempt to control or fix the price of any such commodities. The charter of any corporation violating this provision shall be subject to forfeiture in the manner hereinafter provided in this section. It shall be unlawful for any director, officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation to use or to conspire to use the credit, the funds, or the power of the corporation to fix or control the price of any such commodities, and any such person violating this provision shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any bank in the United States, of the required capital, may, if not against the law of its own state, by vote of two-thirds of its capital stock, become a corporation under the Act.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND RAILROAD (1920) ACT.

(Includes the Transportation Act of 1920.)

THE original act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, provided for an Interstate Commerce Commission consisting of five members. By various amendatory and supplementary enactments the powers of the commission have been increased and the scope of the regulating statute materially widened. Among the more important of these enactments are the acts of March 2, 1889; the Elkins Act, approved February 19, 1903; the Hepburn Act, approved June 29, 1906; the Mann-Elkins Act of June 18, 1910; the acts of August 24, 1912, and May 29 and August 9, 1917; and the *Transportation Act, 1920*. The number of commissioners was increased under the act of June 29, 1906, to seven members; under the act of August 9, 1917, to nine members; and under the Transportation Act, 1920, to eleven members. The commission appoints a secretary (who is its general administrative and executive officer), an assistant secretary, a chief counsel, and such attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary to the proper performance of its duties.

The act to regulate commerce applies to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodities, except water, and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or to any foreign country, and to common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment); also, to express companies and sleeping-car companies; to bridges, ferries, car floats, and lighters, and all terminal and transportation facilities used or necessary in the interstate transportation of persons and property, and all instrumentalities and facilities used in connection with the transmission of intelligence and messages by the use of electric energy.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

The act to regulate commerce requires all rates to be just and reasonable and prohibits unjust discrimination and undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in transportation rates or facilities. As amended by the *Transportation Act, 1920*, the act provides that whenever in any investigation, including one instituted upon petition of the carriers concerned, there shall be brought in issue any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, made or imposed by any State authority, or by the President, during the period of Federal control, the authorities of the State or States interested must be notified of the hearings in such cases, and the commission may confer and hold joint hearings with the authorities of the interested States. If, after hearing, the commission finds such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice causes undue or unreasonable advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand and interstate or foreign commerce on the other hand, or any undue, unreasonable, or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce which is forbidden, it is authorized to prescribe the rate, fare, or charge, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, thereafter to be charged, and the classification, regulation, or practice thereafter to be observed, in such manner as in its judgment, will remove such advantage, preference, prejudice, or discrimination.

The act as amended prohibits the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer haul, or the charging of any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the act. It is provided, however, that the commission may, in special cases, after investigation, authorize carriers to charge less for longer than for shorter distances, and from time to time prescribe the extent to which such carriers may be relieved, subject, however, to the further proviso that in so doing the commission shall not permit the establishment of any charge to or from the more distant point that is not reasonably compensatory, or authorize a circuitous rail line, because of such circuity, to meet the charges of a more direct line to or from competitive points, and to maintain higher charges to or from an intermediate point on its line where the length of the haul on the petitioning line is not longer than that of the direct line between the competitive points, or authorize any such relief because of merely potential water competition not actually in existence.

The commission is authorized to require carriers to establish through routes and joint rates and it may act summarily in itself establishing, temporarily, through routes, when, in its opinion, shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency exists. The amended act requires that divisions of joint rates shall be just, reasonable, and equitable, and authorizes the commission upon complaint, or upon its own initiative, after hearing, to prescribe the just, reasonable, and equitable divisions of such rates, and it may require readjustment of such divisions if it finds they have been unjust, unreasonable, or inequitable in the past. The commission is also authorized to require carriers subject to the act to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private side tracks. The act provides that where two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established, shippers shall have the right to designate in writing via which of such through routes the property shall be transported to destination. The act as amended February 28, 1920, gives the commission authority over the routing of traffic after it arrives at the terminus or a junction point of a carrier and is to be there delivered to another carrier, in cases where routing instructions have not been given by the shipper. Where diversion of routed freight occurs which is not in compliance with an order, rule, or regulation of the commission the carrier or carriers so diverting the traffic are jointly and severally liable to the carrier deprived of its right to participate in the haul of the property.

Pooling of Freight.

The act *as amended February 28, 1920*, authorizes the commission, under certain circumstances, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such rules and regulations as it may think just and reasonable, to permit the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, and to divide the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, and to permit the acquisition by one carrier of the control of another carrier in any manner not involving the consolidation of such carriers into a single system for ownership and operation. It requires the commission to prepare and adopt, as soon as practicable, a plan for the consolidation of railway properties of the continental United States into a limited number of systems. It authorizes carriers, with the approval of the commission, and subject to certain restrictions, to consolidate their properties or any part thereof. It authorizes a consolidation of four express companies, and relieves carriers, when permission is so granted, from the restraints of the anti-trust laws so far as may be necessary to effect such consolidations. The commission is required to make rates which will yield the carriers as a whole, or as a whole in each group or territory designated by the commission, a fair return upon the aggregate value of the property used by them in serving the public, and to fix such aggregate values from time to time as may be necessary. The rate of return is fixed at 5½ per cent., to which may be added in the discretion of the commission, not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent. for improvements, betterments or equipment, for the two years *beginning March 1, 1920*, and provides for the disposition of any earnings in excess thereof by distributing one-half of them to a reserve fund to be established and maintained by the carrier, the other half of such excess to be paid to the commission for the purpose of establishing and creating a contingent fund. The carrier is authorized to make certain uses of its reserve fund. The contingent fund created by the commission is to be used as a revolving fund to be administered by

the commission, out of which loans may be made to carriers, or transportation equipment and facilities purchased by the commission and leased to the carriers, in accordance with prescribed terms and conditions.

The commission has jurisdiction, upon complaint or in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative, and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, including minimum, and maximum and minimum, rates; and also minimum, and maximum and minimum, proportional rates to and from ports, and to award reparation to injured shippers. The *Transportation Act* also provides that actions at law by carriers to recover their charges shall be begun within three years from the time the cause of action accrues and not thereafter, and that complaints seeking reparation shall be instituted within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, except that where the carrier begins an action after the expiration of two years for the recovery of charges in respect of the same service, or within ninety days before such expiration, the proceeding before the commission may be begun within ninety days after such action by the carrier is begun. The act also provides that a cause of action against the carrier shall be deemed to accrue upon delivery or tender of delivery by the carrier, of the property involved. The commission may also require carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preferences. By the act *as amended February 28, 1920*, it is provided that an order of the commission shall continue in force until its further order, or for a specified period of time, according as shall be prescribed in the order, unless modified or set aside by the commission, or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Carriers are required to publish and file rates, rules, and regulations applying to interstate traffic and are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation unless such rates, rules, and regulations are published and filed. Severe penalties are provided in the statute for failure to observe the rates and regulations shown in the published tariffs.

By the act of May 29, 1917, *as amended on February 28, 1920*, the commission is given extensive jurisdiction over the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, including special types of equipment and the supply of trains. The commission may inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, which shall be open to examination by the commission through its authorized agents or examiners. Carriers are required to file annual reports with the commission and such other reports as the commission may from time to time require.

Through Routes and Joint Rates

By the act of June 18, 1910 (Mann-Elkins law), the jurisdiction of the commission was increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, determining reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. By the *Transportation Act, 1920*, the maximum period during which the commission may suspend the operation of proposed schedules is fixed at 150 days, and it is provided that if the proceeding upon suspension is not concluded within that time the proposed schedule shall go into effect at the end of such period, but that the commission may require the carriers to keep account in detail of all amounts received by reason of increases in such rates and charges and, if the decision of the commission be adverse, require the carrier or carriers to refund with interest such portions of such increased rates or charges as by its decision shall be found not justified.

By act approved August 24, 1912 (sec. 11), a new paragraph was added to section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, by which it is made unlawful after July 1, 1914, for any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing carrier by water. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition. At the same time section 6 of the act was amended by adding a new paragraph conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over transportation of property from point to point in the United States by rail and water, whether through the Panama Canal or otherwise, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, this jurisdiction under certain conditions, including power to establish physical connection between lines of the rail carrier and the dock of the water carrier by directing the rail carrier to make such connection, to establish through routes and maximum joint rates over such rail and water lines, and to determine the conditions thereof, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply; and to require rail carriers entering into through routing arrangements with any water carrier to extend the privileges of such arrangements to other water carriers. By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

The act approved March 4, 1915, which became effective June 2, 1915, as amended August 9, 1916, makes common carriers liable for all loss, damage, or injury to property caused by them, and forbids, with certain exceptions, limitations of liability. *As amended February 28, 1920*, it is provided that where the loss, damage, or injury occurs while the property is in the custody of a carrier by water the liability of such carrier shall be determined by and under the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water, and that the liability of the initial carrier shall be the same as that of such carrier by water except in connection with shipments to foreign destinations by water carriers whose vessels are registered under the laws of the United States, in which case it is made the duty of the carrier by railroad to deliver such shipments to the vessel as a part of its undertaking as a common carrier, but it is provided in this connection that the rail carrier shall not be liable after its delivery to the vessel.

It is further provided that the two-year period of the institution of suits against carriers for loss, damage, or injury shall be computed from the day when notice is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part thereof.

Regulation of Issues of Securities.

The act *as amended February 28, 1920*, prohibits a carrier from issuing securities or from assuming obligations or liabilities as lessor, lessee, guarantor, indorser, surety, or otherwise, in respect of the securities of others from and after 120 days after the provision takes effect, except after having been authorized by the commission so to do; prescribes the conditions under which the commission may grant authorities to the carriers; the form and contents of applications which shall be made to the commission for such purposes; provides for the giving of notice by the commission of such applications to the governor of each State in which the applicant carrier operates; for hearings by the commission in respect of such applications; that carriers may issue certificates and assume obligations or liabilities without obtaining authority other than that of the commission, and for the issuance by the carrier without the consent of the commission of short-term notes in limited amounts, reports of which are, however, required to be filed with the commission. It is further provided that nothing in the act shall be construed to imply any guaranty or obligation as to such securities on the part of the United States. The act also provides for a right of action in favor of investors or purchasers in good faith and without notice of securities which, if not legally issued, are void, and for penalties against directors, officers, attorneys, or agents of carriers who knowingly assent to or concur in the issuance of securities, etc., contrary to the provisions of the commission's orders or grants of authority.

As amended February 28, 1920, the act also requires every common carrier by water in foreign com-

merce whose vessels are registered under the laws of the United States to file with the commission within thirty days after the provision becomes effective, and regularly thereafter as changes are made, a schedule, or schedules, showing for each of its steam vessels intended to load general cargo at ports in the United States for foreign destinations (*a*) the port of loading, (*b*) the dates upon which such vessels will commence to receive freight and dates of sailing, (*c*) the route and itinerary such vessels will follow and the ports of call for which cargo will be carried. It provides that such carriers by water shall, upon request, state their specific rates on any designated commodities and for any scheduled sailing and shall state any port charges not absorbed in the railroad rate to the port. The act provides also, for the publication and dissemination in compact form, for the information of shippers throughout the country, of the substance of such schedules and the furnishing of such publications to all railway carriers for distribution in such towns and cities as may be specified by the commission. The amended act further provides for the issuance of through export bills of lading, in connection with such water carriers, to the point of destination; that such bills of lading shall name separately the charges to be paid for railway transportation, water transportation, and port charges, if any, not included in the rail or water transportation charges, and that the commission shall, in such manner as will preserve for the carrier by water the protection of limited liability provided by law, make rules and regulations and prescribe the form of such through bills of lading; it provides that the issuance of such through bills of lading shall not be held to constitute "an arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment" within the meaning of this act.

RELATED ACTS AFFECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Elkins Act.—The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of February 11, 1903.

District Court Jurisdiction Act.—The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved October 22, 1913, provided that the Commerce Court should be abolished from and after December 31, 1913, and that the jurisdiction theretofore vested in the Commerce Court under act approved June 18, 1910, be transferred to and vested in the several district courts of the United States.

Expediting Act.—The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce wherein the United States is complainant may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the circuit court (district court) lie only to the Supreme Court.

Federal Control Act.—The act known as the Federal Control Act, approved March 21, 1918, provides that the commission shall ascertain and certify to the President the average annual railway operating income, to be used by the President in making agreements for compensation for the use of the transportation systems of the country; that in case the amount of compensation is not adjusted, claims may be submitted to boards of referees appointed by the commission, and the findings of such boards shall be a maximum of compensation which may be paid to the carriers; that the President, in executing the Federal Control Act may avail himself of the advice, assistance and co-operation of the commission, its members and its employees; that the President may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices by filing same with the commission; that the commission shall upon complaint enter upon a hearing and determine the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice initiated by the President, taking into consideration the fact that the railroads are operated under unified control and such recommendations as the President may make as to the necessity of increasing railway revenues.

Transportation Act, 1920.—The Transportation Act, 1920, provides for the termination of Federal control and limits the powers the President may thereafter exercise under the Federal Control Act to those necessary to wind up and settle matters arising out of Federal control; for the turning over to the Secretary of War for operation and settling up of all matters arising out of Federal control in connection with boats, barges, tugs and other facilities on the inland, canal and coastwise waterways acquired by the United States under the Federal Control Act, and requiring him to provide terminal facilities for the interchange of traffic with carriers and renders the operation of the boats and facilities subject to the provisions of the inter-State commerce act to the same extent they would be if not owned by the United States. This act also authorizes the President to advance moneys to the carriers for certain purposes out of the revolving fund created by the Federal Control Act and requires the commission to ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts to be thus advanced to the carriers. It also provides for the appointment by the President of an agent to act as defendant in actions at law, suits in equity, proceedings in admiralty, and before the commission, based on matters arising out of Federal control, and confers upon the commission jurisdiction over all claims for the reparation pertaining to the Federal control period, whether arising in respect of intrastate or interstate traffic; that, pending actions, suits, proceedings, and reparation claims shall not abate, but that reparation awards in such cases shall be paid out of the revolving fund; that the period of Federal control shall not be computed as a part of the periods of limitation in actions against carriers or in claims for reparation based on causes of action arising out of matters pertaining to Federal control; and that a judgment in favor of the United States is the only one that may be levied against the property of the carrier where the judgment is based upon such matters.

The *Transportation Act* also continues in force until changed by lawful authority all rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices *in effect on February 29, 1920*, and prohibits reductions of such rates, fares, and charges *prior to September 1, 1920*, except with the approval of the commission. It provides certain guaranties of compensation for a period of six months *from March 1, 1920*, to all carriers which were entitled to the same under the Federal Control Act, and which on or before *March 15, 1920*, filed with the commission a written statement that they accepted the provisions and conditions upon which such guaranties are made. A similar guaranty under the same conditions of acceptance is made to the American Railway Express Company that the contract between it and the Director General of Railroads shall remain in effect during the guaranty period in so far as the said contract constitutes a guaranty to the express company against a deficit in operating income. It provides for advances to the express company and the carriers to meet operating expenses, and fixed charges, and that the commission after the expiration of the guaranty period shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount due any carrier under the guaranty, and the amount of and the times at which such loans or advances shall be made to any carrier. The Transportation Act also provides for the inspection of carriers' records by the President or his agents until the affairs of Federal control are concluded, and for the refunding of carriers' indebtedness to the United States. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make new loans to carriers upon certain conditions and upon favorable certification by the commission and creates a revolving fund of $300,000,000 out of which said loans are to be made and out of which certain judgments, decrees, and awards are to be paid.

The *Transportation Act* also provides a plan for the settlement of controversies between carriers and their employees and subordinate officials through the medium of railroad boards of labor adjustment and a Railroad Labor Board. The latter consists of nine members, three of whom, representing the labor group, are to be chosen from not less than six nominees designated by the employees; three, representing the management, are to be chosen from not less than six nominees designated by the carriers. All nominations in both groups are made under rules and regulations prescribed by the commission. Three members, representing the public, are chosen directly by the President. All appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Clayton Anti-Trust Act.—Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to enforce certain provisions

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, WITH AMENDMENTS—*Continued*

of the act approved October 15, 1914, to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies in so far as such provisions relate to carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, carriers from discriminating between purchasers in sales of commodities, and from making leases or sales of commodities and from acquiring stock or capital of other corporations engaged in commerce tending to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; makes it a felony for a president or other specified officers to misappropriate a carrier's funds; and, as amended by act approved January 12, 1918, provides that, effective January 1, 1919, no carrier shall have dealings in securities or supplies, or contract for construction or maintenance to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year with another corporation or organization when, by reason of common officers or otherwise, there exists a community of interest between the carrier and such other corporation or organization, except as a result of free competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the commission. The commission is further authorized to investigate violations of the act by carriers and to require the guilty parties to cease therefrom, and its findings of fact in such investigations shall be conclusive when supported by testimony.

Government-Aided Railroad and Telegraph Act.—Under the act of August 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

Railway Mail Service Pay Act.—The act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, approved July 28, 1916, empowers the commission to fix and determine fair and reasonable rates and compensation for the transportation of mail matter by railway common carriers and services connected therewith, prescribing the method by weight or space, or both, or otherwise.

The commission, by the act of March 19, 1918, fixes the standard time zones; it has oversight of safety appliances, by the acts of March 2, 1893, and April 14, 1910; it compels accident reports by the act of May 6, 1910, and regulates hours of service by the act of March 4, 1907; it enforces the Ash Pan Act of May 30, 1908; regulates the carrying of explosives, by the act of May 30, 1908; looks after locomotives and their boilers by the acts of February 17, 1911, and March 14, 1915, oversees block signal and automatic train control devices by acts of 1913-1918; and, by the act of *February 28, 1920*, the commission is authorized to require carriers to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices or other safety devices.

THE OIL, COAL AND PHOSPHATE LAND ACT.

The President, Feb. 25, 1920, signed an Act of Congress throwing open for mineral development millions of acres of public lands in the West. Oil lands thus made available to prospectors were estimated at 6,700,000 acres, coal lands at 30,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres, and phosphate lands at 2,700,000 acres. All of the development is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Coal lands are leased in tracts of 40 acres or multiples thereof, up to 2,560 acres to one applicant. Railroads may work one grant for each 200 miles of road. On coal leases the Government collects a royalty of not less than 5 cents a short ton, and a yearly rental of not less than 25 cents for the first year, not less than 50 cents an acre for the 2nd to 5th year, incl., and not less than $1 an acre a year for the rest of the term Leases are for indeterminate periods, not to exceed 20 years, renewable to a like extent. Individuals or associations may, in an emergency, be allowed to mine coal for their own use, with no royalty. Municipalities may lease coal lands for their own use.

Oil and gas lands, in tracts up to 2,560 acres, including Alaska, are leased for indeterminate periods, the royalty being 5 per cent. of the value of the production, and a rent of $1 an acre in the first quarter-area of the permit, the royalty rising to 12½ per cent. as the development proceeds over the rest of the area in the permit Oil and gas royalties may be demanded by the United States in oil and gas.

Oil shale lands are leased for indeterminate periods up to 20 years, in tracts, up to 5,120 acres, royalties to be fixed in the lease, and a yearly rental of 50 cents an acre. To encourage production, royalties and rentals may be waived for 5 years.

Sodium land leases are for tracts up to 2,560 acres, outside San Bernardino County, Calif., with royalties not less than 12½ per cent., and a yearly rent of 50 cents an acre, first year, and $1 an acre a year thereafter.

No person, association, or corporation, except as provided, shall have more than one coal, phosphate, or sodium lease during the life of such lease in any one State; not more than three oil or gas leases granted hereunder in any one State, and not more than one lease within the geologic structure of the same producing oil or gas field; no corporation shall hold any interest as a stockholder of another corporation in more than such number of leases; and no person or corporation shall take or hold any interest or intersts as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease under this Act, or which, together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, for any kind of mineral leased hereunder, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres of the respective kinds of minerals allowed to any one lessee under this Act. Any interests held in violation of the Act are forfeited to the United States.

Lessees may combine to build and operate refineries and pipe lines. No lands opened to mineral development shall be enjoyed as to land, product, pipe line, or refinery by "unlawful trusts." Pipe lines may be run across public lands and forest reserves. All pipe lines built under the Act must carry Government oil or that of any private developer, at non-discriminating rates.

JUVENILE COURTS ABROAD.

(By the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.)

THE example set by the United States in establishing juvenile courts has now been followed by all the principal countries of Europe. Spain, the last to fall in line, has now adopted the viewpoint that delinquent children should not be treated as criminals, but rather as victims of adverse conditions and surroundings. In working out the details of the law Spanish authorities have followed America's experience. Under the Spanish law the children's judge is not necessarily a member of the bench. He is assisted by two advisory members appointed by the Commission for the Protection of Children Privacy is guarded very closely in the Spanish juvenile courts, no one except probation officers is allowed in the court except by special permission, and the press is forbidden to publish any information about cases of juvenile delinquents. Since Chicago established the first juvenile court in 1899, similar courts have been established in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary.

FEDERAL WATER POWER LAW.

THE Federal Water Power Act, passed by Congress and approved by the President, June 10, 1920, created a Federal Power Commission, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture. The work of the commission is done by and through those three departments. It is authorized to make investigations and collect data as to available power sites, etc., and it has the right to locate and license all power plants on, or affecting, "navigable waters," which are defined as "those parts of streams or other bodies of water over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and which either in their natural or improved condition, notwithstanding interruptions between the navigable parts of such streams or waters by falls, shallows, or rapids compelling land carriage, are used for or are suitable for use for the transportation of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including therein all such interrupting falls, shallows, or rapids; together with such other parts of streams as shall have been authorized by Congress for improvement by the United States or shall have been recommended to Congress for such improvement after investigation under its authority."

The commission decides whether a site should be developed by the United States or by private capital; over all licensees it is authorized to exercise power to compel reasonable rates and to have access to books and records; and it has the right to summon and examine persons under oath. Plans for dams, etc., are subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War. Preliminary permits are good for not over three years, to give the proposing licensee a chance to look the ground over, and get capital, etc.

Licenses may not cover over 50 years. States and municipalities get the preference in power site applications. Licenses cannot be voluntarily transferred without the commission's approval. After the first 20 years of operation of a licensed water power plant, the licensee must establish a reserve fund out of surplus earnings. The commission fixes the annual rental due to the Government from the licensee, but States and municipalities pay no rent for power they devote to public purposes. Nor do plants of less than 100 horsepower pay yearly fees for a license.

A licensee should begin construction within two years, but his time may be extended two years, on good cause. The United States may take over and operate a plant, on two years' notice, paying the licensee his just dues. In times of emergency, the United States can take over, temporarily, any or all plants, for war use, etc. License fees are credited thus: "All proceeds from any Indian reservation shall be placed to the credit of the Indians of such reservation. All other charges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, subject to the following distribution: Twelve and one-half per centum credited to 'miscellaneous receipts'; 50 per centum of the charges from licenses for the occupancy of public lands, to the reclamation fund; and 37½ per centum of the charges from licenses for the occupancy and use of public lands within any State shall be paid to such State; and 50 per centum of the charges from all other licenses is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the maintenance and operation of dams and other navigation structures owned by the U. S. or in the construction, maintenance, or operation of headwater or other improvements of navigable waters of the U. S."

Plants used for public service purposes are subject to the regulations of State agencies of the kind; if a State has no such agency as a public service body, then the Federal Power Commission does the regulating and rate fixing. All unreasonable power rates to consumers are prohibited and declared unlawful. Parties subject to such regulation shall have rights of hearing, defense, and review the same as accorded in the Interstate Commerce Act. When a licensee cannot get by contract or pledge an unimproved dam site, the commission may do so by condemnation.

With the approval of the Federal Commission or a State agency, contracts may be made to supply power beyond the expiration of a license.

Existing rights of way are not voided, and owners may apply for a Federal license.

The act does not affect dams on non-navigable waters unless they interfere with navigable waters.

Entrance on settlers' lands is subject to future water power reservations, but settlers will be compensated for damage.

Violations of the act are misdemeanors, punishable by $1,000 to $2,000 fine, or imprisonment, or both.

When the Federal Courts revoke power licenses, on application of the Attorney General, the courts may sell the dams or power plants

Rights of States to use water for navigation, consumption, or other purposes, are not disturbed.

According to a revision by the Department of Commerce of the 1908 estimates of the United States Geological Survey, the water power in the United States ranges between 32,083,000 horsepower to 61,678,000 horsepower. Later estimates by the Government make the range from 27,942,000 to 53,905,000 horsepower. Assuming the latter minimum to be approximate, the horsepower is distributed, by sections of the country, as follows: New England, 868,000; Middle Atlantic, 1,357,000; East North Central, 832,000; West North Central, 902,000; South Atlantic, 2,346,000; East South Central, 1,087,000; West South Central, 353,000; Mountain, 8 694 000; Pacific, 11,504,000.

The developed water power in 1912, as reported for commercial and municipal central electric stations and as estimated for manufacturing plants, was 4,870,320, of which New York had 896,229; California, 440,243; Maine, 387 073. The developed water power in 1918, was estimated at 6,000,000 horsepower, as follows. In the National forest, 755,000; in the public domain, 173,000; through reservoir development, 72,000; requiring right of way over public lands, 1,000,000; in navigable streams, 1,000,000; on non-navigable streams and involving lands privately owned, 3,000,000.

According to A. T. Vogelsang, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the amount of the theoretical power per foot of fall in the St. Lawrence River, as shown by the mean annual flow, is 27,360 horsepower, and as a total fall of 92 feet is available in the international section of the river the theoretical power in that section is about 2,520,000 horsepower. Assuming that only 70 per cent. of this energy can be made available on account of losses in head and inefficiencies of water wheels and generating equipment, this strength of the river, owned equally by the United States and Canada, would furnish 1,764,000 horsepower or 882,000 horsepower to each. About 95,000 horsepower of the portion belonging to the United States has already been developed by the St. Lawrence River Power Co., by means of a canal which diverts a maximum of 30,000 second-feet from the river near the head of the Long Sault Rapids through the power house into Grass River, which joins the St. Lawrence below the Long Sault Rapids. Here a head of about 40 feet is developed. After the power utilized at this development is deducted from the power of the portion belonging to the United States the power not yet developed in that portion of the river amounts to about 790,000 horsepower.

WATER RIGHTS IN WESTERN IRRIGATED AREAS.

Use of streams and other surface water, for irrigation, is controlled by the States. Actual use is necessary to hold a right. Subterranean streams flowing in known and defined channels are subject to the same laws as surface streams. Artesian water belongs equally to all in the artesian basin. Ordinary percolating or well water belongs to the overlying land. Canal water is distributed in continuous flow, or in rotation to the farmers, or on demand.

THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACT.

THE Merchant Marine Act, approved June 5, 1920, says, in the opening paragraph: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is necessary for the national defense and for the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine, and, in so far as may not be inconsistent with the express provisions of this act, the United States Shipping Board shall, in the disposition of vessels and shipping property as hereinafter provided, in the making of rules and regulations, and in the administration of the shipping laws keep always in view this purpose and object as the primary end to be attained."

The act repeals all previous laws on shipping that are inconsistent, but does not affect contracts or agreements made by the United States Shipping Board; and it re-creates such a board, under the same name, consisting of seven commissioners, appointed by the President, subject to ratification by the Senate, for normal terms of six years, at $12,000 a year, he to name the chairman. The United States Merchant Marine already owned by or building for the Shipping Board is transferred to the new board, which is authorized to sell any or all ships it does not want, Americans to have the first option on the purchase, on the 15-year instalment plan, when so required by the board. This body lays out ship routes, regulates size of craft, sailings, etc., and may either operate them with its own ships or sell or charter ships to American citizens for such routes. The board may establish lines in competition with existing ones under private ownership. Mails are to be carried on American ships to whatever extent the board and the Postmaster General may decide. The board has authority to push port development, and advises with the Interstate Commerce Commission as to zoning and harmonizing water and rail routes.

The board may use, out of its revenues, $25,000,000 a year, for five years, as loans at interest to American steamship builders, advancing not more than two-thirds of the cost of construction, secured by liens on the ships. The Emergency Fleet Corporation ends as soon as the ships and war-emergency plants are disposed of. The board takes over the docks, warehouses, etc., acquired by the Government during the war under the act of March 28, 1918. It is unlawful to sell, transfer, mortgage or charter an American vessel to an alien without the board's consent, under penalty of forfeit. The coastwise trade is limited to American-owned vessels. The board can take steps to meet foreign competitors on ocean routes, as to rates, rules, etc. Common carriers by water are forbidden, under $25,000 penalty, from making deferred rebates or from preventing or attempting to prevent competition by fighting ships or by other discriminatory or unfair means Foreign-owned ships which discriminate against American vessels abroad may be excluded from American ports.

The coastwise laws are extended to the island territories and possessions, except the Philippines and the board is directed to give these possessions adequate steamship service, if possible by Feb. 1, 1922 Until then, foreign ships may carry passengers between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast. The Philippines come under the law later, by proclamation of the President.

The net income, for ten years, of American-owned ships in foreign trade is exempted from the income tax provided the owner invests the sum of his war profits and excess-profits taxes in building new ships, nor is there any tax on the proceeds of the sale of United States documented vessels built prior to 1914, provided the proceeds are used for building new American ships.

No corporation, partnership, or association shall be deemed a citizen of the United States unless the controlling interest therein is owned by citizens of the United States, and, in the case of a corporation, unless its President and Managing Directors are citizens of the United States and the corporation itself is organized under the laws of the United States or of a State Territory, district, or possession thereof, but in the case of a corporation, association, or partnership operating any vessel in the coastwise trade the amount of interest required to be owned by citizens of the United States shall be 75 per centum. The controlling interest in a corporation shall not be deemed to be owned by citizens of the United States (a) if the title to a majority of the stock thereof is not vested in such citizens free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States; or (b) if the majority of the voting power in such corporation is not vested in citizens of the United States: or (c) if through any contract or understanding it is so arranged that the majority of the voting power may be exercised, directly or indirectly, in behalf of any person who is not a citizen of the United States; or (d) if by any other means whatsoever control of the corporation is conferred upon or permitted to be exercised by any person who is not a citizen of the United States. The same is true as to coastwise, by making the requirement 75 per cent. instead of a majority of stock or voting power.

Section 34 of the act says: "In the judgment of Congress, articles or provisions in treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminating customs duties on imports entering the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, and which also restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and on vessels of the United States entering the United States should be terminated, and the President is hereby authorized and directed within 90 days after this act becomes law to give notice to the several governments, respectively, parties to such treaties or conventions, that so much thereof as imposes any such restriction on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions."

Asserting that Congress had no constitutional right to authorize or direct such a proclamation, President Wilson declined to issue a proclamation.

LAW OPENING UNITED STATES ARMY TO FOREIGNERS.

(Approved, June 14, 1920.)

AN act authorizing the enlistment of non-English speaking citizens and aliens.

So much of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States," approved Aug. 1, 1894, as provides that "in time of peace no person (except an Indian) who cannot speak, read, and write the English language" be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LAW FOR THE RETURN OF SEIZED PROPERTY OF ALIENS.

AN act of Congress was approved June 5, 1920, authorizing the return to the owners of property seized by or turned over to the Alien Property Custodian. The President can order the property returned, or it may be sued for. Creditors can sue to get claims on seized property. The act further says: "No money or other property shall be returned nor any debt allowed under this section to any person who is a citizen or subject of any nation which was associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war, unless such nation in like case extends reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States; nor in any event shall a debt be allowed under this section unless it was owing to and owned by the claimant prior to Oct. 6, 1917, and as to claimants other than citizens of the United States unless it arose with reference to the money or other property held by the Alien Property Custodian or Treasurer of the United States hereunder."

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list.	15 p.c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I. and II. (see below), natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom	.....	30 p. c. ad val. and 5c. lb.
Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or cresote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title.		Exempt from duty.
Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aniline oil, aniline salts, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol, binitronaphthalene, binitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dinasidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, naphthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaphthylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I., and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than five per centum of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title	.....	15 p. c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs and medicines in pills, capsules, etc.	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 12c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals.	50c. gal.	30c gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1.50 lb.	$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.		
Cement	8c 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 55 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Opera and field glasses, and frames for same	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames for same	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	9-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies	.....	45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	8c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Bamboo, wood, or straw blinds, etc	.. .. ..	20 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cabinet wood advanced from crude condition	Free.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Willow furniture	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES & MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.*
Saccharin	65c. lo.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Tobacco, filler	35c. to 50c. lb.	35c. to 50c. lb.
Tobacco, smoking	.....	55c. lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.	20-25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	6c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	10c. gallon.
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f. (bu. of 56 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	20c. bushel.
Seeds, castor (bu. of 50 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	Graduated rate.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Lemons	1½c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000.	$5 per 1,000.
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground	Free list.	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.	$2.60 gallon.	$2.60 gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. to 60c. gallon.	45c. to 60c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 12½c. sq. yard.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate.	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val	30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard.	2½c. sq. yard.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Alpaca, hair of	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate.	18 p.c. ad val.
Yarns of hair of angora goat and alpaca	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate.	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, alpaca, cut or uncut	Graduated rate.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35c. lb. and graduated rate.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads, artificial	45c. lb. to 60c. lb	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, unsized or glued and suitable for printing books and newspapers, but not for covers or binding (except Japan paper imitation Japan paper, hand-made or machine hand-made paper,) valued over 8c. lb., 12 p. c. ad val.; valued less than 8c. lb., free. There is a clause providing for a higher (reciprocity) duty on printing paper, in case any other country so taxes American paper.		
Indigo paste is derived from indigo and is dutiable as dye obtained from indigo.		
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads, not threaded or strung	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 to 35 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves (leather)	$1.25 doz. to $6.55 doz.	$1 to $4.75 doz. pairs.
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	.....	10 to 35 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	40 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate.	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild for exhibition in zoological collections.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of, originals, or for certain institutions.
Articles, domestic made, returned after exportation
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon
Bagging for cotton, etc
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Books for the blind or for certain classes of institutions, text-books, etc.
Boots, leather.
Borax, crude.
Brass, old.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude, etc.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver
Burlaps.
Cabinet wood, in the log, rough, or hewn only.
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cattle
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts for use of societies or United States.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards
Coal.
Cobalt
Cocoa, crude, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, copper chief value.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings, original.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyestuffs n.s.p.f.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings original.
Etchings original.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts for tanning.
Fans common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses
Films, moving picture. American manufacture, light struck or damaged
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks
Flower and grass seeds n.s.p.f
Fossils
Fowls water
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries if used by them abroad one year or more
Furs, undressed
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass plates or disks rough-cut or unwrought
Glaziers diamonds
Gloves, horsehide, pigskin or cowhide, n.s.p.f
Glue stock.
Goat skins, undressed
Gold, bullion ore and sweepings
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins
Grains, drugs, crude.
Granite, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibres
Guano, manures and all substances used only for manure.
Gunny bags and cloth, old.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, natural state, used as drugs, n.s.p.f
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair unmanufactured
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects used one year or more abroad by the importer thereof
Ice.
India rubber crude
Indigo.
Ingots.
Instruments philosophical and scientifical, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Inventions if suitable only for use as a model
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskins undressed.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, n.s.o.f., boots and shoes, harness, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus imported by life-saving societies.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs
Loops, iron.
Lumber, planed or finished n.s.p.f
Machines for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, type-setting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, over 20 years old, or for use of United States.
Marrons.
Marrow.
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper when bestowed and accepted as trophies or prizes.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions suitable for use as models only.
Moss, crude or unmanufactured.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel not preserved candied or dried
Ore, cobalt copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells in natural state.
Pebble, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Personal effects of persons arriving from foreign countries, within certain limitations.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate.
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes, conditionally.
Printing paper not above 5c. lb.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine.
Radium.
Rags, n.s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gems, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Roots, drugs, crude, n.s.o.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps, miners'.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.

THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Scientific apparatus, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish, and shells in natural state.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrate, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history for scientific public collections.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary, original or two replicas.
Statuary and casts of sculpture, when for use as models or for art educational purposes.
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar, and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies, articles bestowed as trophies and received as honorary distinctions.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable substances, crude
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f., conditionally.
Whetstones
Wild animals for exhibition in zoological collections.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art, originals or for certain institutions
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

(By the Board of United States General Appraisers.)

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practise Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials, before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a re-valuation (or re-appraisement as it is called) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the Importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within thirty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the Board, and the case is regularly docketed.

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment and classification of baggage not exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial. Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws, are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Re-appraisement cases are heard by a single member of the Board with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs, are decided by the Classification Board. An appeal lies from this Board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

The Clerk of the Board is De Witt P. Dutcher, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y. The Board consists of Jerre B. Sullivan (President) of Iowa, Byron S. Waite of Michigan, Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota, William B. Howell of New Jersey, Israel F. Fischer of New York, Geo. E. Weller of New York, Charles P McClelland of New York, George Stewart Brown of Maryland, and William C. Adamson of Georgia. The U. S. Court of Customs Appeals consists of James M. Smith, Presiding Judge; Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, and George E. Martin, Associate Judges. Clerk, Arthur B. Sheldon.

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION OF 1920.

THE 1920 HOUSING LAWS.

ONE of the new New York State housing laws, effective Sept. 27, 1920, gives authority to exempt new homes from local taxation, saying: "The legislative body of a county, or the legislative body of a city with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, if there be one in such city, or the governing board of a town, village or school district may determine that until Jan. 1, 1932, new buildings therein, planned for dwelling purposes exclusively, except hotels, shall be exempt from taxation for local purposes other than for assessments for local improvements during construction and so long as used or intended to be used exclusively for dwelling purposes, or if a building of four stories or more in height, used exclusively for dwelling purposes above the ground floor, provided construction was completed since April 1, 1920, or, if not so completed, that construction be commenced before April 1, 1922, and completion for occupancy be effected within two years after such commencement, or if now in course of construction within two years after this section takes effect."

The chief provisions of the other housing legislation of the New York Legislature in 1920 are as follows:

Chapters 133, 135, 137, 139, 942 and 947. These acts taken together prevent recovery of premises by landlords from holdover tenants until Nov. 1, 1922, except because (1) tenant is objectionable. (2) premises are needed for immediate use as residence by owner and his family; (3) when owner intends putting up new building; (4) where party seeking recovery is an individual stockholder in co-operative apartment plan. Landlord must prove, not merely claim, his exceptional right to proceed.

Excessive Rent Charge as Defense—Chapters 136, 944 and 945. Provide that in proceedings for non-payment of rent, where rent has been raised, tenant may defend on ground that new rent is excessive. Tenant must deposit in court one month's rent on old basis. Landlord must file a bill of particulars giving data to show reasonableness of increase—viz., gross income assessed valuation, taxes, number of apartments, number of rooms, etc. Court passes upon reasonableness.

Heat, Elevator, Telephone Service, etc.—Chapters 131 and 951 make it a misdemeanor for landlord, agent or janitor to cut off or neglect to furnish agreed for or implied heat, elevator, telephone or other normal service.

NEW YORK STATE COMPULSORY PART-TIME SCHOOL LAW.

Following is a summary of the provisions of this law, passed by the 1920 Legislature:

Cities and school districts having a population of 5,000 or more are required under penalty of forfeiture of school funds to establish part-time schools, which shall be maintained for the full school year

and on regular school days between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Part-time schools must be established in September, 1920, but cities and districts have until September, 1925, to provide a sufficient number of schools and classes to take care of all children required to attend.

All fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen year-old children not high-school graduates and not in regular attendance upon full-time school must attend part-time schools. The required attendance of minors on part-time school is for not less than four or more than eight hours a week. A minor who is out of regular employment must attend part-time school for twenty hours a week.

A parent who fails to send a child to part-time school is subject to penalty. Penalties are also prescribed for minors who fail to attend. Employers of children must excuse them to attend part-time school and must discontinue the services of children who fail or refuse to attend part-time school.

Attendance upon approved private or parochial part-time schools may be accepted in lieu of that required upon the public part-time schools.

State aid for part-time schools is given on basis of two-thirds of salary of first teacher and one-half of salary of each additional teacher, with a maximum of $1,000 of aid in any one case.

It is estimated that 70,546 young people of New York City, between the ages of 15 and 17, who had not completed the elementary course of study and who left school to go to work, were required to return to school in the fall of 1920 for four hours' instruction weekly. In September, 1921, the number will be augmented to 106,546; in 1922, to 134,304, and in 1923 to 166,131. When the new law regulating the continuation schools is in full operation, in the fall of 1924, the number will be increased to 186,131.

OTHER 1920 NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAWS.

Chapter 150 relates to the use of school buildings for the holding of primaries and elections. In cities the Board of Education may grant such use. In districts outside of cities the trustees or Board of Education are directed to call a special meeting of the district electors, upon the petition of at least 10 per cent of such electors, for the purpose of voting upon the question.

Chapter 502 restricts the award of State scholarships to citizens.

Chapter 752 amends the present State Teachers Retirement Fund Law by increasing the maximum amount of a teacher's annuity upon retirement from $600 to $800, and fixes the minimum of a full annuity at $400. All annuities existing Aug. 1, 1920 will be increased by 33⅓ per cent. In order to make this increase possible, the law increases the contributions by the cities and school districts, to be deducted from the public moneys apportioned thereto, from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent. of the salaries paid to teachers.

OTHER 1920 NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION.

Absentee Voting—Law provides that qualified voters unavoidably absent on business on Election Day, railroad and Federal employees, commercial travellers and so on, may apply by affidavit to Board of Elections, receive a special ballot, mark it and send it to polling place by mail

Absences of State Employees on Military Duty—Chapter 624 Provides that absences of State employees in performance of ordered military or naval duty by members of National Guard or Naval Militia are to be permitted without deduction of salary.

Americanization—One law provides for teaching English history, civics, etc., to foreign born and native adults; another authorizes courses of study in normal schools to train teachers; a third provides for twenty-five industrial scholarships for vocational teachers

Arbitration—Chapter 275 Makes arbitration clauses in contracts valid.

Auto Laws—Eight motor bills became laws All motor vehicles must be equipped with approved lights before registration is granted The operator of a car carrying children to and from school outside of a city need not be a licensed chauffeur; and cars carrying school children may be registered as passenger vehicles and not as omnibuses. Commercial motor vehicles are defined Heavy motor Trucks on State Roads—Chapter 189. Amends Highway Law prescribes width, height, weight of motor trucks.

Auto Vehicle Fees—Chapter 96 For registration of twelve-, eight-, or six-cylinder motor vehicles, not less than $10, for any other motor vehicle, not less than $5

Auto Vehicle Identification—Chapter 119. Makes it a misdemeanor to remove, deface, cover, alter or destroy manufacturers' serial number or any other distinguishing or identification mark.

Auto Vehicles Lights—Chapter 684. Secretary of State must require proof that every motor vehicle for which registration is applied has proper lights

Banks, Savings—Chapter 167. Increases from $3,000 to $5,000 aggregate amount an individual may have on deposit.

Beer—Chapter 911. Permits manufacture and sale of 2 75 per cent. beer, not to be drunk on premises, except in eating places with meals.

Boxing—Chapter 912. Permits boxing bouts under certain restrictions; creates a Boxing Commission, and a License Commission; bouts are limited to fifteen rounds; there must be two judges and a referee at each bout; a license (no fee) is required for each meet

Corporation Debts—Chapter 606. Limits incurring of debts of corporations authorized to issue shares without nominal or par value to amount of capital paid in

Consumers' Co-Operative Associations—Chapter 166. Amends membership corporation law; provides that five or more persons not engaged in dairy, agriculture or horticulture may form a co-operative consumers' association, without capital stock and not to be conducted for profit.

False Information—Chapter 569. Makes the furnishing of false information for publication a misdemeanor.

Intangible Personal Property Exempt—Chapter 647. Exempts from taxation "intangible" personal property, meaning money, bank deposits, shares of stock, dividends of debt, etc.

Labor Law Amended—Chapter 601. Provides for physical examination of children fourteen to sixteen and permits cancellation of employment certificates in mercantile places as well as in factories

Liberty Bonds as Collateral—Chapter 66. Amends Banking Act by permitting bankers to accept Liberty Bonds as collateral on personal loans.

Military Cross—Chapter 627. Authorizes Governor to present conspicuous service crosses to citizens who received citations while serving in army, navy, Marine Corps or army female nurse corps during World War.

New Jersey Tunnel—Appropriates $1,000,000 as State's share for beginning New Jersey vehicular tunnel under Hudson River.

Non-Resident Tax Exemption—Chapter 691. Provides for credits to taxpayers, residents of other States, in cases where such other States provide for reciprocal exemptions.

Police Reserve—Chapter 711. Continues police reserve organized in 1917; reserve limited to 5,000 members, to serve without pay.

Policewomen—Chapter 509. Adds new section to New York City Charter authorizing appointment of women police.

Rehabilitation—Chapter 760 Accepts on behalf of State provisions of United States laws for rehabilitation.

Scholarships—Chapter 893. Provides for State scholarships for soldiers, sailors and marines.

Second Offenders—Chapter 711. Provides that second offenders *must* be sentenced to longest term for offense.

Suspended Sentence—Chapters 476, 568 and 844. Provide that in cases of suspended sentence or probation, persons on probation or serving a suspended sentence may be re-arrested on original charge and resentenced.

War Veterans Property Tax Exemption—Chapter 413. Provides for exemption up to $5,000 from taxation of real property purchased with proceeds of pension bonus or insurance.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

(Revised by the Patent Office at Washington.)

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent: neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more that twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more that he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

The most important changes in Patent Office practice put in effect in the past year are as follows:

In Rule 93. "An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. In order to ascertain whether any question of priority arises the Commissioner may call upon any junior applicant to state in writing the date when he conceived the invention under consideration. All statements filed in compliance with this rule will be returned to the parties filing them. In case the applicant makes no reply within the time specified, not less than ten days the Commissioner will proceed upon the assumption that the said date is the date of the oath attached to the application. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor."

In Rule 77: "If an applicant neglects to prosecute his application for one year after the date when the last official notice of any action by the office was mailed to him, the application will be held to be abandoned, as set forth in Rule 171."

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts:

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d Affaires, Consul or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

An Act of Congress signed March 19, 1920, puts in effect the provisions of the International Trade-Mark Convention at Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910, by requiring registration of a facsimile of the trade-mark, name, residence of registrant, etc.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.)

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopædic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations, (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication) by..... (name of copyright proprietor), or in case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) in the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2, if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living, then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the

author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or Secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or Secretary of legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT OF 1920.

An amendment to the United States Copyright Law approved December 18, 1919, has these features: Limits granting of copyright to foreign authors or proprietors domiciled in U. S. at time of first publication, or to citizens, or to subjects of states or nations which grant (by treaty, convention, agreement, or law) copyright benefits giving substantially equal protection to U. S. citizens, or whose state or nation is a party to an international agreement—the existence of such reciprocal conditions to be determined by proclamation of the President from time to time, such rights to last for fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace. In the case of a book first published abroad in English, the deposit of one complete copy of foreign editions, with request for reservation of copyright, shall secure an *ad interim* copyright good for four months after such deposit.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright proclamations have been issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, securing copyright control of mechanical musical reproduction in the U. S. to citizens or subjects of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, New Zealaud and Norway. The convention with Hungary includes such protection.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 13, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru Salvador and Uruguay

President Wilson, on April 14, 1920, signed a proclamation granting to subjects of Great Britain and dominions except Canada, Australia New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, copyright protection. Protection is also granted to records, perforated rolls and other devices for production of music work by mechanical means. The proclamation did not afford protection to works republished in either country since August 1, 1914, but provided protection for all works first produced or published after that date and before the President's proclamation of peace.

The British Government issued an Order in Council protecting works first published in U. S. between August 1, 1914, and termination of the war, conditional upon publication in England not later than six months after the termination of the war.

The State Department advises interested American authors and publishers to take immediate steps to obtain copyright protection in England for works published in this country since August 1, 1914, which have failed to obtain such protection in England.

NEW BRITISH COPYRIGHT LAW.

A new law of Great Britain requires that patents (of foreign manufacturers) be worked on a commercial scale within the United Kingdom within four years, and extends duration of patents to sixteen years—heretofore fourteen.

AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

THE Commissioner of Patents is charged with the administration of the patent laws, and supervision of all matters relating to the granting of letters patent for inventions, and the registration of trade-marks. He is by statute made the tribunal of last resort in the Patent Office, and has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases, of the patentability of inventions, and of registration of trade-marks. Appeals lie from his decisions to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The first Patent law in the U. S. was approved April 10, 1790. In the first year 3 patents were granted, one of them to Sam'l Hopkins for his method of making potash and pearlash, dated July 31, 1790. In the second year 33 patents were granted, and 11 in the third year. The Patent Office was burned, with most of the records, in 1836. Up to January 1, 1836, there had been 9,957 patents issued.

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW UPHELD.

(From a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has long been realized that the conflicting laws employed by the various States have worked havoc with our most valuable game and migratory birds, so the migratory-bird treaty and the Lacey acts have had the support of every nature lover in this country and in Canada.

On April 19, 1920, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the treaty act In a suit brought by the State of Missouri against a Federal game warden the Supreme Court held that the Federal game laws were enforceable in a State whose game laws conflicted with the migratory-bird treaty act. The court defined the situation in the following paragraph taken from the opinion:

"Here a national interest of very nearly the first magnitude is involved. It can be protected only by national action in concert with that of another power The subject matter is only transitorily within the State and has no permanent habitat therein. But for the treaty and the statute there soon might be no birds for any powers to deal with. We see nothing in the Constitution that compels the Government to sit by while a food supply is cut off and the protectors of our forests and our crops are destroyed. It is not sufficient to rely upon the States. The reliance is vain, and were it otherwise the question is whether the United States is forbidden to act. We are of opinion that the treaty and statute must be upheld."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AND THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

THE Supreme Court of the United States in three separate decisions in 1920 validated the Volstead act and the Prohibition (Eighteenth) Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

TEXT OF DECISION UPHOLDING THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 5, 1920, upheld (5 to 4) the validity of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act, passed by Congress Oct. 28, 1919, over President Wilson's veto. The decision was rendered on the plea of Jacob Ruppert, a New York brewer, to enjoin the enforcement of the act against him. His suit was dismissed by the United States District Court at New York, and then went to the United States Supreme Court on appeal. Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered the opinion of the latter tribunal, as follows:

By the act of aug. 10, 1917, c. 53, sec. 15, 40 Stat. 276, 282, a war measure known as the Lever Act, Congress prohibited the use after Sept. 9, 1917, of food materials or feeds in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and authorized the President to limit or prohibit their use in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, so far as he might, from time to time, deem it essential to assure an adequate supply of food, or deem it helpful in promoting the national security or defense. Under the power so conferred the President, by proclamation of Dec. 8, 1917, prohibited the production after Jan. 1, 1918, of any "malt liquors except ale and porter" containing more than 2.75 per centum of alcohol by weight. By proclamation of Sept. 16, 1918, the prohibition was extended to "malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol"; and by proclamation of March 4, 1919, the prohibition was limited "to intoxicating malt liquors." Under Section 2 of the act the duty of enforcing the above provisions was assigned to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This act contained no provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating or other liquors. On Nov. 21, 1918, the so-called War-time Prohibition Act (c. 212, 40 Stat. 1045) was approved. It provided that:

"After May first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruits or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes. After June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export. . . ."

On Feb. 6, 1919, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled (Treasury Decision 2788) that a beverage containing as much as one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume would be regarded as intoxicating within the intent of the act of Nov. 21, 1918; and that after May 1, 1919, persons would not be permitted to qualify as brewers, if the alcoholic content of their product equalled or exceeded that percentage. In so ruling the Commissioner adopted and applied to this prohibitory act the same classification of malt liquors which had been applied in administering the laws concerning the taxation of beer and other similar fermented liquors. For since 1902 (Treasury Decision 514) fermented liquor containing as much as one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol had been treated as taxable under Revised Statutes, Sections 3339 and 3242; and this classification was expressly adopted in the War Revenue Act of Oct. 3, 1917, c. 63, sec. 307, 40 Stat. p.311. The correctness of this construction of the act was promptly and earnestly controverted by the brewers, who insisted that Congress had intended to prohibit the production only of such beer or other malt liquors as were in fact intoxicating. The attempt was then made to remove the doubt by new legislation before May 1, 1919, when the act would by its terms become operative. On Feb. 26 the House Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably an Amendment to H. R. 13581 providing: "The words 'beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors' in the War Prohibition Act shall be construed to mean any liquors which contain in excess of one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol." The Sixty-fifth Congress ended on March 4 without acting on this bill; and the Sixty-sixth Congress did not convene in extra session until May 19. On June 30, the House Committee on the Judiciary reported substantially the same provision as Section 1 of Title I. of H. R. 6810; but it was not enacted until October 28, 1919, when as the Volstead act it was passed over the President's veto.

Immediately after the passage of the Volstead act this suit was brought in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York by Jacob Ruppert against Caffey, United States Attorney, and McElligott, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, to enjoin the enforcement as against the plaintiff of the penalties provided in the War-time Prohibition Act as amended by the Volstead act. It was heard below on plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction and defendants' motion to dismiss; and having been dismissed, was brought here by direct appeal under Section 238 of the Judicial Code. The bill alleged that plaintiff, the owner of a brewery and appurtenances, was on Oct. 28, 1919, engaged in the manufacture of a beer containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume and less than 2.75 per centum by weight or 3 4 per centum by volume, and had then on hand a large quantity of such beer; and that this beer was not in fact intoxicating. Plaintiff contended (1) that the act of Nov. 21, 1918, had become void or had expired by its own terms before the bill was filed; (2) that its prohibition by its terms was limited to beer which was in fact intoxicating; (3) that the act of Oct. 28, 1919, Title I., Sec. 1, which purported to extend the prohibition to the manufacture and sale of beer not in fact intoxicating, exceeded the war power of Congress; and that thereby violation of rights guaranteed to plaintiff by the Fifth Amendment was threatened.

This case was heard and decided below with Dryfoos et al v. Edwards; and it was argued here on the same day with that case and Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, decided Dec. 15, 1919. For the same reasons set forth in the opinion in those cases, the act of Nov. 21, 1918, was and remained valid as against the plaintiff and had not expired. For the same reasons Section 1 of Title I. of the act of Oct. 28, 1919, was not invalid, merely because it was new legislation. But it is insisted that this legislation is nevertheless void as against the plaintiff, because Congress could not, even under its full war powers, prohibit the manufacture and sale of non-intoxicants, and, at all events, could not without making compensation, extend the prohibition to non-intoxicating liquor acquired before the passage of the act. These objections require consideration.

First: May the plaintiff show as a basis for relief that the beer manufactured by it with alcoholic content not greater than 2.75 per centum in weight and 3.4 per centum in volume is not in fact intoxicating? The Government insists that the fact alleged is immaterial since the passage of the Volstead act by which the prohibition of the manufacture and sale is extended to all beer and other malt liquor containing as much as one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume. If the war power of Congress to effectively prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in order to promote the Nation's efficiency in men, munitions and supplies is as full and complete as the police power of the States to effectively enforce such prohibition in order to promote the health, safety and morals of the community, it is clear that this provision of the Volstead act is valid and has rendered immaterial the question whether plaintiff's beer is intoxicating. For the legislation and decisions of the highest courts of nearly all of the States establish that it is deemed impossible to effectively enforce either prohibitory laws or other laws merely regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, if liability or inclusion within the law is made to depend upon the issuable fact whether or not a particular liquor made or sold as a beverage is intoxicating. In

other words, it clearly appears that a liquor law, to be capable of effective enforcement must, in the opinion of the Legislatures and courts of the several States, be made to apply either to all liquors of the species enumerated, like beer, ale or wine, regardless of the presence or degree of alcoholic content; or if a more general description is used, such as distilled, rectified, spirituous, fermented, malt or brewed liquors, to all liquors within that general description regardless of alcoholic content; or to such of these liquors as contain a named percentage of alcohol; and often several such standards are combined so that certain specific and generic liquors are altogether forbidden and such other liquors as contain a given percentage of alcohol.

A test often used to determine whether a beverage is to be deemed intoxicating within the meaning of the liquor law is whether it contains one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume. A survey of the liquor laws of the States reveals that in sixteen States the test is either a list of enumerated beverages without regard to whether they contain any alcohol or the presence of any alcohol in a beverage, regardless of quantity; in eighteen States it is the presence of as much as or more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol; in six States, 1 per cent. of alcohol; in one State, the presence of the "alcoholic principle"; and in two States, 2 per cent. of alcohol. Thus in forty-two of the forty-eight States—Maryland appears in two classes above—a malt liquor containing over 2 per cent. of alcohol by weight or volume is deemed for the purpose of regulation or prohibition, intoxicating as a matter of law. Only one State has adopted a test as high as 2.75 per cent. by weight or 3.4 per cent. by volume. Only two States permit the question of the intoxicating character of an enumerated liquor to be put in issue. In three other States the matter has not been made clear either by decision or legislation. The decisions of the courts as well as the action of the Legislatures make it clear—or, at least, furnish ground upon which Congress reasonably might conclude—that a rigid classification of beverages is an essential of either effective regulation or effective prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

Purity Extract Co. v. Lynch, 226 U. S. 192, determined that State legislation of this character is valid and set forth with clearness the constitutional ground upon which it rests: "When a State exerting its recognized authority undertakes to suppress what it is free to regard as a public evil, it may adopt such measures having reasonable relation to that end as it may deem necessary in order to make its action effective. It does not follow that because a transaction separately considered is innocuous it may not be included in a prohibition the scope of which is regarded as essential in the legislative judgment to accomplish a purpose within the admitted power of the Government." (p. 201) . . . "It was competent for the Legislature of Mississippi to recognize the difficulties besetting the administration of laws aimed at the prevention of traffic in intoxicants. It prohibited, among other things, the sale of 'malt liquors.' In thus dealing with a class of beverages which in general are regarded as intoxicating, it was not bound to resort to a discrimination with respect to ingredients and processes of manufacture which, in the endeavor to eliminate innocuous beverages from the condemnation, would facilitate subterfuges and frauds and fetter the enforcement of the law. A contrary conclusion logically pressed would save the nominal power while preventing its effective exercise." (p. 204) . . . "The State, within the limits we have stated, must decide upon the measures that are needful for the protection of its people, and having regard to the artifices which are used to promote the sale of intoxicants under the guise of innocent beverages it would constitute an unwarranted departure from accepted principle to hold that the prohibition of the sale of all malt liquors, including the beverage in question, was beyond its reserved power." (p. 205.)

That the Federal Government would, in attempting to enforce a prohibitory law, be confronted with difficulties similar to those encountered by the States is obvious; and both this experience of the States and the need of the Federal Government of legislation defining intoxicating liquors as was done in the Volstead act was clearly set forth in the reports of the House Committee on the Judiciary in reporting the bill to the Sixty-fifth Congress, 3d Session, Report 1143, Feb. 26, 1919, and to the Sixty-sixth Congress, 1st Session, Report 91, June 30, 1919. Furthermore recent experience of the military forces had shown the necessity of fixing a definite alcoholic test for the purpose of administering the limited prohibitory law included in the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, c. 15, sec. 12, 40 Stat. 76,82. And the Attorney General, calling attention specifically to the claim made in respect to the 2.75 per cent. beer, had pointed out to Congress that definition of intoxicating liquor by fixed standards was essential to effective enforcement of the Prohibition Law. It is therefore clear both that Congress might reasonably have considered some legislative definition of intoxicating liquor to be essential to effective enforcement of prohibition and also that the definition provided by the Volstead act was not an arbitrary one.

Plaintiff's argument is equivalent to saying that the war power of Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors does not extend to the adoption of such means to this end as in its judgment are necessary to the effective administration of the law. The contention appears to be, that since the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is not expressly granted to Congress, but is a power implied under Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" powers expressly enumerated, the power to prohibit non-intoxicants would be merely an incident of the power to prohibit intoxicants; and that it cannot be held to exist, because one implied power may not be grafted upon another implied power. This argument is a mere matter of words. The police power of a State over the liquor traffic is not limited to the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors supported by a separate implied power to prohibit kindred non-intoxicating liquors so far as necessary to make the prohibition of intoxicants effective; it is a single broad power to make such laws, by way of prohibition, as may be required to effectively suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Likewise the implied war power over intoxicating liquors extends to the enactment of laws which will not merely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors but will effectually prevent their sale. Furthermore, as stated in Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, supra, while discussing the implied power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors: "When the United States exerts any of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution no valid objection can be based upon the fact that such exercise may be attended by the same incidents which attend an exercise by a State of its police power . . ."

The distinction sought to be made by plaintiff between the scope or incidents of an express power and those of an implied power has no basis in reason or authority. Thus, the Constitution confers upon Congress the express power "to establish Post Offices and post roads" (Article I., Section 8, Clause 7). From this is implied the power to acquire land for Post Offices in the several States, Battle v. United States, 209 U. S. 36; and as an incident of this implied power to acquire land, the further power is implied to take it by right of eminent domain. Kohl v. United States, 91 U. S. 367. Likewise, the Constitution confers by Clause 3 the express power "to regulate commerce among the several States"; but there is implied for this purpose also the power to grant to individuals franchises to construct and operate railroads from State to State, California v. Pacific Railroad Co., 127 U. S. 1, 39. Incidental to this implied power to construct or authorize the construction of a railroad—is the further implied power to regulate the relations of the railroad with its employees, Second Employers' Liability Cases, 223 U. S. 1, 47; to require safety appliances upon cars, even when used in intrastate commerce, Southern Railway v. United States, 222 U. S. 20; and to regulate freight rates even to the extent of affecting intrastate rates, American Express Co. v. Caldwell, 244 U. S. 617. Whether it be for purposes of national defense, or for the purpose of establishing Post Offices and post roads or for the purpose of regulating commerce among the several States Congress has the power "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the

duty so reposed in the Federal Government. While this is a Government of enumerated powers it has full attributes of sovereignty within the limits of those powers. In re Debs, 158 U. S. 564. Some confusion of thought might perhaps have been avoided, if, instead of distinguishing between powers by the term express and implied, the term specific and general had been used. For the power conferred by Clause 18 of Section 8 "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" powers specifically enumerated is also an express power. Since Congress has power to increase war efficiency by prohibiting the liquor traffic, no reason appears why it should be denied the power to make its prohibition effective.

Second: Does the fact that Title I. of the Volstead act took effect upon its passage render Section 1 invalid as against the plaintiff? Prohibition of the manufacture of malt liquors with alcoholic content of one-half of 1 per cent. or more is permissible only because, in the opinion of Congress, the war emergency demands it. If, in its opinion, the particular emergency demands the immediate discontinuance of the traffic Congress must have the power to require such discontinuance. To limit the power of Congress so that it may require discontinuance only after the lapse of a reasonable time from the passage of the act would seriously restrict it in the exercise of the war powers. Hardship resulting from making an act take effect upon its passage is a frequent incident of permissible legislation; but whether it shall be imposed rests wholly in the discretion of the law-making body. That the prohibition of the manufacture of non-intoxicating beer, if permissible at all, may be made to take effect immediately follows necessarily from the principle acted upon in Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S. 623, 669, since the incidents attending the exercise by Congress of the war power to prohibit the liquor traffic are the same as those that attend the States' prohibition under the police power. In the Mugler case, also, the breweries were erected at a time when the State did not forbid the manufacture of malt liquors; and there it was alleged that the prohibition, which became effective almost immediately, would reduce the value of one of the breweries by three-fourths and would render the other of little value. Here, as there, the loss resulting to the plaintiff from inability to use the property for brewery purposes, is an incident of the peculiar nature of the property and of the war need which, we must assume, demanded the discontinuance of use be immediate. Plaintiff cannot complain, because a discontinuance later would have caused him a smaller loss. This, indeed, appears to be conceded so far as concerns the brewery and appurtenences. The objection on the ground that the prohibition takes effect immediately is confined to the prohibition of the sale of the beer on hand at the time of the passage of the act. But as to that also we cannot say that the action of Congress was unreasonable or arbitrary.

Plaintiff contends, however, that even if immediate prohibition of the sale of its non-intoxicating beer is within the war power, this can be legally effected only provided compensation is made; and it calls attention to the fact that in Barbour v. Georgia, 249 U. S. 454, 459, following some earlier cases, the question was reserved whether, under the police power, the States could prohibit the sale of liquor acquired before the enactment of the statute. It should, however, be noted that, among the judgments affirmed in the Mugler case, was one for violation of the act by selling beer acquired before its enactment (see pp. 625, 627); and that it was assumed without discussion that the same rule applied to the brewery and its product (p. 669). But we are not required to determine here the limits in this respect of the police power of the States; nor whether the principle is applicable here under which the Federal Government has been declared to be free from liability to an owner "for private property injured or destroyed during the war by operations of armies in the field, or by measures necessary to their safety and efficiency," United States v. Pacific Railroad, 120 U. S. 227, 239; in analogy to that by which States are exempt from liability for the demolition of a house in the path of a conflagration, see Lawton v. Steele, 152 U. S. 132, 136; or for garbage of value taken, Reduction Co. v. Sanitary Works, 199 U. S. 306; Gardner v. Michigan, 199 U. S. 325; or for unwholesome food of value destroyed, North American Storage Co. v. Chicago, 211 U. S. 306; Adams v. Milwaukee, 228 U. S. 572, 584; for the preservation of the public health. Here as in Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, supra there was no appropriation of private property, but merely a lessening of value due to a permissible restriction imposed upon its use.

It is urged that the act is particularly oppressive in respect to the beer on hand, because the plaintiff was engaged in manufacturing and selling a non-intoxicating beverage expressly authorized by the President in his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1917, and prohibited by him later, only when conservation of all the food products of the country became necessary. The facts afford no basis on which to rest the claim of an equity in the plaintiff's favor. The specific permission from the President to manufacture 2.75 per cent. beer was not on the ground that such beer was non-intoxicating; nor was it a declaration by him that this beer was in fact non-intoxicating. The permission extended to all "ale and porter," which every one knows, are intoxicating liquors. This permission to make 2.75 per cent. beer was withdrawn Dec. 1, 1918, under proclamation of Sept. 16, 1918; and no permission to manufacture specifically 2.75 per cent. beer was ever thereafter given by the President. His later proclamation (March 4, 1919) merely limited the prohibition of the use of foodstuffs to use in the production of "intoxicating liquors." Whether 2.75 per cent. beer was intoxicating was thus left by the President not only without a decision but without even an intimation. The statement of plaintiff that the 2.75 per cent. beer on hand was manufactured under permission of the President is wholly unfounded. It was not until July 1, 1919, when the War-time Prohibition Act became operative in this respect that there was any prohibition of the sale of any liquors. So far as appears, all the beer which the plaintiff had on hand at the time of the passage of the Volstead act was manufactured by the plaintiff long after the President had ceased to have any authority to forbid or to permit.

Justices McReynolds, Day and Van Devanter dissented, on the general ground that war, though technically still intended, was, in practical reality, at an end, and Congress—therefore no longer faced, when enacting the Volstead law, a war emergency. Justice Clarke also dissented from the majority views.

TEXT OF DECISION AGAINST REFERENDUM ON PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The United States Supreme Court unanimously decided, June 1, 1920, that amendments to the Federal Constitution are subject to action only by State Legislatures, and cannot be submitted to a referendum vote of the people in any of the States, not even if there be a referendum clause in a State Constitution. The case at issue was begun in Ohio, where the Legislature had ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Thereupon, George S. Hawke, a citizen, sued to nullify the Legislature's action.

The decision of the Court, read by Justice Day, said, after reciting the history of the suit and the controverted legislation:

The question for our consideration is: Whether the provision of the Ohio Constitution, adopted at the general election, November, 1918, extending the referendum to the ratification by the General Assembly of proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution is in conflict with Article V. of the Constitution of the United States. The Amendment of 1918, provides: "The people also reserve to themselves the legislative power of the referendum on the action of the General Assembly ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Article V. of the Federal Constitution provides: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all

intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

The Constitution of the United States was ordained by the people, and, when duly ratified, it became the Constitution of the people of the United States. McCullough v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316, 402. The States surrendered to the general Government the powers specifically conferred upon the Nation, and the Constitution and the laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land. The framers of the Constitution realized that it might in the progress of time and the development of new conditions require changes, and they intended to provide an orderly manner in which these could be accomplished; to that end they adopted the Fifth Article. This Article makes provision for the proposal of amendments either by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States; thus securing deliberation and consideration before any change can be proposed. The proposed change can only become effective by the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in a like number of States. The method of ratification is left to the choice of Congress. Both methods of ratification, by Legislatures or conventions, call for action by deliberative assemblages representative of the people, which it was assumed would voice the will of the people.

The Fifth Article is a grant of authority by the people to Congress. The determination of the method of ratification is the exercise of a national power specifically granted by the Constitution; that power is conferred upon Congress, and is limited to two methods, by action of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or conventions in a like number of States. Dodge v. Woolsey, 18 Howard, 331,348. The framers of the Constitution might have adopted a different method. Ratification might have been left to a vote of the people, or to some authority of government other than that selected. The language of the Article is plain, and admits of no doubt in its interpretation. It is not the function of courts or legislative bodies, national or State, to alter the method which the Constitution has fixed.

All of the amendments to the Constitution have been submitted with a requirement for legislative ratification; by this method all of them have been adopted.

The only question really for determination is: What did the framers of the Constitution mean in requiring ratification by "Legislatures"? That was not a term of uncertain meaning when incorporated into the Constitution. What it meant when adopted it still means for the purpose of interpretation. A Legislature was then the representative body which made the laws of the people. The term is often used in the Constitution with this evident meaning. Article I., Section 2, prescribes the qualifications of electors of Congressmen as "those requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Article I., Section 3 provided that Senators shall be chosen in each State by the Legislature thereof, and this was the method of choosing Senators until the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment, which made provision for the election of Senators by vote of the people, the electors to have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. That Congress and the States understood that this election by the people was entirely distinct from legislative action is shown by the provision of the amendment giving the Legislature of any State the power to authorize the Executive to make temporary appointments until the people shall fill the vacancies by election. It was never suggested, so far as we are aware, that the purpose of making the office of Senator elective by the people could be accomplished by a referendum vote. The necessity of the amendment to accomplish the purpose of popular election is shown in the adoption of the amendment. In Article IV. the United States is required to protect every State against domestic violence upon application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. Article VI. requires the members of the several Legislatures to be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States. By Article I., Section 8, Congress is given exclusive jurisdiction over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be. Article IV., Section 3, provides that no new States shall be carved out of old States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned. There can be no question that the framers of the Constitution clearly understood and carefully used the terms in which that instrument referred to the action of the Legislatures of the States. When they intended that direct action by the people should be had they were no less accurate in the use of apt phraseology to carry out such purpose. The members of the House of Representatives were required to be chosen by the people of the several States. Article I., Section 2.

The Constitution of Ohio in its present form, although making provision for a referendum, vests the legislative power primarily in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Article II., Section 1, provides: "The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people shall reserve to themselves the power to propose to the General Assembly laws and amendments to the Constitution, and to adopt or reject the same at the polls on a referendum vote as hereinafter provided." The argument to support the power of the State to require the approval by the people of the State of the ratification of amendments to the Federal Constitution through the medium of a referendum rests upon the proposition that the Federal Constitution requires ratification by the legislative action of the States through the medium provided at the time of the proposed approval of an amendment. This argument is fallacious in this—ratification by a State of a constitutional amendment is not an act of legislation within the proper sense of the word. It is but the expression of the assent of the State to a proposed amendment.

At an early day this court settled that the submission of a constitutional amendment did not require the action of the President. The question arose over the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment. Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia, 3 Dallas, 378. In that case it was contended that the amendment had not been proposed in the manner provided in the Constitution as an inspection of the original roll showed that it had never been submitted to the President for his approval in accordance with Article I., Section 7, of the Constitution. The Attorney General answered that the case of amendments is a substantive act, unconnected with the ordinary business of legislation, and not within the policy or terms of the Constitution investing the President with a qualified negative on the acts and resolutions of Congress. In a footnote to this argument of the Attorney General, Justice Chase said: "There can, surely, be no necessity to answer that argument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation: He has nothing to do with the proposition, or adoption, of amendments to the Constitution." The court by a unanimous judgment held that the amendment was constitutionally adopted. It is true that the power to legislate in the enactment of the laws of a State is derived from the people of the State. But the power to ratify a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution has its source in the Federal Constitution. The act of ratification by the State derives its authority from the Federal Constitution to which the State and its people have alike assented. This view of the amendment is confirmed in the history of its adoption found in 2 Watson on the Constitution, 1301 et seq. Any other view might lead to endless confusion in the manner of ratification of Federal amendments. The choice of means of ratification was wisely withheld from conflicting action in the several States.

But it is said this view runs counter to the decision of this court in Davis v. Hildebrant, 241 U. S. 565. But that case is inapposite. It dealt with Article I., Section 4, of the Constitution, which pro-

vides that the times, places and manners of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in each State shall be determined by the respective Legislatures thereof, but that Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as to the place for choosing Senators. As shown in the opinion in that case, Congress had itself recognized the referendum as part of the legislative authority of the State for the purpose stated. It was held, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ohio, that the referendum provision of the State Constitution when applied to a law redistricting the State with a view to representation in Congress was not unconstitutional. Article I., Section 4, plainly gives authority to the State to legislate within the limitations therein named. Such legislative action is entirely different from the requirement of the Constitution as to the expression of assent or dissent to a proposed amendment to the Constitution. In such expression no legislative action is authorized or required. It follows that the court erred in holding that the State had authority to require the submission of the ratification to a referendum under the State Constitution, and its judgment is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION IN SAME BOAT.

Mr Hawke had sued also to annul Ohio's legislative action on the proposed Suffrage (Nineteenth) Amendment to the United States Constitution. The United States Supreme Court unanimously decided, June 1 1920, that a Suffrage Federal Amendment cannot be submitted to a referendum vote of the people for the same reasons given as to the Prohibition Amendment. Decision to the contrary by the Ohio Supreme Court was therefore reversed.

TEXT OF DECISION UPHOLDING EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT, VOLSTEAD ACT, AND DEALING WITH "CONCURRENT POWERS."

The United States Supreme Court, June 7, 1920, again unanimously sustained the Eighteenth Amendment; also upheld unanimously the power of Congress under that amendment to enact a prohibition enforcement law; and held unanimously that the Volstead act was lawful in limiting alcoholic content to one-half of 1 per cent. The court dealt, too, with "concurrent power" of the States in enforcing prohibition. The decision ended injunctions sought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by brewers and distillers in several States, against the enforcement of the amendment.

The text of the court's decision, rendered by Justice Van Devanter, was as follows:

Power to amend the Constitution was reserved by Article V., which reads: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The text of the Eighteenth Amendment, proposed by Congress in 1917 and proclaimed as ratified in 1919, 40 Stat. 1050, 1941, is as follows: "Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The cases have been elaborately argued at the bar and in printed briefs; and the arguments have been attentively considered, with the result that we reach and announce the following conclusions on the questions involved:

1. The adoption by both Houses of Congress, each by a two-thirds vote, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

2. The two-thirds vote in each House which is required in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership, present and absent. Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. v. Kansas, 248 U. S. 276.

3. The referendum provisions of State Constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. Hawke v. Smith, -- U. S. --, decided June 1, 1920.

4. The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by Article V of the Constitution.

5. That amendment, by lawful proposal and ratification, has become a part of the Constitution, and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument.

6. The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within these limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State Legislature or by a Territorial Assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

7. The second section of the amendment—the one declaring "The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"—does not enable Congress or the several States to defeat or thwart the prohibition but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

8. The words "concurrent power" in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several States or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several States along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs.

9. The power confided to Congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially co-extensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well as importation, exportation and interstate traffic, and is in no wise dependent on or affected by action or inaction on the part of the several States or any of them.

10. That power may be exerted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquors manufactured before the amendment became effective just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

11. While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act (Title II., § 1), wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. Jacob Ruppert v. Caffey, 251, U. S. 264.

Chief Justice White stated he concurred in the conclusions but was sorry the court had not made public the reasonings on which their conclusions were based. Justice McReynolds confined his concurrence to the disposition of the cases as ordered by the court. Justice McKenna doubted the views of the court on "concurrent power."

SUPREME COURT DECISION UPHOLDING UNITED STATES STEEL CORP.

On March 1, 1920, the Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 4 to 3, decided the United States Steel Corporation not a trust in violation of the anti-monopoly laws. Because of their legal activities against the defendant before they became members of the court, Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in considering or deciding the case.

Thus it happened that a minority of the full court of nine members interpreted, as a "majority" of that tribunal, the law in this case. By the Judicial Code of the United States any six members of the Supreme Court constitute a quorum. Four members, therefore, were a majority of the quorum of seven in the steel case.

The majority opinion, rendered by Justice McKenna, and concurred in by Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter and Holmes, upheld the Federal District Court in dismissing the Government's suit against the corporation. That tribunal had four judges, two of whom thought the steel combine was not formed to restrain trade, but was a natural evolution of industrial conditions. The other two district judges held that the combine tried to be a monopoly, but found it couldn't and then trained with its competitors. All four judges decided that the corporation, whatever its motives, was not a monopoly.

The Supreme Court quoted at length from the views of the District judges, adding: "Both opinions were clear and confident that the power of the corporation never did and does not now reach to monopoly and their review of the evidence, and our independent examination of it, enables us to elect between their respective estimates of it, and we concur in the main with that of Judges Woolley and Hunt. And we add no comment except, it may be, that they underestimated the influence of the tendency and movement to integration, the appreciation of the necessity or value of the continuity of manufacture from the ore to the finished product. And there was such a tendency, and though it cannot be asserted it had become a necessity, it had certainly become a facility of industrial progress. There was, therefore, much to urge it and give incentive to conduct that could accomplish it. From the nature and properties of the industry, the processes of production were something more than the stage and setting of the human activities. They determined to an extent those activities, furnished their motives, and gave test of their quality, not, of course, that the activities could get any immunity from size, or resources, or energies, whether exerted in integrated plants or diversified ones."

"Our consideration," said the Supreme Court, "should be of not what the corporation had power to do or did, but what it has now power to do and is doing, and what judgment shall be now pronounced—whether its dissolution as the Government prays, or the dismissal of the suit as the corporation insists. * * It is against monopoly that the statute is directed, not against an expectation of it, but against its realization, and it is certain that it was not realized. * * The power attained was much greater than that possessed by any one competitor—it was not greater than that possessed by all of them. Monopoly, therefore, was not achieved, and competitors had to be persuaded by pools, associations, trade meetings, and through the social form of dinners, all of them, it may be, violations of the law, but transient in their purpose and effect. They were scattered through the years from 1901 (the year of the formation of the Corporation), until 1911, but, after instances of success and failure, were abandoned nine months before this suit was brought. There is no evidence that the abandonment was in prophecy of or dread of suit; and the illegal practices have not been resumed, nor is there any evidence of an intention to resume them, and certainly no "dangerous probability" of their resumption, the test for which *Swift & Co.* v. *United States*, 196 U. S. 396, is cited.

"It is our conclusion, therefore, as it was that of the judges below, that the practices were abandoned from a conviction of their futility, from the operation of forces that were not understood or were underestimated, and the case is not peculiar. And we may say in passing that the Government cannot fear their resumption, for it did not avail itself of the offer of the District Court to retain jurisdiction of the cause in order that if illegal acts should be attempted they could be restrained."

ROOSEVELT AND TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

The tribunal pointed out that the combine's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. was submitted to President Roosevelt and he gave it his approval—"his approval, (says the Court) of course, did not make it legal, but it gives assurance of its legality, and we know from his earnestness in the public welfare he would have approved of nothing that had even a tendency to its detriment. And he testified he was not deceived and that he believed that the Tennessee Coal and Iron people had a property which was almost worthless in their hands, nearly worthless to them, nearly worthless to the communities in which it was situated, and entirely worthless to any financial institution that had the securities the minute that any panic came, and that the only way to give value to it was to put it in the hands of people whose possession of it would be a guaranty that there was value to it." Such being the emergency, it seems like an extreme accusation to say that the corporation which relieved it, and, perhaps, rescued the company and the communities dependent upon it from disaster, was urged by unworthy motives. Did illegality attach afterwards and how? And what was the corporation to do with the property? Let it decay in desuetude or develop its capabilities and resources? In the development, of course, there would be profits to the corporation, but there would be profit as well to the world. For this reason President Roosevelt sanctioned the purchase, and it would seem a distempered view of purchase and result to regard them as violations of law."

The Court said it was significant that no competitor or customer had been found by the Government to testify as to price control, but that on the contrary, competitors, and dealers and customers of the Steel Corporation swore that prices were due to natural conditions. "The situation," remarked the Court, "is indeed singular, and we may wonder at it, wonder that the despotism of the corporation, so baneful to the world in the representation of the Government, did nor produce protesting victims" adding, "the Corporation is undoubtedly of impressive size and it takes an effort of resolution not to be affected by it or to exaggerate its influence. But we must adhere to the law, and the law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexerted power an offense. It, we repeat, requires overt acts and trusts to its prohibition of them and its power to repress or punish them. It does not compel competition nor require all that is possible.

"We recall," the Court went on, "the distinction we made in the *Standard Oil* case between acts done in violation of the statute and a condition brought about which 'in and of itself' is not only a continued attempt to monopolize, but also a monopolization.' In such case, we declared, 'the duty to enforce the statute' required 'the application of broader and more controlling' remedies than the other. And the remedies applied conformed to the declaration; there was prohibition of future acts and there was dissolution of 'the combination found to exist in violation of the statute' in order to 'neutralize the extension and continually operating force which the possession of the power unlawfully obtained' had 'brought' and would 'continue to bring about.'

"The Anti-trust act," said the Court, "is clear in its denunciation of monopolies and equally clear in its direction that the courts of the Nation shall prevent and restrain them (its language is 'to prevent and restrain violations of' the act) but the command is necessarily submissive to the conditions which may exist and the usual powers of a court of equity to adapt its remedies to those conditions. In other words, it is not expected to enforce abstractions and do injury thereby, it may be, to the purpose of the law. It is this flexibility of discretion—indeed essential function—that makes its value in our jurisprudence—value in this case as in others. We do not mean to say that the law is not its own measure and that it can be disregarded, but only that the appropriate relief in each instance is remitted to a court of equity to determine

not, and let us be explicit in this, to advance a policy contrary to that of the law, but in submission to the law and its policy, and in execution of both."

The Court said the Government had failed to show how the Steel Trust could be dissolved here without killing its organization in foreign trade under the Webb Export Act's privileges: "We do not see how the Steel Corporation can be such a beneficial instrumentality in the trade of the world and its beneficence preserved, and yet be such an evil instrumentality in the trade of the United States that it must be destroyed." The Court then pointed out why, in its opinion, there was no such cause for a Steel dissolution as there was for the Standard Oil and Tobacco dissolutions, saying:

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

"The Standard Oil Company had its origin in 1882 and through successive forms of combinations and agencies it progressed in illegal power to the day of the decree, even attempting to circumvent by one of its forms the decision of a court against it. And its methods in using its power was of the kind that Judge Woolley described as 'brutal,' and of which practices, he said, the Steel Corporation was absolutely guiltless. We have enumerated them and this reference to them is enough. And of the practices this Court said no disinterested mind could doubt that the purpose was 'to drive others from the field and to exclude them from their right to trade and thus accomplish the mastery which was the end in view.' It was further said that what was done and the final culmination 'in the plan of the New Jersey corporation' made 'manifest the continued existence of the intent . . . and impelled the expansion of the New Jersey corporation.' It was to this corporation, which represented the power and purpose of all that preceded, that the suit was addressed and the decree of the court was to apply. What we have quoted contrasts that case with this.

"The contrast is further emphasized by pointing out how in the case of the New Jersey corporation the original wrong was reflected in and manifested by the acts which followed the organization, as described by the Court. It said: 'The exercise of the power which resulted from that organization fortifies the foregoing conclusions (as to monopoly, etc.), since the development which came, the acquisition here and there which ensued of every efficient means by which competition could have been asserted, the slow but resistless methods which followed by which means of transportation were absorbed and brought under control, the system of marketing which was adopted, by which the country was divided into districts and the trade in each district in oil was turned over to the designated corporation within the combination and all others were excluded, all lead the mind up to a conviction of a purpose and intent which we think is so certain as practically to cause the subject not to be within the domain of reasonable contention.'

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

"The Tobacco Company case has the same bad distinctions as the Standard Oil case. The illegality in which it was formed, there were two American Tobacco Companies, but we use the name as designating the new company as representing the combinations of the suit continued, indeed progressed in intensity and defiance to the moment of decree. And it is the intimation of the opinion if not its direct assertion that the formation of the company (the word 'combination' is used) was preceded by the intimidation of a trade war 'inspired by one or more of the minds which brought about and became parties to that combination.' In other words, the purpose of the combination was signalled to competitors and the choice presented to them was submission or ruin, to become parties to the illegal enterprise or be driven 'out of the business.' This was the purpose and the achievement, and the processes by which achieved, this court enumerated to be the formation of new companies, taking stock in others to obscure the result actually attained, but always to monopolize and retain power in the hands of the few and mastery of the trade; putting control in the hands of seemingly independent corporations as barriers to the entry of others into the trade; the expenditure of millions upon millions in buying out plants not to utilize them but to close them; by constantly recurring stipulations by which numbers of persons, whether manufacturers, stockholders or employees, were required to bind themselves, generally for long periods, not to compete in the future.

"In the Tobacco case, therefore, as in the Standard Oil case, the court had to deal with a persistent and systematic lawbreaker masquerading under legal forms, and which not only had to be stripped of its disguises but arrested in its illegality. A decree of dissolution was the manifest instrumentality and inevitable. We think it would be a work of sheer supererogation to point out that a decree in that case or in the Standard Oil case furnishes no example for a decree in this.

"In conclusion we are unable to see that the public interest will be served by yielding to the contention of the Government respecting the dissolution of the company or the separation from it of some of its subsidiaries; and we do see in a contrary conclusion a risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and, it may be, serious detriment to, the foreign trade. And in submission to the policy of the law and its fortifying prohibitions the public interest is of paramount regard. We think, therefore, that the decree of the District Court should be affirmed. So ordered."

DISSENTING OPINION.

Justice Day, speaking also for Justices Pitney and Clarke, read a minority opinion, holding the Steel Corporation was organized in direct violation of law, and controlled prices for many years "by pools, associations, trade meetings, and as the result of discussion and agreements at the so-called 'Gary dinners,' where the assembled trade opponents secured co-operation and joint action through the machinery of special committees of competing concerns, and by prudent prevision took into account the possibility of defection, and the means of controlling and perpetuating that industrial harmony which arose from the control and maintenance of prices."

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

(By the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce.)

Every inspected steam vessel and motor vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes, bays, or sounds, except ferry-boats, are required to be provided with sufficient lifeboat and liferaft capacity to carry every person on board, except that in the case of steamers navigating coastwise, the Great Lakes, lakes, bays and sounds the required capacity is reduced on steamers navigating shallow waters near land and in the warm season of the year. Ferry-boats, barges and steam vessels navigating rivers are required to be provided with such boats and rafts as in the judgment of the inspectors may be necessary, a minimum lifeboat capacity being required for these classes of vessels.

LIFE-PRESERVER REQUIREMENTS.

Every inspected vessel, except ferry-boats navigating rivers, is required to be provided with a life-preserver (or float on river steamers) for adults for every person carried, and on every vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes other than the Great Lakes, bays, or sounds, in addition thereto, a number of life-preservers suitable for children equal to at least 10 per cent of the total number of persons carried. Ferry-boats navigating rivers only are required to be provided with life-preservers or wooden floats according to deck measurement.

On the larger passenger steam craft navigating more than three miles off shore, not less than 75 per cent. of the total life-saving equipment shall be lifeboats, the rest in collapsible lifeboats or liferafts.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

YEAR (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	YEAR (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1877...	128,723	103,381	232,104	$28,182,821.72	1899...	754,104	237,415	991,519	$138,355,052.95
1878...	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44	1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1879...	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	1901...	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84
1880...	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	1902...	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,594,267.99
1881...	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35	1903...	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1882...	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1904...	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1883...	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1884...	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47	1906...	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1885...	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1907...	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1886...	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	1908...	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1887...	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	1909...	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1888...	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	1910...	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1889...	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	1911...	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1890...	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39	1912...	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1891...	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	1913...	503,633	316,567	829,272	174,171,660.80
1892...	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	1914...	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546.26
1893...	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94	1915...	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266.14
1894...	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17	1916...	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089.92
1895...	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	1917...	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,063.94
1896...	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46	1918...	340,313	306,582	646,895	179,835,329.00
1897...	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35	1919...	313,130	303,311	624,427	222,159,292.00
1898...	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80	1920...	285,110	299,363	592,190	213,295,314.00

Besides the 299,363 widows on the roll in 1920, there were 4,422 dependents, 2,273 minors, 913 helpless children, and 109 nurses. Of the total number of pensioners on June 30, 1920, there were 243,520 Civil War soldiers, as against 271,391 a year before. Of the widows, 290,100 were of the Civil War, as against 293,244 a year before. To pensioners in foreign countries were paid $1,280,581, as against $1,188,188 the year before. In the year ended June 30, 1920, there were 27,871 Civil War soldiers who died, as against 27,703 in the previous year.

The largest number of Civil War soldiers on the pension roll, 745,822, was in the year ended June 30, 1898. On June 30, 1920, there were surviving 71 widows of the War of 1812, and also 148 soldiers and 2,423 widows of the War with Mexico, as well as 30,432 pensioners of the War with Spain.

INFORMATION AS TO SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

(By Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner.)

(1) Section 212, Act of October 6, 1917 (as amended), provides that existing pension laws shall not be applicable after that date to persons then in or thereafter entering the active military or naval service, except so far as rights under any such law shall have theretofore accrued. Hence, the Bureau of Pensions has no jurisdiction as to claims based on a military or naval service which terminated after October 5, 1917. Such claims are adjudicated by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and all correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to that bureau.

(2) Any officer or enlisted or appointed man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, disabled by a wound, injury, or disease, incurred in line of duty since March 4, 1861, in a term of service which ended prior to October 6, 1917, may be entitled to pension on account thereof under the provisions of Section 4692, Revised Statutes. Rates range from $6 to $100 per month, according to the degree of disability established. Pension commences from date of filing of declaration (Form 3-001), except in claims of certain insane persons.

(3) Act of May 1, 1920. Any person who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged, or who, having so served less than ninety days, was discharged for a disability incurred in service in line of duty, may be entitled to a pension at the rate of $50 per month from the date of filing a valid declaration (Blank No. 3-026).

A rate of $72 per month is provided for any person who served as above and who is now, or hereafter may become, by reason of age and physical or mental disability, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, pension to commence from the date of the certificate of medical examination by a board of surgeons, establishing the existence of the requisite condition of disability, after May 1, 1920, the date of approval of the act. This act also provides increased rates for specific disabilities (Blank No. 3-026).

(4) Act of June 5, 1920. Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from any mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, and thereby rendered unable to earn a support, may be entitled to a pension. Rates range from $12 to $30 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, pension to commence from date of filing claim upon proof that the disability then existed.

Any person who served as noted above and who has reached the age of 62 years is entitled to a pension of $12 per month; 68 years, $18 per month; 72 years, $24 per month, and 75 years, $30 per month. This act also provides increased rates for specific disabilities (Blank No. 3-026).

INFORMATION AS TO WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

(1) Act of May 1, 1920. Under the provisions of the act of May 1, 1920, the widow of any person who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Civil War for ninety days or more, and was honorably discharged, or regardless of the length of service was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service in line of duty, may be entitled to pension, without regard to her financial condition, provided she was married to him prior to June 27, 1905. The rate of pension is $30 per month, and $6 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years. Pension, if allowed, commences from the date of filing a valid declaration in the bureau. (Blank No. 3-015.)

(2) Under the provisions of Sections 4702 and 4703, Revised Statutes of the United States, the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, whose death resulted from disability incurred in the service in line of duty, may be entitled to a pension from the date of his death, regardless of the date of her marriage to him or her financial status. The rate of pension ranges from $12 to $30 per month, according to the rank of the soldier or sailor, with $2 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years. (Application Blank No. 3-006.)

(3) Under the Acts of July 27, 1892, June 27, 1902, May 30, 1908, and March 4, 1917, the widow of an officer or enlisted man who served in any of the Indian wars, disturbances, or campaigns, mentioned in said acts, for the period stated therein, may be entitled to pension from date of approval of the act giving her a pensionable status, or, where soldier died subsequent to such date, from date of his death. No grant is made for minor children. The provisions of said acts are printed on the application form. (Application Blank 3-028.)

(4) Under the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1918, the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who served therein at least ninety days in the war with

Spain or the Philippine Insurrection or as a participant in the Chinese Boxer rebellion campaign and was honorably discharged therefrom, may be entitled to pension, if her marriage to him occurred prior to the passage of that act, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, provided she has no means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 a year. The rate of pension is $12 per month, and $2 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years. Pension, if allowed, commences from the date of filing a valid declaration in the bureau. (Application Blank No. 3-020.)

(5) The only general pension laws under which a widow may have title to pension based on service in the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection are Sections 4702 and 4703, Revised Statutes of the United States (see paragraph 2) and the Act of July 16, 1918 (see paragraph 4).

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE.

(Provided for by the Convention, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899.)

Argentina—E. S. Zeballos, L. M. Drago, C. R. Larreta, Joaquin V. Gonzalez; *Austria-Hungary*—H. Lammasch, Albert de Berzeviczy, Baron Ernest de Plener, Francois de Nagy; *Belgium*—Baron Descamps, Ernest Nijs, Arendt, J. van den Heuvel; *Bolivia*—S. F. Alonso, Claudio Pinilla, Ignacio Calderon, Eliodoro Villazon; *Brazil*—Ruy Barbosa, C. Bevilaqua, Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura, Amaro Cavalcanti; *Bulgaria*—P. Hadji-Mischef, Ratcho Kossef; *Chile*—Miguel Cruchaga, Alejandro Alvarez, Eliodoro Yanez, Ventura Blanco Veil; *China*—Wu Ting-Fang, Hoo Wei-Teh, Lu She-Shun, J. van den Heuvel; *Colombia*—Marcelino Hurtado, Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce; *Cuba*—Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, Manuel Sanguily, Cosme de la Torriente, Juan de Dios Garcia Kohly; *Denmark*—J. H. Deuntzer, Axel Vedel, D. Nyholm; *Ecuador*—Honorato Vazquez, Victor-Manuel Rendon, Gonzalo F. Cordova, Augusto-Aguirre Aparicio; *France*—Leon Bourgeois, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Henri Fromageot; *Germany*—Mr. Kriege, Mr. Heinze, Mr. von Staff, Mr. von Martitz; *Great Britain*—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Count Desart, Viscount Bryce; *Greece*—Geirgios Streit, Michel Kebedgy, Nicholas Politis, Athanese-Typaldos Bassia; *Guatemala*—Antonio Batres Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Antonio-Gonzalez Saravia, Alberto Mencos; *Haiti*—F. D. Legitime, Tertullien Guilbaud, Pierre Hudicourt Louis Borno; *Italy*—Victor Emmanuel Orlando Tommaso Tittoni, Charles Schanzer, Dionisio Anzilotto; *Japan*—Baron Nobushige Hozumi, Masaakira Tomii, Kojuro Shidehara; *Luxemburg*—H. Vannerus; *Montenegro*—Eugene Popoviteh, Pierre Chotch; *Nicaragua*—Desire Pector, Leon Vallez; *Norway*—G. Gram, G. F. Hagerup, Sigurd Ibsen, H. J. Horst; *Panama*—Belisario Porras, Ramon M. Valdes; *The Netherlands*—Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, J. A. Loeff; *Peru*—Luis F Villaran, Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Lizardo Alzamora, Mariano H. Cornejo; *Persia*—Mirza Hassan-Khan Moucher-ed-Dovleh; *Portugal*—F. Mattoso Santos, Jose Capello Franco Frazao, Count of Penha Garcia, Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro; *Roumania*—Th. G. Rosette, C. G. Dissescu; *Russia*—Mr. Tagantzeff, Baron Michel de Taube, Baron Nolde; *Salvador*—Manuel Delgado, Salvador Gallegos, Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, Alonso Reyes Guerra; *Serbia*—G. Pavlovitch, R. Vesnitch; *Siam*—Eldon Revare James; *Spain*—E. Dato, Manuel Garcia Prieto, Marquis de Alhucemas, Juan Alvarado y de Saz; *Sweden*—K. Hj. L. de Hammarskjold, J. F. I. Afzelius, J. Hellner, Baron C. N. D. Bildt; *Switzerland*—Ch. Ed. Lardy, E. Huber, G. Carlin; *Turkey*—Osman Bey, Haladjian Effendi, Cheref Bey; *United States*—George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore; *Uruguay*—J. P. Castro, Juan Zorrilla de San Martin, Jose Pedro Massera, Manuel B. Otero; *Venezuela*—Carlos F. Grissanti, Santiago Key Ayala, Jose Santiago Rodriguez, Pedro Itreago Chacin.

General Secretary—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.

Mexico and *Paraguay* have not appointed members to the court.

LIST OF CASES BEFORE THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Pious Fund Case (Mexico v. United States), sentence dated Oct. 14, 1902.

The Venezuelan Preferential Case (Germany, Great Britain and Italy v. Venezuela et al.), sentence dated Feb. 22, 1904.

The Japanese House Tax Case (France, Germany and Great Britain v. Japan), sentence dated May 22, 1905.

The Muscat Dhows Case (France v. Great Britain), sentence dated Aug. 8, 1905.

The Casablanca Case (France v. Germany), sentence dated May 22, 1909.

The Grisbadarna Case (Norway v. Sweden), sentence dated Oct. 23, 1909.

The North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Case (Great Britain v. United States), sentence dated Sept. 7, 1910.

The Orinoco Steamship Company Case (United States v. Venezuela), sentence dated Oct. 25, 1910.

The Savarkar Case (France v. Great Britain), sentence dated Feb. 24, 1911.

The Canevaro Case (Italy v. Peru), sentence dated May 3, 1912.

The Russian Indemnity Case (Russia v. Turkey), sentence dated Nov. 11, 1912.

The "Manouba" Case (France v. Italy), sentence dated May 6, 1913.

The "Carthage" Case (France v. Italy), sentence dated May 6, 1913.

The Tavignano, Camouna and Gaulois Cases (France v. Italy). The parties reached a direct agreement before the sentence was pronounced.

The Island of Timor Cases (Netherlands v. Portugal), sentence dated June 25, 1914.

Case relative to the seizure of religious property in Portugal (Spain, France and Great Britain v. Portugal), pending.

Case relative to French loans to Peru (France v Peru), pending.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Since June 2, 1920, when the President signed the Industrial Rehabilitation Act, industrial rehabilitation has become a fact, and persons injured in industry or otherwise now have a distinct claim upon the Government. No phase of vocational education is more directly occupied with the promotion of social and individual welfare. Vocational rehabilitation embraces the ideals of vocational education in general, which are summed up in the word "efficiency," and embraces in addition the ideals of restoration and elimination of vocational disability of whatever origin, whether of disease or of accident or of inheritance.

The following States (as of September, 1920) have accepted the provisions of the Federal act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Some definite action leading toward the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons has been taken in twenty-four States. Before the act made Federal aid possible twelve States—Massachusetts, Novada, North Dakota, New Jersey, Minnesota, Rhode Island, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, and Virginia, in the order named—realizing their responsibility, had made provision for their handicapped workers. Anticipating the passage of the Industrial Rehabilitation Act, three of these States included its acceptance within their original State acts. These States were Nevada, Minnesota, and New York. Other acts authorized co-operation with the Federal Government in any similar legislation that might be enacted.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration of December 2, 1823, by James Monroe, President of the United States, in his seventh annual message to Congress. Brazil had declared its independence of Portugal the year before. Troubles in the latter country had caused a modification of the Constitution. In Spain a revolution had occurred, and the dominion of Peru was lost. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening, so it was alleged, to help Spain recover its control in South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over their Pacific Coast boundaries. Mr. Monroe in his message took up the Russian matter first, saying:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The President then spoke of Spain and Portugal in this wise:

"Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

CLEVELAND'S DECLARATION IN 1895.

When President Grover Cleveland, in 1895, urged Great Britain to arbitrate her dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, he said (December 17) in a message to Congress:

"The doctrine "(Monroe) "upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government. * * * If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. * * * The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS IN 1915.

President Wilson said of the Monroe Doctrine (December 7, 1915) in an address to a joint session of Congress: "There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south.

"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

U. S. REPLY TO SALVADOR ON MONROE DOCTRINE, 1920.

The Republic of Salvador, early in 1920, asked the United States Government for an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, saying, in part: "My government recognizes that the Monroe Doctrine consolidated the freedom of the Latin Continental States and removed them from the great danger of European intervention. It understands that the doctrine is the determining cause of the existence of the democratic regime in this continent and that it put a dike against the colonization by Europe. But as the compact of the League of Nations does not point out the scope or determine a positive criterion for international relations in America, and as the doctrine will be transformed presently, by virtue of the full sanction of the nations, into a principle of universal public law, juris te de juris, I ask your Excellency, if you consider it well, to be good enough to state the authentic concept of the Monroe Doctrine, such as it is at present understood at the present historic moment for its future projects by the Government of the White House, which should understand that my government keenly desires a declaration that will avoid the anarchy of the reigning criteria, which state of things, as is well known, is not the most propitious for the promotion of the true ideals of Pan-Americanism.

"Contrary to the authoritative and respected opinion of ex-Secretary Root, by virtue of its inclusion in the compact of the League of Nations, the Monroe Doctrine will be converted, there is no doubt, into the genesis of international American law."

The U. S. State Department, in replying, quoted from President Wilson's public utterances to the effect that removal of doubts and suspicions on the part of the states of America by their uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Army.	Res. Inc. Militia.	COUNTRY.	Army.	Res. Inc. Militia.	COUNTRY	Army.	Res. Inc. Militia.
Abyssinia	100,000	200,000	Esthonia	90,000	150,000	Nicaragua	2,000	5,000
Afghanistan	98,000	.....	Finland	37,000	105,000	Norway	118,000	200,000
Algeria	20,000	.....	France	350,000	3,000,000	Paraguay	2,600	50,000
Ang.-Egy. Sudan	17,000	.....	Georgia, Rep. of.	50,000	300,000	Persia	43,000	150,000
Argentina	20,000	300 000	German Rep.	100,000	.....	Peru	11,000	27,000
Armenia	18,000	.....	Great Britain	300,000	.....	Philippines	14,000	50,000
Australia	4,000	291,000	Greece	75,000	250,000	Poland	.....	.....
Austria	30,000	200,000	Guatemala	85,000	41,000	Porto Rico	.....	3,000
Azerbuyan	50,000	50,000	Hayti	2,800	19,000	Portugal	30,000	40,000
Belgian Congo	16,000	.....	Hawaii	.....	3,700	Roumania	250,000	500,000
Belgium	100,000	200,000	Honduras	46,000	21,000	Russian Rep	600,000	700,000
Bolivia	3,600	.....	India, British	330,000	500,000	Salvador	16,000	67,000
Brazil	54,000	200,000	Indo-China, Fr.	25,500	50,000	Santo Domingo	1,150	1,500
Bulgaria	20,000	13,000	Italy	250,000	1,250,000	Serbia	.....	.....
Canada	5,000	70,000	Japan	600,000	1,500,000	Siam	21,000	.....
Chile	21,000	85,000	Jugo-Slavia	200,000	200,000	Spain	216,600	124,000
China	180,000	.....	Liberia	.....	5,000	Sweden	86,500	623,000
Colombia	6,000	44,000	Lithuania	50,000	150,000	Switzerland	.....	250,000
Costa Rica	1,000	50,000	Madagascar	9,000	.....	Tunis	17,000	.....
Cuba	3,000	.....	Mexico	100,000	.....	Turkey	50,000	.....
Czecho-Slovakia	150,000	250,000	Montenegro	25,000	50,000	Ukrainia	60,000	300,000
Denmark	78,000	105,000	Morocco	12,000	.....	Un. of So. Africa	.....	600,000
Dutch E. Indies	42,000	20,000	Nepal	30,000	.....	United States	280,000	.....
Ecuador	5,400	50,000	Netherlands	194,000	410,000	Uruguay	10,400	100,000
Egypt	17,000	.....	New Zealand	30,000	100,000	Venezuela	3,300	.....
Eritrea	9,000	50,000						

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

FINAL revised figures of American Army casualties in the war with Germany were announced by the Adjutant General Feb. 7, 1920. They show that the total casualties were 302,612, with deaths numbering 77,118. Prior figures, based on weekly casualty summaries, issued by the War Department, gave the total as 293,061, with 77,635 deaths. The revised figures are as follows:

Killed in action	34,248	Other known causes	489	Wounded slightly	91,189
Died of disease	23,430	Causes undetermined	1,839	Wounded severely	83,390
Died of wounds	13,700	Presumed dead	650	Wounded, degree undetermined	46,480
Died of accident	2,019	Total dead	77,118	Total wounded	221,050
Drowned	399	Prisoners unaccounted for	15	Missing in action	3
Suicide	272	Prisoners died	147		
Murder or homicide	154	Prisoners repatriated	4,270		
Executed by sentence of court martial	10	Total prisoners	4,432	Grand total	302,612

NEW YORK STATE LOSSES.

New York led the list of casualties with a total of 40,222. In detail these are:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.		Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action	254	4,528	4,782	Murder or homicide	1	16	17
Died of disease	70	1,888	1,958	Other known causes	3	40	43
Died of wounds	84	1,755	1,839	Cause undetermined	5	188	193
Died of accident	44	162	206	Presumed dead	5	64	69
Drowned	0	42	42				
Suicide	10	37	47	Totals	476	8,720	9,196

PRISONERS AND WOUNDED.

Prisoners:				*Wounded:*			
Unaccounted for	0	7	7	Slightly	487	11,989	12,476
Died	5	26	31	Severely	472	10,561	11,033
Repatriated	37	802	839	Degree undetermined	244	6,396	6,640
Total	42	835	877	Total	1,203	28,946	30,149

CASUALTIES, BY STATES.

STATE.	Casualties.	Dead.	STATE.	Casualties.	Dead	STATE.	Casualties.	Dead.
Pennsylvania	35,042	7,898	Kentucky	5,380	1,436	Rhode Island	1,562	355
Illinois	18,264	4,260	Kansas	5,182	1,270	New Hampshire	1,535	358
Ohio	16,007	4,082	Alabama	5,160	1,251	Idaho	1,351	409
Massachusetts	13,505	2,955	Georgia	4,425	1,530	Florida	1,171	467
Missouri	10,385	2,562	West Virginia	4,018	1,063	Vermont	1,170	300
Michigan	10,369	2,751	South Carolina	3,919	1,138	Utah	1,006	302
New Jersey	10,166	2,367	Maryland	3,812	975	New Mexico	860	228
Texas	10,133	2,722	Montana	3,443	934	Dist. of Columbia	773	202
Wisconsin	9,813	2,649	Washington	3,070	877	Wyoming	676	233
Minnesota	7,323	2,133	Nebraska	3,041	855	Arizona	557	150
Iowa	7,311	2,161	Arkansas	2,658	883	Delaware	303	87
California	6,650	1,747	North Dakota	2,560	700	Nevada	250	71
Connecticut	6,625	1,265	Mississippi	2,303	904	Alaska	15	6
Oklahoma	6,358	1,471	Maine	2,090	518	Hawaii	13	4
Tennessee	6,190	1,836	Louisiana	2,160	823	Porto Rico	11	1
Virginia	6,130	1,635	South Dakota	1,867	554	Philippine Islands	7	3
North Carolina	5,799	1,610	Colorado	1,759	537	Canal Zone	3	2
Indiana	5,766	1,510	Oregon	1,577	512			

UNITED STATES WARS, 1775-1918.

(Data taken from the Historical Register of the Armies of the United States

1775-1783—War of the Revolution.
1782-1787—Wyoming Valley, Pa., Insurrection.
1786-1787—Shays's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians (Miamis, Wyandottes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawas).
1791-1794—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798-1800—War with France.
1799—Fries Rebellion, Pennsylvania.
1801-1805—Tripolitan War.
1806—Burr Conspiracy.
1806—Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1807—Chesapeake Bay Naval Affair.
1808—Lake Champlain Embargo Troubles.
1811-1813—Second War with the Northwest Indians.
1812-1815—War with Great Britain.
1812—Seminole War, Florida.
1813—Peoria Indian War, Illinois.
1813-1814—Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1817-1818—Second Seminole War.
1819—Yellowstone Expedition.
1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians.
1827—La Fevre Indian War.
1831—Sac and Fox Indian War.
1832—Black Hawk War.
1832-1833—Nullification, South Carolina
1833-1839—Cherokee Indian War.
1834—Pawnee Expedition.
1835-1836—Third Seminole War.
1836-1837—Second Creek Indian War.
1837—Osage Indian Troubles.
1838—Heatherly Indian War.
1838—Mormon Disturbances.
1838-1839—New York-Canadian Frontier Disturbances.
1846-1847—Doniphan's Expedition into Mexico.
1846-1848—War with Mexico.
1846-1848—New Mexican Expedition.
1848—Cayuse War, Oregon.
1849-1861—Navajo Wars.
1849-1861—Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kickapoo Indian Troubles.
1850—Pitt River (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1852—Yuma (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1853—Utah Indian War.
1851-1856—Indian Wars, Oregon and Washington.
1855—Snake Indians Expedition.
1855-1856—Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory.
1855—Yakima Expedition, Washington Territory.
1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe Troubles.
1855-1858—Seminole or Florida War.
1856-1858—Kansas Border Troubles.
1857—Gila Expedition, New Mexico.
1857—Sioux Indian Troubles in Minnesota and Iowa.
1857—Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah.
1857-1858—Utah Expedition.
1858—Expedition against Northern Indians.
1858—Puget Sound Expedition.
1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Paloos Indian Troubles.
1858—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1858-1859—Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory.
1859—Colorado River Expedition.
1859—Pecos Expedition, Texas.
1859—Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas
1859—Bear River Expedition, Utah.
1859—San Juan Imbroglio, Washington Territory.
1859—John Brown Raid, Virginia.
1859-1860—Cortina Troubles on Texas and Mexican Border.
1860—Pah-Ute Expedition, California.
1860—Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory.
1860—Carson Valley Expedition, Utah
1860-1861—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1861-1890—Apache Indian War in Arizona and New Mexico.
1861-1865—Civil War.
1862—Indian Massacres at New Ulm, Minn.
1862-1867—Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota.
1863-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory.
1865-1868—Indian War in Oregon, Idaho, and California.
1865-1866—Fenian Raid, New York and Canada Border.
1867-1881—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians, Mexican Border Disturbances.
1868-1869—Canadian River Expedition, New Mexico.
1871—Yellowstone Expedition.
1871—Fenian Troubles, Dakota and Manitoba Frontier.
1872—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota.
1872-1873—Modoc Campaign.
1873—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota.
1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory.
1874—Sioux Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska.
1874—Black Hills Expedition, the Dakotas.
1875—Expedition against Nevada Indians.
1876—Sioux Indian War.
1876—Powder River, Wyo., Expedition.
1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions.
1876-1879—Sioux and Cheyenne War.
1877—Nez Perces Campaign.
1878—Ute Expedition.
1879—Snake Indian Trouble, Idaho
1890-1891—Sioux Indian War.
1891-1893—Mexican Border or "Tin Horn" War.
1895—Bannock Indian Disturbances.
1898-1899—Spanish-American War.
1898—Chippewa Indian Disturbances
1899-1902—Philippine Insurrection.
1900-1901—Boxer Insurrection, China
1912-1913—Nicaraguan Expedition.
1913-1914—Haitian and Santo Domingan Expeditions.
1914—Vera Cruz Expedition.
1916—Punitive Expedition into Mexico.
1917 (April 6)-1918 (Nov. 11)—The United States at War with Germany, etc

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Battles.	Dates.	American Commanders.	Loss.	British Commanders	Loss
Lexington	19th April, 1775	.....	84	Pitcairn	245
Bunker Hill	17th June, 1775	Prescott	453	Howe	1,054
Flatbush	12th Aug., 1776	Putnam	2,000	Howe	400
White Plains	28th Oct., 1776	Washington	300	Howe	300
Trenton	25th Dec., 1776	Washington	9	Rahl	1,000
Princeton	3d Jan., 1777	Washington	100	Mawhood	400
Bennington	16th Aug., 1777	Stark	100	Baum	600
Brandywine	11th Sept., 1777	Washington	1,200	Howe	500
Saratoga	17th Oct., 1777	Gates	350	Burgoyne	600
Monmouth	25th June, 1778	Washington	230	Clinton	400
Rhode Island	29th Aug., 1778	Sullivan	211	Pigott	260
Briar Creek	30th Mar., 1779	Ash	300	Prevost	16
Stoney Point	15th July, 1779	Wayne	100	Johnson	600
Camden	16th Aug., 1780	Gates	720	Cornwallis	375
Cowpens	17th Jan., 1781	Morgan	72	Tarlton	800
Guilford	15th Mar., 1781	Greene	400	Cornwallis	523
Eutaw Springs	8th Sept., 1781	Greene	555	Stewart	1,000
Yorktown	19th Oct., 1781	Washington	.....	Cornwallis	.....

TROOPS ENGAGED IN AMERICAN WARS.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War (Union Troops)	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Dec 10, 1898	.....	.....	280,564
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900			60,000
War with Germany	April 6, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918 (Armistice)	527,000	*382,000 †3,091,000	4,000,000

*National Guard. † National Army.

The late conflict is called "The War of 1917" by the Historical Branch of the United States Dept. of War The figures for The War of 1917 were furnished by the office of the Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

Figures for the French and Tripoli Wars of 1798 and 1801 show only the naval forces. In the Civil Wa the Confederates had over 750,000 troops actually engaged.

The Continental Army was organized by the Continental Congress, June 15, 1775, under George Wash ington as Maj.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. The so-called Continentals in the Revolution totale 231,462. The War Department was established, August 7, 1789. The standing army was organized September, 1790.

In addition to the 2,772,408 troops furnished the United States Government, 1861-65, there wor 86,724 men who paid commutation, raising the total to 2,859,132. The Army of the Potomac was or ganized, July, 1861, under Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan.

UNION ARMY LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

Date	Battle	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shilob	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071 captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334

Confederate Losses in the Civil War

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862 killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

Combined Losses of North and South in the Civil War.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Allies and Associates.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.	Allies and Associates.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	4	United States	.....	April 6, 1917	1	7	5
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3	Panama	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8	Cuba	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	April 7, 1917	4	3	7	Siam	.....	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7	Liberia	.....	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5	China	.....	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19	Brazil	.....	Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	3	11	19	Guatemala	.....	April 21, 1918	0	6	21
Italy	.....	May 23, 1915	3	5	19	Nicaragua	.....	May 6, 1918	0	6	5
San Marino	.....	June 6, 1915	3	5	4	Haiti	.....	July 12, 1918	0	3	30
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10	Honduras	.....	July 19, 1918	0	3	23
Greece	.....	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18						

WHEN UNITED STATES DIVISIONS ARRIVED IN FRANCE.

Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.
	1917.		1918.		1918.		1918.		1917.
1st	June.	77th	April.	80th	May.	79th	July.	40th	August.
2d	August.	82d	May.	78th	June.	91st	July.	87th	September.
26th	September.	35th	May.	83d	June.	36th	July.	84th	September.
42d	November.	28th.	May.	89th	June.	85th	August.	86th	September.
41st	December.	4th	May.	92d	June.	7th	August.	34th	September.
	1918.	27th	May.	90th	June.	81st	August.	31st	October.
32d	February.	6th	May.	37th	June.	88th	August.	38th	October.
5th	March.	33d	May.	29th	June.	39th	August.	8th	October.
3d	March.	30th	May.	76th	July.				

WAR VESSELS LOST BY BELLIGERENTS, 1914-1918 (TONNAGE IN PARENTHESES.)

England: *Battleships* (13)—Audacious (24,000), Oct. 29, 1914; Bulwark (15,000), Nov. 25, 1914; Formidable (15,000), Jan. 1, 1915; Irresistible (15,000), March 18, 1915; Ocean (12,950), March 18, 1915; Goliath (12,950), May 12, 1915; Triumph (11,800), May 25, 1915; Majestic (14,900), May 27, 1915; King Edward VII. (16,350), Jan. 2, 1916; Russell (14,000), April 27, 1916; Britannia, Nov. 9, 1918; Cornwallis, Jan. 11, 1917; Vanguard, July 9, 1917.

Battle Cruisers (3)—Queen Mary (27,000), May 31, 1916; Indefatigable (18,750), May 31, 1916; Invincible (17,250), May 31, 1916.

Cruisers (14)—Hogue (12,000), Sept. 22, 1914; Cressy (12,000), Sept. 22, 1914; Aboukir (12,000), Sept. 22, 1914; Hawke (7,350), Oct. 15, 1914; Good Hope (14,100), Nov. 1, 1914; Monmouth (9,800), Nov. 1, 1914; Argyll (10,850), Oct. 28, 1915; Natal (13,660), Dec. 30, 1915; Defence (14,600), May 31, 1916; Warrior (13,660), May 31, 1916; Black Prince (13,660), May 31, 1916; Hampshire (10,850), June 6, 1916; Cochrane, Nov. 14, 1918; Drake, Oct. 2, 1917.

Light Cruisers (13)—Amphion (3,360), Aug. 6, 1914; Pathfinder (2,940), Sept. 5, 1914; Pegasus (2,135) Sept. 20, 1914; Hermes (5,600), Oct. 31, 1914; Arethusa (3,600), Feb. 14, 1916; Falmouth (5,250), Aug. 19, 1916; Nottingham (5,440), Aug. 19, 1916; Brilliant, April 23, 1918; Intrepid, April 23, 1918; Iphigenia, April 23, 1918; Sirius, April 23, 1918; Thetis, April 23, 1918; Vindictive, May 10, 1918.

Other naval losses were: torpedo gunboats, 5; monitors, 6; coast defence ships, 1; sloops, 18; river gunboats, 1; flotilla leaders, 3; destroyers, 64; torpedo boats, 11; submarines, 54; aircraft carriers, 3; patrol boats, 2; mine layers, 2; training ships, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 14, including the Oceanic (17,274), Viknor, Clan Macnaughton, Bayano, Ramsey, India, Tara, Abbas and Alcantara (15,300); armed merchant cruisers, 11, including Galearian, Avenger, Champagne, Hilary, Laurentic, Marmora, Moldavia, Orama, Otranto, Otway and Patia; hospital ships, 2; armed boarding steamers, 13; mine sweepers, 2. *Grand Total*—256.

Note—British merchant vessels sunk, 2,479, of 7,759,000 tons; lives lost, 14,287. Fishing vessels sunk, 675, of 71,765 tons; lives lost, 434. In addition, 592 lives were lost on vessels damaged or molested but not sunk. The causes of the warship losses were as follows: 289 by submarine, 225 by mine, 43 in action, 93 by collision, 77 wrecked, 18 by fire, 1 destroyed to avoid capture, and 69 by various unknown causes.

France: *Battleships* (4)—Bouvet (12,000), March 18, 1915; Suffren, Nov. 26, 1916; Gaulois, Dec. 27, 1916; Danton, March 19, 1917. *Armored Cruisers* (2)—Leon Gambetta (12,352), April 26, 1915; Admiral Charner (4,680), Feb. 8, 1916. *Cruisers* (3)—Kleber, June 27, 1917; Chateaurenault, Dec. 14, 1917; Dupetit Thouars, Aug. 7, 1918.

Other losses were: gunboats, 2; torpedo gunboats, 1; sloops, 1; destroyers, 11; torpedo boats, 10; submarines, 15; mine layers, 2; auxiliary cruisers, 3; armed merchant cruisers, 2; special vessels, 1. *Grand Total*—57.

Russia: *Battleships* (4)—Svobodnaya Rossiyu, June 18, 1918; Imperatritza Mariya, Oct. 20, 1916; Peresvyet, Jan. 4, 1917; Slava, Oct. 17, 1917. *Armored Cruisers* (1)—Pallada (7,775), Oct. 11, 1914. *Cruisers* (2)—Chemtchug (3,130); Oct. 28, 1914; Prut (ex Medjidieh), May, 1918.

Other losses were: gunboats, 3; armed auxiliaries, 1; mine layers, 1; destroyers, 23; submarines, 10; hospital ships, 3; mine layers, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 1.

Japan: *Battleships* (1)—Kawachi, July 12, 1918. *Battle Cruisers* (1)—Tsukuba, Jan. 1, 1917. *Light Cruisers* (3)—Kasagi, July, 1916; Otowa; Takashiho, July, 1917.

Other losses were: destroyers, 2; torpedo boats, 1; training ships, 1; special service ships, 4. *Grand Total*—13.

Italy: *Battleships* (3)—Benedetto Brin (13,215), Sept. 28, 1915; Leonardo da Vinci (22,022), Aug., 1916; Regina Margherita, Dec. 11, 1916. *Armored Cruisers* (2)—Amalfi (9,958), July 7, 1915; Garibaldi (7,234), July 18, 1915. Other losses: mining vessels, 1; monitors, 1; flotilla leaders, 1; destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 4; submarines, 8; gunboats, 1; transports, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 2. *Grand Total*—31. Note—The Leonardo da Vinci was raised and towed to a dry dock, in 1919, and restored. **Portugal:** One river gunboat. **Roumania:** One torpedo boat. **Greece:** One destroyer.

WAR VESSELS LOST BY BELLIGERENTS—*Continued.*

Germany: *Battleships* (1)—Pommern (12,997), May 31, 1916. *Battle Cruisers* (2)—Lutzow (28,000), May 31, 1916; Goeben (22,635) (sold to Turkey), Aug. 13 1914. *Armored Cruisers* (6)—Yorck (9,350), Nov. 3, 1914; Schornborst (11,420), Dec. 8, 1914; Gneisenau (11,420), Dec. 8, 1914; Friedrich Karl (8,858), Dec., 1914; Bluecher (15,550), Jan 25 1915. Prinz Adalbert (8,858), Oct. 23 1915. *Smaller Cruisers* (18) (ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 tons)—Breslau (sold to Turkey), Aug. 13, 1914; Magdeburg, Aug. 27, 1914; Mainz, Aug. 28, 1914; Koeln and Ariadne, Aug. 28 1914; Hela, Sept. 13, 1914; Karlsruhe, Nov. 4, 1914; Emden, Nov. 9, 1914, Leipzig, Dec. 8 1914; Nurnberg, Dec. 8, 1914; Dresden, March 14, 1915, Konigsberg, July 11, 1915; Undine, Nov 7, 1915; Bremen Dec 17, 1915; Elbing, May 31, 1916; Weisbaden, Rostock and Frauenlob, May 31, 1916. *Light Cruisers* (1)—Elbing, May 31, 1916.

Other losses were: mining vessels, 28 gunboats, 11; destroyers, 60; torpedo boats, 29; Submarines, 197; mine layers, 6; auxiliary cruisers, 20, including the Cap Trafalgar (18,710), Sept. 14, 1914; and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (13,952), Aug. 26, 1914; survey ships, 2; armed auxiliaries, 16, including some of those interned by the U. S. and other powers.

The ships sent to Scapa Flow, where the scuttling by their crews occurred, were: (dreadnoughts) von der Tann, Moltke, Kaiser, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiserin, Koenig Albert, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Seidlitz, Koenig, Grosser Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Derfflinger, Hindenburg, Baden, Bayern; (protected cruisers) Strassburg, Dresden, Emden, Frankfurt Koln, Nurnberg, Brummer, and Bremser.

Austria-Hungary: *Battleships* (3)—Szent Istvan, June 10, 1918; Wien, Dec. 10, 1917; Viribus Unitis, Nov. 1, 1918. *Cruisers* (2)—Zenta (2,264), Aug. 16, 1914; Kaiserin Elizabeth (3,937), Nov. 7, 1914. Other losses: river monitors, 1; training ships, 1; destroyers, 5; torpedo boats, 5; submarines, 12. *Grand Total*—29.

Turkey: *Battleships* (2)—Mussudyeh (10,000), Dec. 14, 1914; Barbarossa (9,900), Aug. 8, 1915. *Cruisers* (1)—Medjidieh (3,330), April 3, 1915. Other losses: light cruisers, 1 (Breslau); armed auxiliaries, 1; gunboats, 13; torpedo vessels, 1; destroyers, 3; torpedo boats, 6; submarines, 2 (both German); mine layers, 2. *Grand Total*—32.

LOSSES OF AMERICAN VESSELS DURING THE LATE WAR.

THE following is a list, according to the most authentic information on file in the Office of Naval Intelligence, of all naval losses from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

NAME.	Class.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Date.	Remarks.
BY SUBMARINES.					
Antilles	Transport	6,878 gross	70	Oct. 17, 1917	Torpedoed.
Alcedo	Armed yacht	981 gross	20	Nov. 5, 1917	Torpedoed.
Jacob Jones	Destroyer	1,265 gross	62	Dec. 6, 1917	Torpedoed.
Lake Moor	Cargo steamer	1,955 gross	45	April 11 1918	Torpedoed.
Rockefeller, Wm.	Tanker	7,157 gross	3	May 18, 1918	Torpedoed.
President Lincoln	Transport	18,167 gross	26	May 31, 1918	Torpedoed.
Covington	Transport	16,339 gross	6	July 1, 1918	Torpedoed.
Westover	Army supply	8,800 gross	8	July 11, 1918	Torpedoed.
Westbridge	N. O. T. S.	5,660 gross	4	Aug. 15, 1918	Torpedoed.§
Montanan	Army account	6,659 gross	5	Aug. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Mt. Vernon*	Transport	18,372 gross	36	Sept. 5, 1918	Torpedoed.
Buena Ventura	Army cargo	4,881 gross	64	Sept. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Tampa	C. G. C.	1,181 displacement	112	Sept. 26, 1918	Torpedoed.
Ticonderoga	Animal cargo	5,130 gross	‡216	Sept. 30, 1918	Shelled and torpedoed.
BY MINES.					
Pratt, Herbert L. †	Tanker	7,145 gross	None.	June 2, 1918	
Californian	Cargo	5,658 gross	None	June 23, 1918	
San Diego	Cruiser	13,680 displacement	50	July 19, 1918	
Minnesota†	Battleship	16,000 displacement	None.	Sept. 29, 1918	
Saetia	N. O. T. S.	2,873 gross	.....	Nov. 9, 1918	
BY COLLISION.					
Mohawk	Revenue cutter	1,148 displacement	None	Oct. 1, 1917	
Chauncey	Destroyer	592 displacement	18	Nov. 19, 1917	
S. C. No. 141	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Dec. 13, 1917	
F 1	Submarine	.....	19	Dec. 17, 1917	
Zaanland	Cargo	5,417 gross	None.	May 13, 1918	
Wakiva II	Yacht	853 gross	2	May 22, 1918	
Schurz	Cruiser	1,630 displacement	1	June 21, 1918	
Oosterdijk	Cargo	8,251 gross	None.	July 11, 1918	
S. C. No. 187	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Aug. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 60	Submarine chaser	75 gross	2	Oct. 1, 1918	
Herman Frasch	Transport (Army)	3,803 gross	16	Oct. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 397	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None	Oct. 5, 1918	With 0-13.
Westgate	Cargo (Army)	8,800 dead-weight	7	Oct. 7, 1918	
Shaw	Destroyer	1,100 displacement	12	Oct. 9, 1918	
Tarantula	Special patrol	.....	None.	Oct. 28, 1918	
MISCEL. SINKINGS.					
Rehoboth	Armed trawler	254 gross	None.	Oct. 8, 1917	
S. C. No. 117	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Dec. 22, 1917	Burned; Norfolk Navy Yard.
Bauman	Trawler	304 gross	None.	Jan. 12, 1918	
Guinevere	Yacht	499 gross	None.	Jan. 25, 1918	Struck rock.
Elfreda	Yacht	164 displacement	None	Feb. 21, 1918	
Mariner	Tug	220 gross	None.	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cherokee	Tug	272 gross	23	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cyclops	Collier	19,360 displacement	293	April 21, 1918	Mysteriously disap'r'd.
No. 3429	Motor patrol	.....	2	July 10, 1918	German shore battery.
Montauk	Patrol boat	641 gross	7	Aug. 21, 1918	Driven ashore.
S. C. No. 209	Submarine chaser	75 gross	17	Aug. 27, 1918	Shelled by mistake.
S. C. No. 219	Submarine chaser	75 gross	4	Oct. 9, 1918	Internal explosion.
Lake Borgne	Army account	2,100 gross	None.	Oct. 22, 1918	Struck rock.
Ophir	N. O. T. S.	7,089	None.	Nov. 11, 1918	Internal explosion.

* Torpedoed; made port. † Mined; made port. ‡ 216 lost, 2 captured. § Salvaged

RELATIVE STANDING OF THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD, JANUARY 1, 1921.

Type of Vessel.	Great Britain.		United States.		Germany.		Japan.		France.		Russia.		Italy.	
	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships	46	962,750	33	707,990	6	78,136	11	244,800	17	327,950	7	139,800	9	158,060
Battle Cruisers	10	307,500	....	.....	....	.....	4	110,100	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cruisers	21	248,900	19	161,750	....	.....	9	81,783	9	107,352	7	56,525	4	38,462
Light Cruisers	87	393,100	....	.....	6	21,300	8	32,790	....	.....	....	.....	6	19,538
Coast Defense	31	108,045	4	12,900	....	.....	7	78,166	....	.....	....	.....	1	1,650
Flotilla leader	28	48,342	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	.....
Destroyers	386	400,960	215	244,946	12	15,050	65	51,175	62	36,422	67	45,438	8	10,832
Torpedo boats	30	8,460	....	.....	12	2,400	9	1,248	50	4,917	....	.....	35	22,766
													90	13,852
Submarines	185	139,270	107	.....	....	.....	17	6,200	55	26,292	20	12,335	74	21,511
Aircraft carriers	6	90,400	....	.....	....	.....	1	7,600	....	.....	....	.....	3	.....

Data for Germany cover her navy after complying with terms of treaty.

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

Type of Vessel.	Great Britain.		United States.		Germany.		Japan.		France.		Russia.		Italy.	
	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships	....	.....	10	389,600	....	.....	4	128,000	4	116,000	1	27,300	4	123,600
							4	(?)						
Battle cruisers	....	.....	6	211,800	....	.....	4	160,000		.....	4	130,000	....	.....
							4	(?)						
Cruisers	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Light Cruisers	....	.....	10	71,000	....	.....	9	49,500	6	31,200	8	57,600	....	.....
							12	(?)						
Coast defense	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Flotilla leader	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	12	21,600	....	.....	....	.....
Destroyers	....	.....	115	139,664	....	.....	56	(?)	1	890	20	26,450	10	8,740
Torpedo boats	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	640
Submarines	....	.....	59	.....	....	.....	18	18,900	9	6,078	27	28,826	8	2,556
							28	?						
Aircraft carriers	....	.....	1	19,250	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

United States aircraft carrier building is for experimental purposes only.
The above tables provide that Great Britain will complete her present programme by Jan. 1, 1921, and will lay down no more ships up to that date.
Austria has no navy. Data on Russia are very approximate.

TOTAL NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain. (Apr. 1 to Mar. 31)	United States. (July 1 to June 30)	Germany. (Apr. to Mar.)	France. (Jan. to Dec.)	Russia. (Jan. to Dec.)	Italy. (July 1 to June 30)	Japan. (Apr. to Mar.)	Total.
1906-1907	$152,954,342	$98,392,144	$58,344,300	$59,514,296	$60,703,557	$25,865,668	$30,072,061	$485,846,368
1907-1908	151,880,617	117,353,475	69,133,500	60,685,813	43,012,166	27,516,454	35,124,346	504,706,370
1908-1909	156,401,161	120,421,578	80,737,626	62,194,916	49,682,482	30,453,697	39,347,332	539,238,793
1909-1910	181,936,341	122,247,365	95,047,820	64,899,589	58,059,040	31,812,885	35,005,719	589,008,759
1910-1911	202,056,258	111,791,979	103,302,773	74,102,439	46,520,465	40,595,204	36,889,158	615,258,277
1911-1912	211,596,296	133,559,072	107,178,480	80,371,109	56,680,915	40,780,987	42,944,329	673,111,187
1912-1913	224,443,296	129,787,233	109,989,096	81,692,832	82,019,633	41,893,420	46,510,216	716,335,726
1913-1914	237,530,459	136,858,301	112,091,125	90,164,625	117,508,657	49,550,147	48,105,152	791,808,466
1914-1915	260,714,275	142,959,092	113,993,329	123,828,872	128,954,733	56,920,440	69,111,653	895,396,088
1915-1916	1,001,202,544	152,821,540	.....	.....	.....	135,736,207	.....	.....
1916-1917	1,020,003,279	261,403,176	.....	.....	.....	161,482,062	.....	.....
1917-1918	1,119,944,455	1,214,995,767	.....	301,910,093	.....	226,061,278	85,000,000	.....
1918-1919	1,670,456,135	616,740,797	.....	430,199,173	.....	229,779,176	125,000,000	.....
1919-1920	787,644,050	.....	.....	320,206,073	.....	.....	150,000,000	.....
1920-1921	421,861,500	.....	.....	174,929,243	.....	73,109,124	.....	.....

U. S. naval appropriations (1918-1919), $1,685,179,554; (1919-1920), $613,371,839; (1920-1921), $433,279,574.

THE AMERICAN NAVY AS OF JUNE 30, 1920.

BATTLESHIPS—SINGLE CALIBRE.

Name and Official Number.	Turret Guns.	Secondary Guns.	Anti-Aircraft Guns.	Submerged Torpedo Tubes.	No. Officers.	No. Men.
Arizona (39)	12 14", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,565
Arkansas (33)	12 12", 50 cal.	16 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,529
California (44)	12 14", 50 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,565
Colorado (45)	8 16", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	61	1,565
Delaware (28)	10 12", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	63	1,321
Florida (30)	10 12", 45 cal.	12 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	63	1,321
Idaho (42)	12 14", 50 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,535
Maryland (46)	8 16", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	61	1,565
Michigan (27)	8 12", 45 cal.	14 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	61	1,095
Mississippi (41)	12 14", 50 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,535
Montana (51)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....
Nevada (36)	10 14", 45 cal.	12 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	63	1,535
New Mexico (40)	12 14", 50 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,495
New York (34)	10 14", 45 cal.	16 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	63	1,482
North Carolina (52)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....
North Dakota (29)	10 12", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	64	1,221
Oklahoma (37)	10 14", 45 cal.	12 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	63	1,565
Pennsylvania (28)	12 14", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,495
South Carolina (26)	8 12", 45 cal.	14 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	61	1,295
South Dakota (49)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....
Tennessee (43)	12 14", 50 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,565
Texas (35)	10 14", 45 cal.	16 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	63	1,540
Utah (31)	10 12", 45 cal.	12 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	63	1,321
Washington (47)	8 16", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	61	1,565
West Virginia (48)	8 16", 45 cal.	14 5", 51 cal.	4 3", 30 cal.	2 21"	61	1,565
Wyoming (32)	12 12", 50 cal.	16 5", 51 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	65	1,529
Indiana (50)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....
Number (53)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....
Number (54)	12 16", 50 cal.	16 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	2 21"	.....	.....

None of the ships of the above class has any torpedo tubes above water. In addition to the guns mentioned in the table, the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia have 4 6-pdr. saluting cannon. Number of men includes marines, also chief petty officers.

In May, 1919, the Navy Department opened bids for two dreadnoughts, the Iowa and Massachusetts, mean trial displacement 43,000 tons each; over-all length, 684 feet; breadth, 106 feet; mean draft, 33 feet; speed, 33 knots, with an 8,000-mile radius. They will cost, unarmed, over $22,000,000 apiece. The average time required to build a battleship is 2 years 7 months.

The Tennessee went in commission June 3, 1920.

BATTLESHIPS—MIXED CALIBRE.

Alabama (8)	4 13", 35 cal.	8 6", 40 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	.....	43	8[illegible]
Connecticut (18)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,2[illegible]
Georgia (15)	4 12", 40 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	8 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,0[illegible]
Illinois (7)	4 13", 35 cal.	8 6", 40 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	.....	43	818
Indiana (1)	4 13", 35 cal. 8 8", 35 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	816
Iowa (4)	4 12", 35 cal. 8 8", 35 cal.	4 4", 40 cal.	.....	.....	41	815
Kansas (21)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,281
Kearsarge (5)	4 13", 35 cal. 4 8", 35 cal.	8 5", 40 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	.....	39	853
Kentucky (6)	4 13", 35 cal. 4 8", 35 cal.	8 5", 40 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	.....	39	853
Louisiana (19)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,253
Maine (10)	4 12", 40 cal.	8 6", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 18"	44	916
Massachusetts (2)	4 13", 35 cal. 8 8", 35 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	810
Minnesota (22)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,271
Missouri (11)	4 12", 40 cal.	8 6", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 18"	44	1,054
Nebraska (14)	4 12", 40 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	8 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,056
New Hampshire (25)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,292
New Jersey (16)	4 12", 40 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	8 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,056
Ohio (12)	4 12", 40 cal.	8 6", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	2 18"	44	916
Oregon (3)	4 13", 35 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	810
Rhode Island (17)	4 12", 40 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	8 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,090
Vermont (20)	4 12", 45 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	12 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,292
Virginia (13)	4 12", 40 cal. 8 8", 45 cal.	8 3", 50 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	52	1,090
Wisconsin (9)	4 13", 35 cal.	8 6", 40 cal.	2 3", 50 cal.	.....	43	791
Constellation (2)	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....
Constitution (5)	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....
Lexington (1)	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....
Ranger (4)	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....
Saratoga (3)	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....
Number 6	8 16", 50 cal.	14 6", 53 cal.	4 3", 50 cal.	4 21"	.....	.....

In addition to their submerged torpedo tubes, the Constellation, Constitution, Lexington, Ranger, and Saratoga have, each of them, 4 21″ torpedo tubes above water.

The Georgia, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia have, each, 4 8″ guns in superimposed turrets.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Name and Official Number.	Turret Guns.	Secondary Guns.	Anti-Aircraft Guns.	Submerged Torpedo Tubes.	No. Officers.	No. Men.
Frederick (8)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	50	1,075
Huntington (5)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	50	1,075
Montana (13)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	53	1,098
North Carolina (12)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal	4 21″	53	1,098
Pittsburgh (4)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 10 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal	2 18″	50	1,075
Pueblo (7)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal	. .	50	1,075
Seattle (11)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 2 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	50	1,098
South Dakota	4 8″, 45 cal.	14 6″, 50 cal. 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal	2 18″	50	1,075

MONITORS.

Amphitrite	4 10″, 30 cal.	2 4″, 40 cal. 2 3-pdr.	. .	. . .	18	226
Cheyenne (10)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal. 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal	.	17	224
Monaduock	4 10″, 30 cal.	2 4″, 40 cal. 4 6-pdr.	. . .	. . . .	18	232
Monterey	2 10″, 30 cal. 2 12″, 35 cal.	6 6-pdr.	.	.	18	232
Ozark (7)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal. 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal	. . .	17	224
Tallahassee (9)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal. 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal.		17	224
Tonopah (8)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal. 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal.	. . .	17	224

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name and Official No.	Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Officers.	Men
Brooklyn (3)	8 8″, 35 cal.; 8 5″, 40 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 4 6-pdr. saluting	. . . . .	49	633
Charleston (22)	12 6″, 50 cal.; 4 3″, 50 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 4 3-pdr. saluting	. . . . .	41	754
Rochester (2)	4 8″, 45 cal.; 10 5″, 50 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal. anti-aircraft.	. . . . .	45	582
St. Louis (20)	12 6″, 50 cal.; 4 3″, 50 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft	. . . . .	45	754

CRUISERS——SECOND CLASS.

Chicago	4 5″, 51 cal ; 1 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 machine	. . . . .	30	403
Columbia (12)	3 6″, 45 cal.; 4 4″, 40 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft	. . . . .	29	451
Minneapolis (13)	3 6″, 45 cal.; 4 4″, 40 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 1-pdr. saluting	. . . . .	29	460
Olympia (6)	10 5″, 51 cal.; 2 1-pdr	. . . . .	28	411
No. 4	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 5	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 6	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 7	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 8	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 9	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 10	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 11	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 12	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 13	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	8 5″, 50 cal.; 2 3-pdr	. . . . .	17	321
Anniston (9)	8 4″, 40 cal , R. F	. . . . .	17	258
Birmingham (2)	4 5″, 51 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal.; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	405
Chattanooga (16)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	294
Chester (1)	4 5″, 51 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal.; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	387
Cincinnati (7)	9 5″, 40 cal.; 4 6-pdr. S. A	. . . . .	17	312
Cleveland (19)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	294
Denver (14)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	333
Des Moines (15)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	313
Galveston (17)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	332
Marblehead (11)	8 4″, 40 cal	. . . . .	17	255
New Orleans	8 5″, 50 cal.; 2 1-pdr	. . . . .	17	321
Raleigh (8)	9 5″, 40 cal.; 4 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	277
Salem (3)	4 5″, 51 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal.; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	387
Tacoma (18)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr	. . . . .	17	294

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF JUNE 30, 1920.

Type.	Fit for Service, Including Those Under Repair.		Under Construction.		Authorized but Not Placed.		Total.	
	Number.	Displacement.	Number.	Displacement.	Number.	Displacement.	Number.	Displacement.
Battleships, single calibre	16	403,450	11	399,800	2	86,400	29	889,650
Battleships, mixed calibre	23	308,146					23	308,146
Battle cruisers			6	211,800			6	211,800
Armored cruisers	8	111,900					8	111,900
Monitors	7	24,964					7	24,964
Cruisers, first class	4	36,765					4	36,765
Subtotal, armored ships	58	885,225	17	611,600	2	86,400	77	1,583,225
Cruisers, second class	4	25,065	10	71,000			14	96,065
Cruisers, third class	15	47,820					15	47,820
Destroyers	93	94,583	232	286,676	12	14,580	337	395,859
Coast torpedo vessels	15	6,275					15	6,275
Torpedo boats	17	3,146					17	3,146
Submarines	79	29,886	77	73,084	9		167	102,970
Gunboats	37	34,410	2	3,150			39	37,500
Patrol vessels	2	1,000	58	49,000			60	50,000
Submarine chasers	300	23,100	36	3,234			336	26,334
Subtotal, unarmored ships	562	265,285	483	486,144	21	14,580	1,066	766,009
Tenders	17	98,860			3	31,800	20	130,660
Mine sweepers	14	13,300	35	38,000			49	51,300
Converted yachts	12	8,711					12	8,711
Transports	5	57,295			1	10,000	6	67,595
Supply ships	5	33,900					5	33,900
Hospital ships	6	34,097	1	9,800			7	43,897
Fuel ships	21	248,989	3	44,400			24	293,389
Special service	13	83,891	2	21,200	1	10,000	16	115,091
Tugs	50	22,572	81	36,350			131	58,922
Unserviceable for war purposes	15	43,356					15	43,356
Subtotal non-fighting ships	158	644,971	127	149,750	5	52,100	290	846,821
Total	778	1,795,481	627	1,247,494	28	153,080	1,433	3,196,055

The battle cruisers referred to in the above summary are the Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, and Constitution.

The destroyers mostly have 4 21" triple torpedo tubes and 4 4" 50 cal. guns. The gunboats usually have 4 4" 40 cal. guns.

ENLISTMENTS IN UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In year ending June 30.)

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Number in service	44,129	45,076	47,612	47,515	48,068	52,667	52,561	54,234	171,133	435,398	59,004	65,282

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE "NEW" U. S. NAVY SINCE 1883.

Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.
1884	17,189,340	1894	22,928,257	1904	87,926,217	1913	130,644,875
1885	16,796,714	1895	25,759,216	1905	113,523,469	1914	142,968,280
1886	18,256,336	1896	30,686,652	1906	105,105,890	1915	147,788,807
1887	17,412,529	1897	31,268,275	1907	104,629,684	1916	156,930,035
1888	26,091,333	1898	62,993,513	1908	108,124,421	1917	318,389,068
1889	20,935,211	1899	119,921,780	1909	121,618,808	1918	1,685,311,786
1890	22,246,567	1900	59,988,547	1910	137,779,343	1919	1,685,179,554
1891	24,742,253	1901	66,220,984	1911	133,376,688	1920	613,371,429
1892	32,723,493	1902	84,442,711	1912	128,207,383	1921	433,279,574
1893	24,025,689	1903	82,592,228				

CORRESPONDING GRADES IN ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.	Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.
Admiral	General.	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel.
Vice-Admiral	Lieutenant General.	Lieutenant Commander	Major.
Rear Admiral, first nine	Major General.	Lieutenant	Captain.
Rear Admiral, second nine	Brigadier General.	Lieutenant, junior grade	First Lieutenant.
Commodore	Brigadier General.	Ensign	Second Lieutenant.
Captain	Colonel.		

Superdreadnought—Name given to some vessels of the dreadnought type. The displacement is 25,000 tons or more. The speed attained may be twenty-five knots or sea miles (a sea mile is 2,000 yards), and the main battery consists of guns of 13.5 inches calibre or better.

Torpedo—A development of great importance in naval warfare. It is associated with the names of Whitehead, an Englishman, and other inventors. The modern so-called automobile torpedo in general use is of the shape of a cigar. It carries in its nose or head a charge of 250 pounds of guncotton, which is exploded by concussion when it strikes the object aimed at. Abaft the explosive chamber is an air chamber containing the compressed air which supplies the motor power. Behind this air chamber is a balance chamber containing the steering apparatus for directing the rudders. Behind this again are the engines to revolve the shaft running to two screw propellers.

Torpedo Boats—Small vessels whose main offensive armament is a torpedo shot through a tube. They rely upon high speed, small size and a few light guns for defense.

COST OF U. S. WARSHIPS—DATE OF COMMISSION.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armam't.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.	Time from Laying Keel to 1st Commis.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
Battleships, first line: South Carolina	5,669,186	1,002,699	6,671,886	Mar. 1, 1910	3	3
Michigan	5,693,620	962,154	6,655,774	Jan. 4, 1910	3	1
Delaware	6,830,796	1,405,121	8,235,917	April 4, 1910	2	5
North Dakota	7,246,687	1,304,794	8,551,481	April 11, 1910	2	4
Florida	8,983,866	1,376,113	10,359,979	Sept. 15, 1911	2	6
Utah	7,002,295	1,502,197	8,504,492	Aug. 31, 1911	2	6
Wyoming	9,252,338	1,824,781	11,077,119	Sept. 25, 1912	2	7
Arkansas	8,376,822	1,684,632	10,061,454	Sept. 17, 1912	2	8
New York	9,692,582	1,630,548	11,323,130	April 15, 1914	2	7
Texas	9,373,440	1,598,084	10,971,524	Mar. 12, 1914	2	11
Nevada	9,924,000	1,477,072	11,401,073	Mar. 11, 1916	3	4
Oklahoma	10,112,054	1,436,519	11,548,573	May 2, 1916	3	6
Pennsylvania	11,702,225	1,691,456	13,393,681	June 12, 1916	2	7½
Arizona	11,013,873	1,579,659	12,593,532	Oct. 17, 1916	2	7
New Mexico	12,659,240	46,510	12,705,750	May 20, 1918	2	7
Mississippi	11,336,360	2,219,964	13,556,324	Dec. 18, 1917	2	8¼
Total	144,869,385	22,742,308	167,611,692			
Battleships, second class: Indiana	5,333,708	465,666	5,799,374	Nov. 20, 1895	.....	
Massachusetts	5,401,845	146,177	5,548,022	June 10, 1896	.....	
Oregon	5,914,022	605,104	6,519,126	July 15, 1896	.....	
Iowa	5,162,587	.....	5,162,587	June 16, 1897	.....	
Kearsarge	4,429,890	506,659	4,936,550	Feb. 20, 1900	.....	
Kentucky	4,418,095	602,142	5,020,237	May 15, 1900	.....	
Illinois	4,073,429	557,421	4,630,850	Sept. 16, 1901	4	7
Alabama	4,077,010	560,482	4,637,492	Oct. 16, 1900	.....	
Wisconsin	4,162,617	529,925	4,692,543	Feb. 4, 1901	4	0
Maine	4,567,464	657,843	5,225,307	Dec. 29, 1902	3	10
Missouri	4,438,925	737,520	5,176,446	Dec. 1, 1903	3	10
Ohio	4,475,375	690,798	5,166,174	Oct. 4, 1904	5	6
Virginia	5,491,036	915,726	6,406,762	May 7, 1906	4	0
Nebraska	5,679,516	941,681	6,621,197	July 1, 1907	5	0
Georgia	5,541,279	994,009	6,535,288	Sept. 24, 1906	5	1
New Jersey	5,385,806	1,027,650	6,413,456	May 12, 1906	4	1
Rhode Island	5,360,125	1,096,652	6,456,777	Feb. 19, 1906	3	9
Connecticut	6,394,758	1,310,845	7,705,603	Sept. 29, 1906	3	6
Louisiana	6,065,531	1,276,532	7,342,063	June 2, 1906	3	4
Vermont	6,166,267	1,197,477	7,363,744	Mar. 4, 1907	2	10
Kansas	6,208,541	1,138,139	7,346,680	April 18, 1907	3	2
Minnesota	6,149,874	1,299,613	7,449,487	Mar. 9, 1907	3	5
New Hampshire	5,976,237	1,090,534	7,066,771	Mar. 19, 1908	2	10
Total	120,873,942	18,348,599	139,222,541			
Armored cruisers: Pueblo (ex-Colorado)	$4,831,941	$808,896	$5,640,838	Jan. 19, 1905		
Frederick (ex-Maryland)	4,874,874	520,107	5,394,981	April 18, 1905		
Montana	4,781,089	988,768	5,769,857	June 21, 1908		
North Carolina	4,779,380	943,798	5,723,178	May 7, 1908		
Pittsburgh	4,857,086	762,724	5,619,810	Mar. 9, 1905		
South Dakota	4,735,160	565,425	5,300,585	Jan. 27, 1908		
Seattle (ex-Washington)	5,201,905	819,842	6,021,747	.....		
Huntington (ex-West Virginia)	4,885,216	514,195	5,399,412	.....		
Total	38,946,654	5,923,756	44,870,410			
Cruisers, first class: Brooklyn	3,944,821	431,469	4,376,290	Dec. 1, 1896		
Charleston	3,267,234	560,421	3,827,655	Oct. 17, 1905		
Rochester (ex-Saratoga)	3,897,840	398,997	4,296,838	.....		
St. Louis	3,173,782	446,585	3,620,368	Aug. 18, 1906		
Total	14,283,678	1,837,474	16,121,152			
Cruisers, second class: Chicago	1,150,000	156,699	1,306,699	April 17, 1889		
Columbia	3,461,960	200,536	3,662,497	April 23, 1894		
Minneapolis	3,403,707	216,855	3,620,562	Dec. 13, 1894		
Olympia	2,484,027	255,933	2,739,960	Feb. 5, 1895		
Total	10,499,695	830,024	11,329,719			
Cruisers, third class: Birmingham	1,629,956	331,469	1,961,425	April 11, 1908		
Chattanooga	1,378,446	257,435	1,635,880	Oct. 11, 1904		
Chester	1,766,293	273,394	2,039,687	April 25, 1908		
Cincinnati	2,023,327	215,619	2,238,946	June 16, 1894		
Cleveland	1,098,320	288,166	1,386,487	Nov. 2, 1903		
Denver	1,136,146	213,542	1,349,688	May 17, 1904		
Des Moines	1,156,256	332,493	1,488,750	Mar. 5, 1904		
Galveston	1,426,851	248,511	1,675,361	Feb. 15, 1905		
Marblehead	1,061,426	108,432	1,169,858	April 2, 1894		
Anniston (ex-Montgomery)	1,050,933	83,291	1,134,225	April 11, 1908		
Raleigh	1,867,934	187,666	2,055,601	April 17, 1894		
Salem	1,619,325	200,306	1,819,631	Aug. 1, 1908		
Tacoma	1,113,395	230,203	1,343,599	Jan. 30, 1904		
Total	18,328,611	2,970,528	21,299,139			

FOREIGN NAVIES.

(Does not include vessels lost, or ships over 20 years old.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

(As of September 30, 1920.)

Finished	Name	Displ. Tons	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS			
1905	Commonwealth	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	19.0
1905	Dominion	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	19.3
1905	Hindustan	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	19.0
1905	Zealandia	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18.6
1906	Africa	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18.95
1906	Hibernia	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18.1
1908	Lord Nelson	16,500	4 12", 10 9.2"	18.9
1908	Agamemnon	16,500	4 12", 10 9.2"	18.7
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE			
1906	Dreadnought	17,900	10 12"	21.25
1909	Superb	18,600	10 12"	21.6
1909	Temeraire	18,600	10 12"	22.0
1909	Bellerophon	18,600	10 12"	21.8
1910	St. Vincent	19,250	10 12"	21.9
1910	Collingwood	19,250	10 12"	21.5
1911	Neptune	19,900	10 12"	21.8
1911	Colossus	20,000	10 12"	21.5
1911	Hercules	20,000	10 12"	21.5
1912	Orion	22,500	10 13.5"	22.0
1912	Conqueror	22,500	10 13.5"	23.1
1912	Monarch	22,500	10 13.5"	21.8
1912	Thunderer	22,500	10 13.5"	20.8
1912	King George V	23,000	10 13.5"	21.0
1913	Centurion	23,000	10 13.5"	21.0
1913	Ajax	23,000	10 13.5"	21.0
1914	Iron Duke	25,000	10 13.5"	22.0
1911	Marlborough	25,000	10 13.5"	22.0
1914	Emperor of India	25,000	10 13.5"	22.0
1911	Benbow	25,000	10 13.5"	22.0
1911	Erin	23,000	10 13.5", 16 6"	21.0
1914	Agincourt	27,500	11 12", 20 6"	22.0
1915	Queen Elizabeth	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1915	Warspite	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1915	Barham	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1916	Valiant	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1916	Malaya	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1916	Royal Sovereign	25,750	8 15"	22.0
1916	Royal Oak	25,750	8 15"	22.0
1916	Resolution	25,750	8 15"	22.0
1916	Revenge	25,750	8 15"	22.0
1917	Ramilies	25,750	8 15"	22.0
	Grand total, 40 battleships	878,950		
	ARMORED CRUISERS.			
1902	Bacchante	12,000	2 9.2", 12 6"	21.75
1904	Euryalus	12,000	2 9.2", 12 6"	21.63
1903	King Alfred	14,100	2 9.2", 16 6"	23.46
1903	Leviathan	14,100	2 9.2", 16 6"	23.2
1903	Kent	9,800	14 6"	23.0
1903	Essex	9,800	14 6"	22.8
1903	Berwick	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1903	Donegal	9,800	14 6"	23.5
1903	Cumberland	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1904	Lancaster	9,800	14 6"	24.0
1904	Suffolk	9,800	14 6"	24.7
1904	Cornwall	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1905	Antrim	10,850	4 7.5", 6 6"	23.2
1905	Carnarvon	10,850	4 7.5", 6 6"	23.37
1905	Roxburgh	10,850	4 7.5", 6 6"	23.63
1905	Devonshire	10,850	4 7.5", 6 6"	22.25
1906	Duke of Edinb'gh	13,550	6 9.2", 10 6"	22.84
1907	Achilles	13,550	6 9.2", 4 7.5"	23.5
1908	Shannon	14,600	4 9.2", 10 7.5"	22.49
1908	Minotaur	14,600	4 9.2", 10 7.5"	23.0
1917	Glorious	18,600	4 15"	31.6
1917	Courageous	18,600	4 15"	30.5
1917	Furious	19,[illegible]	[illegible]	30.0
	BATTLE CRUISERS			
1908	Indomitable	17,250	8 12"	28.7
1908	Inflexible	17,250	8 12"	28.0
1911	Lion	26,350	8 13.5"	31.7
1912	Princess Royal	26,350	8 13.5"	31.7
1912	New Zealand	18,800	8 12"	26.5
1913	Australia	18,800	8 12"	26.0
1914	Tiger	28,500	8 13.5"	29.0
1916	Renown	26,500	6 15"	22.0
1916	Repulse	26,500	6 15"	22.0
	Grand total, 32 armored cruis.	411,400		

The Princess Royal and the New Zealand were built for New Zealand. The Australia was built for that commonwealth.

The British Navy also included in 1920 82 light cruisers and 16 monitors, besides submarines, etc.

The armored cruisers in the above table did not appear in the 1920 official naval list because they were no longer regarded by the Admiralty as a fighting unit.

FRANCE.

Finished	Name	Displ., Tons	Main Armament	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS			
1907	Patrie	14,630	4 12", 8 6.5"	19.12
1907	Republique	14,605	4 12", 18 6.5"	19.15
1907	Justice	14,860	4 12", 10 7.6"	19.42
1907	Democratie	14,638	4 12", 10 7.6"	19.44
1908	Verite	14,489	4 12", 10 7.6"	19.26
1911	Voltaire	18,457	1 12", 12 9.4"	20.66
1911	Vergniaud	18,457	4 12", 12 9.4"	19.67
1911	Condorcet	18,587	4 12", 12 9.4"	19.8
1911	Diderot	18,561	4 12", 12 9.4"	19.75
1911	Mirabeau	18,445	4 12", 12 9.4"	19.73
1915	Bretagne	23,177	10 13.4"	20.0
1915	Lorraine	23,177	10 13.4"	20.0
1915	Provence	23,177	10 13.4"	20.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1913	Jean Bart	23,095	12 12"	22.63
1913	Courbet	23,095	12 12"	20.8
1914	France	23,095	12 12"	20.0
1914	Paris	23,095	12 12"	21.6
	(Building.)			
	Lyon	29,000	16 13.4", 24 5.5"	21.5
	Lille	29,000	16 13.4", 24 5.5"	21.5
	Duquesne	29,000	16 13.4", 24 5.5"	21.5
	Tourville	29,000	16 13.4", 24 5.5"	21.5
	Grand total, 21 battleships	567,380		
	ARMORED CRUIS			
1903	Desaix	7,547	8 6.5"	21.7
1903	Marseillaise	9,458	2 7.6", 8 6.5"	21.6
1903	Admiral Aube	9,534	2 7.6", 8 6.5"	21.9
1904	Gloire	10,212	2 7.6", 8 6.5"	21.0
1904	Conde	10,233	2 7.6", 8 6.5"	21.4
1907	Victor Hugo	13,108	4 7.6", 16 6.5"	22.0
1906	Jules Ferry	12,379	4 7.6", 16 6.5"	22.0
1908	Jules Michelet	13,105	4 7.6", 12 6.5"	23.0
1908	Ernest Renan	13,504	4 7.6", 12 6.5"	24.4
1911	Edgar Quinet	13,847	14 7.6"	23.9
1911	Waldeck Rousseau	13,995	11 7.6"	23.1
	Grand total, 11 armored cruis.	119,375		

The merchant marine of France in June, 1920, consisted of 1,116 vessels, of 1,926,471 tons, of which 17 vessels were above 10,000 tons each, 23 were of 7,000 to 10,000 tons, 70 were of 5,000 to 7,000 tons, and 482 were of less than 401 tons each.

GERMANY.

The Armistice and the Peace Treaty ended the German Navy as a fighting force. At Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919, the Germans scuttled 10 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 5 light cruisers, and 30 destroyers; 3 light cruisers and 18 destroyers were beached. Other ships were surrendered and delivered to the Allies, including the United States.

By the Peace Treaty Germany is allowed 6 battleships of the pre-dreadnought *Deutschland* or *Lothringen* type (about 13,000 tons displacement each, with 4 11-inch guns and 14 6-7-inch guns each); 6 light cruisers; 12 destroyers; no submarines. A navy may be recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis, with not over 1,500 officers and 15,000 total personnel.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Neither Austria nor Hungary has a fighting navy, under the Peace Treaty. Austria-Hungary surrendered to the Allies 3 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and minor craft.

JAPAN.

	BATTLESHIPS.					ARMORED CRUIS.			
1902	Mikasa	15,362	4 12" 14 6"	18.5	1903	Aso	7,312	2 8", 8 6"	22.0
1902	Hizen	12,700	4 12", 12 6"	18.8	1904	Kasuga	7,628	1 10", 2 8", 14 6"	20.0
1906	Katori	15,950	4 12", 4 10", 12 6"	20.2	1904	Nisshin	7,628	4 8", 14 6"	20.0
1906	Kashima	16,400	4 12", 4 10", 12 6"	19.2		BATTLE CRUISERS.			
1910	Satsuma	19,350	4 12", 12 10"	20.0	1908	Ikoma	13,750	4 12", 12 6"	21.0
1911	Aki	19,800	4 12", 12 10", 8 6"	20.2	1909	Ibuki	14,600	4 12", 8 8"	22.1
1915	Fuso	30,600	12 14"	22.0	1911	Kurama	14,600	4 12", 8 8"	22.0
1917	Yamashiro	30,600	12 14"	22.0	1913	Kongo	27,500	8 14"	28.0
1917	Ise	31,260	12 14"	22.0	1914	Hiyei	27,500	8 14"	27.0
1918	Hyuga	31,260	12 14"	22.0	1915	Kirishima	27,500	8 14"	28.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.				1915	Haruna	27,500	8 14"	28.0
1912	Setsu	20,800	12 12"	20.5		(Building.)			
	(Building.)				...	Amagi	40,000	...	...
1917	Nagato	32,600	8 16"	24.0	...	Akagi	40,000	...	...
...	Kaga	...	...	...	...	Atago	40,000	...	...
...	Tosa	...	...	...	...	Atako	40,000	...	...
...	Mutsu	...	...	...		Grand total, 14 armored cruis.	335,717		
	Grand total, 12 battleships	276,109							

Japan, in June, 1920, was building 4 other battleships each of about 40,000 tons displacement In June, 1920, 4 other battle cruisers, 40,000 tons each, were building.

RUSSIA.
(As of 1919.)

FINISHED	Name.	Displ., Tons.	Main Armament.	Speed Knots	FINISHED	Name.	Displ., Tons.	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS.					ARMORED CRUIS.			
1903	Boretzza Svabodn.	12,582	4 12", 16 6"	17.0	1900	Gronobai	13,200	4 8", 22 6"	20.0
1903	Grayhdanin	13,000	4 12", 12 6"	19.6	1900	Varoag	6,500	...	22.7
1910	Sviatoi Evstafi	12,840	4 12", 4 8", 12 6"	16.0	1902	Bogatuir	6,659	16 5.1"	23.6
1911	Ivann Zlatonst	12,840	4 12", 4 8", 12 6"	16.0	1903	Aurora	6,730	14 6"	19.0
1911	Andrei Pervoyvani	17,400	4 12", 14 8"	18.0	1904	Oleg	6,675	16 5.1"	23.0
1911	Respublika	17,400	4 12", 14 8"	18.0	1905	Ochahov	6,675	16 6"	23.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.				1907	PamyatMerkuriya	6,675	16 6"	23.0
1914	Sevastopol	23,000	12 12"	23.0	...	Askold	5,915	12 6"	23.8
1914	Petropavlovsk	23,000	12 12"	23.0	1907	Ryurik	15,190	4 10", 8 8"	21.5
1914	Poltava	23,000	12 12"	23.0	1908	Admiral Mukaroff	7,775	2 8", 8 6"	22.55
1914	Gavgut	23,000	12 12"	21.0	1910	Bayan	7,775	2 8", 8 6"	21.0
1915	Volya	22,600	12 12"	21.0		(Battle Cruisers. Building.)			
	(Building.)				1916	Nevarin	32,000	12 14"	25.0
1914	Damokratiya	29,700	12 12"	21.0	1916	Borodino	32,000	12 14"	25.0
					1916	Ismail	32,000	12 14"	25.0
					1916	Khburv	32,000	12 14"	25.0
	Grand total, 12 battleships	230,362				Grand total, 15 armored cruis.	217,750		

The latest information, as of October 1, 1920, was that Soviet Russia had 7 battleships, 7 cruisers, 67 destroyers, and 20 submarines.

ITALY.

	BATTLESHIPS.				1917	Marcantonio Col.	30,000	8 15"	25.0
1907	Regina Elena	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	22.5	1917	Christoforo Col'bo	30,000	8 15"	25.0
1908	Vitt. Emanuele III	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	22.8	1917	Francesco Moros'i	30,000	8 15"	25.0
1909	Napoli	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	23.6		Grand total, 13 battleships	278,060		
1909	Roma	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	23.0		ARMORED CRUIS.			
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.				1905	Ferrucio	7,234	1 10", 2 8", 14 6"	20.0
1912	Dante Alighieri	19,190	12 12"	23.0	1909	Pisa	10,430	4 10", 8 7.5"	23.3
1913	Giulio Cesare	22,023	13 12"	22.5	1910	San Giorgio	10,004	4 10", 8 7.5"	23.4
1915	Conte di Cavour	22,023	13 12"	22.5	1910	San Marco	10,794	4 10", 8 7.5"	23.0
1915	Diulio	22,562	13 12"	22.5		Grand total, 5 armored cruis.	38,462		
1916	Andrea Doria (Building.)	22,562	13 12"	22.5					
1917	Caraciolo	30,000	8 15"	25.0					

OTHER FOREIGN NAVIES.

(Figures in parenthesis are tons displacement.)

Argentina—2 dreadnoughts (27,940); 2 pre-dreadnoughts (2,336); 4 armored cruisers (6,840); 1 light cruiser (4,500).

Brazil—2 dreadnoughts (19,281); 2 coast defense ships (3,200); 2 cruisers (3,500); 1 smaller cruiser.

Chili—1 pre-dreadnought (6,966), 2 cruisers (7,030-8,500); 4 protected cruisers (2,080 to 4,420); submarines; destroyers.

China—4 cruisers (3,000 to 4,300) 2 smaller cruisers for cadets; gunboats.

Cuba—1 cruiser.

Denmark—1 old battleship; 2 small cruisers; monitors, torpedo boats, submarines.

Ecuador—2 gunboats and 2 destroyers.

Mexico—Several gunboats and torpedo boats.

Netherlands—6 coast defense ships (5,000 to 6,830); 5 cruisers (3,900 to 7,205).

Nicaragua—1 gunboat.

Norway—4 cruisers (3,900 to 4,200); gunboats; destroyers, torpedo boats; submarines

Paraguay—3 gunboats (200).

Peru—3 cruisers (1,700 to 6,400); submarines; destroyer.

Portugal—3 cruisers (1,772 to 4,253); gunboats; torpedo boats; submarines, etc.

Roumania—1 cruiser (1,320); gunboats and torpedo boats.

Spain—3 dreadnoughts (15,700; 1 pre-dreadnought (9,890); 7 cruisers (1,950 to 10,062); destroyers, torpedo boats; gunboats.

Sweden—13 cruisers (3,600 to 7,180), 10 destroyers; 4 gunboats; 3 torpedo boats; submarines.

Turkey—2 battleships (9,876-22,640); 1 cruiser (3,800); gunboats; destroyers; torpedo boats.

Uruguay—2 small cruisers.

Venezuela—1 small cruiser; gunboats and torpedo boats.

WAR LOSSES OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

This record of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, covers August 3, 1914, to November 11, 1918.

Period, Vessel.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	
Aug. 3, '14-Apr. 5, '17									
Steam	6	25,988	4	9,675	6	24,649	16	60,312	67
Sail	..	.....	1	1,904	2	4,927	3	6,831	...
Total	6	25,988	5	11,579	8	29,576	19	67,143	67
Apr. 6, '17-Nov. 11, '18									
Steam	46	195,613	2	8,116	22	38,272	70	242,601	659
Sail	..	.....	..	.....	57	51,073	57	51,073	1
Total	46	195,613	2	8,116	79	89,345	127	293,674	660
Tot. comb. periods									
Steam	52	221,601	6	17,791	28	62,921	86	302,313	726
Sail	..	.....	1	1,904	59	56,000	60	57,904	1
Grand total	52	221,601	7	19,965	87	118,921	146	360,217	727

The table does not include losses of vessels of the American Army or Navy or lives sacrificed in connection therewith, recorded by the War and Navy Departments, nor does it include several cases of losses with respect to which the causes have not yet been fully determined.

Of the entire losses of life, 655 were due to submarine torpedoes, 38 to gunfire, and 34 to drifting enemy mines.

NAVAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE U. S.

THE Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department is charged with the training and education of the line officers of the navy, and each staff bureau with the training of the staff officers. Midshipmen, when appointed, are given four years instruction on general and technical subjects at the Naval Academy. Upon graduation these midshipmen are commissioned as line officers and are ordered to sea duty. None is sent to any special schools until he has had at least one year at sea. Officers who have shown special qualifications and interest in the subjects mentioned below are selected for special instruction. In recent years 40 per cent. to 80 per cent. of each Naval Academy class have received special instruction in some one of these subjects. The following courses are maintained by the Bureau of Navigation:

War College—Newport, R. I., one year, for officers of command or flag rank. This course includes theoretical instruction in the art of naval warfare, and war games played on game boards.

Post Graduate Work—Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and various educational institutions; two years The first year of this course is at the Naval Academy and consists of the preparation and technical ground work. This work merges into the specialization course continued at the institution, offering the best available facilities in the given work, viz.: ordnance, marine, gas, electrical and radio engineering. Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Washington and Harvard are among the institutions at which special instruction is given. As a part of this course practical work during the summer is given to student officers at such places as navy yards, naval gun factory, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Standards and large industrial plants.

Naval Construction—Naval Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; two to three years First year at post-graduate work at Naval Academy and the remainder at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying design and construction of ships. These officers are transferred from the line to the construction corps.

Submarines—New London, Conn.; three months. This course is practical training in handling submarines and firing torpedoes from them

Torpedoes—Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I; five months. Theoretical and practical instruction in the assembly, firing, care and maintenance of various types of torpedoes.

Aviation—Pensacola, Fla., nine months Training in both heavier than air and lighter than air craft

Law—Judge Advocate General's office and George Washington University; three years. Certain officers while on duty in the Judge Advocate's office take the law course at George Washington University, giving special attention to military law and procedure.

Optical Instruments and Gyroscopic Instruments—Naval gun factory, Ford instrument works and other industrial plants From time to time officers are sent to places where such instruments are manufactured, to learn the details and principles of manufacturing while others are given shorter courses in the care, operation and maintenance of these instruments.

Languages—Office of Naval Intelligence. Officers connected with this office are given opportunity in this country and abroad to learn to read and speak numerous foreign languages.

Besides the special courses mentioned above for line officers, the staff officers have schools for their own corps that enable these officers to keep familiar with the latest developments in their profession and to assist them in research work, and other advancement.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE NAVY.

There are shore training stations at Newport, R. I.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; San Francisco, and Gulfport, Miss. At the Newport and San Francisco training stations there are special schools for enlisted men who desire to enter the Naval Academy. Trade schools are maintained at the stations and at several of the navy yards and naval air stations. The course of training for apprentice seamen and firemen, third class, at training stations, is four months. Upon the completion of the course of training at training stations, apprentice seamen will be rated seamen, second class, or firemen, third class, and granted the usual leave before being transferred to ships. Every endeavor is made to qualify those who are unable to swim 50 yards. This is particularly desirable in the case of line petty officers, and no man shall be made a coxswain or a member of a power boat's crew who has not so qualified.

Men need not be continuous service men to be eligible for entrance to a trade school, but, except in the case of recruits who will enter immediately after enlistment, no men will be detailed who will not have at least two years to serve on their current enlistment after they have completed their course. A recruit must have enlisted for at least three years to be eligible for entrance to any trade school having a course of six months or more. A recruit who has enlisted for two years or more is eligible for entrance to a trade school having a course of less than six months. Men who complete a course of instruction in any service trade school are not qualified for furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or by special order during the remainder of the enlistment in which the course was completed. A man who applies for instruction in any service trade school shall be so informed and required to sign a statement that he has no intention of requesting furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or special order during his current enlistment, and that no reason exists or can be anticipated to necessitate such discharge. Men who have completed one course of instruction in any trade school, whose course is six months or longer, will not be considered eligible for entrance to another trade school except that men entering the apprentice courses in the aviation mechanics' school may be advanced through the higher trade schools of his specialty if his aptitude and progress warrant. Men qualifying for a rating prior to the completion of a course are to be rated and transferred to receiving ships for general detail.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers.....George H. Wood, National Military Home, Ohio.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 25,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio	Sandusky.
Colorado	Monte Vista.	Montana	Columbus Falls.		Madison.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett.	Oregon	Roseburg.
Idaho	Boisé.		Milford.	Pennsylvania	Erie.
Illinois	Quincy.	N. Hampshire	Tilton.	Rhode Island	Bristol.
Indiana	Lafayette	New Jersey	Kearny.	South Dakota	Hot Springs.
Iowa	Marshalltown.		Vineland.	Vermont	Bennington.
Kansas	Fort Dodge	New York	Bath.	Washington	Orting.
Massachusetts	Chelsea.		Oxford.		Retsil
Michigan	Grand Rapids.	North Dakota	Lisbon	Wisconsin	Waupaca
Minnesota	Minnehaha.	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City.	Wyoming	Buffalo.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army, or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

Pensions of inmates are drawn by the Treasurer of the Home and the money held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the Governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There were (September 27, 1918) 824 resident soldiers, 133 on outdoor relief, 43 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 181 on furlough, 1 absent without leave, and 106 at the United States Army Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

Governor—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired). *Dep. Governor*—Major Parker W. West (retired) *Secretary-Treasurer*—Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell (retired), U. S. A. *Attending Surgeon*—Col. H. P. Birmingham (retired), U. S. A.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared by the Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.)

THE Military Educational System of the United States is under the supervision and co-ordination of the General Staff of the Army. The system provides for the military education of the officers and enlisted men of the Army. It contemplates that all officers upon being newly commissioned from West Point, from the ranks, from civil life, or from any other source, shall pursue a year's basic course at the special service school of their respective arms. Upon completion of this, they are assigned to duty with troops of their arm of the service for a minimum period of two years.

I. *The War Plans Division* of the General Staff is charged with the supervision of all military, educational, and vocational training throughout the Army. It is in charge of a director, who is an assistant to the Chief of Staff.

II. *Special Service Schools* are maintained for each arm of the service as follows: The Infantry School, Camp Benning, Georgia; the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas; the Field Artillery Schools, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Camp Knox, Kentucky; the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia; the Engineer School, Camp Humphreys, Virginia; the Signal Corps School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey; the Air Service Schools at the various flying fields; the Tank Corps School, Camp Meade, Maryland; the Ordnance School of Application, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; the Ordnance School of Technology, Watertown, Mass.; the Ordnance School of Operation, Maintenance and Repair, Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey; the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; the Motor Transport School, Camp Holabird, Maryland; the Chemical Warfare School, Lakehurst, N. J., and the Finance School, Fort Washington, Maryland.

These schools are under the direct supervision and control of the chiefs of the respective arms or services. The object of the courses for officers is to develop and standardize the instruction and training of officers in the technique and tactics of their respective arm or service.

Basic courses, where officers are sent upon their initial entry into the Regular Army, are maintained at the five special service schools of the combatant arms of the service, viz.: Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and engineers. These basic courses have for their object: So to qualify all officers upon their initial entry into the service that they may function intelligently on being assigned to duty with their arm of the service.

Advanced courses for the training of officers are maintained. They are of such scope as will completely fit the graduates for the performance of all duties that devolve upon officers of their grade in their respective arm or service.

III. *General Service Schools*, including (*a*) the School of the Line and (*b*) the General Staff School located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and (*c*) the General Staff College, Washington, D. C., are under the direct supervision and control of the Chief of Staff of the Army. It is contemplated that the officer will spend his first school year at the School of the Line. On the recommendation of the school faculty, which is based on his competitive class standing, he is eligible for the course at the General Staff School the succeeding year. The third year of his military education is to be spent, if practicable, on duty with troops of arms of the service other than that with which he has previously served. Having received the recommendation of the General Staff School faculty at the end of his second year, the officer is eligible to enter the General Staff College at the beginning of his fourth year. This course continues for one year, at the end of which period the officer's school education is complete and he is eligible for detail on the War Department General Staff after having complied with the law as to eligibility for detached duty from his own arm of the service.

The School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The object of this school is to train officers (*a*) in the combined use of all arms and services functioning with a division; including the functioning of corps and army troops and services, in their relation to the division, in accordance with a uniform doctrine approved by the War Department; (*b*) in the duties and responsibilities of field officers with regard to education and training in the Army.

The General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The object of this school is to train selected officers, who have completed the course in the School of the Line, for higher tactical command and duty as General Staff officers with tactical units. In addition, special courses are conducted for general officers and selected officers of the technical and administrative services.

The General Staff College, Washington, D. C. The object of this institution is to train selected officers who have completed the course in the General Staff School for high command and for duty in the War Department, General Staff. In addition, special courses are conducted for general officers, and for selected officers of the technical and administrative services.

IV. *Unit Schools for Officers.* These schools include those for officers which are under the direct control of territorial or tactical commanders. Their primary object is the training and instruction of officers of all grades with a view to securing uniform and efficient training of the troops or personnel under their respective commands. The courses are conducted concurrently with and closely co-ordinated with the training schedules or work of the troops or personnel under the student officers.

V. *Unit Schools for Enlisted Men.* These schools include schools for the military training and instruction of enlisted men. They have for their object (*a*) to prepare non-commissioned officers, selected privates, and enlisted specialists to carry out efficiently the schedule of training or work in progress; (*b*) to insure proper uniformity and co-ordination in the training or work of different elements of the same command; (*c*) to provide such additional technical and tactical instruction as may be practicable and suited to the needs of the students.

VI. *Special Service Schools for Enlisted Men.* Courses are established at the special service schools enumerated in paragraph II. above, for the special training and instruction of enlisted men. The objects of the schools are (*a*) to train selected non-commissioned officers in the duties of junior officers of their respective arm of service; (*b*) to give special training to selected enlisted men in the duties of non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists of their respective arm or service.

VII. *The Reserve Officers' Training Corps* consists of units established under the provisions of Section 40-53 of the National Defence Act (act of June 3, 1916) in civil educational institutions under a system of regulations and instructions prescribed by the Secretary of War. These units are composed of students and represent the various branches of the military service. The military instruction is conducted by Army officers detailed for the purpose who are designated as professors of military science and tactics. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps consists of a senior division organized in general in colleges and universities which require four years of collegiate study for a degree and a junior division established at other approved institutions. Military training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is carried on from three to five hours each week throughout the four academic years, and also includes attendance at a Summer camp of six weeks' duration. Upon the satisfactory completion of the four-year course, including the camp training, the students are eligible for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

VIII. *General and Vocational Education of Soldiers.* The Army school system provides for the enlisted personnel, elementary and advanced education, and vocational training. Education is voluntary, except for illiterates and non-English speaking recruits. Recruit educational centers have been established within the several territorial departments where intensive specialized training is given this class of student. In the advanced general education, an opportunity is given the soldier to pursue work preparatory to college and to West Point. Vocational training is offered with the dual purpose of providing the

Army with the technicians needed, and to qualify the soldier for a place in the industrial world on his return to civil life. The courses now offered are automotive, electrical, building, textile, food, animal transportation, metals, printing, medicine, highway construction and topography, steam, gas and electrical power, music, leather, machine, business, agriculture and miscellaneous. The "applicatory" or "learning by doing" method of instruction is followed in both the general education and vocational courses. Funds are provided by Congressional appropriation. The instructors are qualified civilians and officers and soldiers within the service. A special educational school has been established for the purpose of developing courses along vocational and general educational lines, and for the instruction of teachers to insure uniform standards of achievement throughout the Army. Any Army recruiting officers will furnish detailed information concerning courses, and posts, camps and stations at which such courses are taught

THE SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

IX. *The Infantry School*, Camp Benning, Georgia; *The Cavalry School*, Fort Riley, Kansas; *The Field Artillery Schools*, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Camp Knox, Kentucky, and Camp Bragg, North Carolina; *The Coast Artillery School*, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and *The Engineer School*, Camp Humphrey, Virginia, are established for the purpose of (*a*) training officers for their specific duties in command of troops; (*b*) the tactical and technical training of their arms and services; (*c*) training selected non-commissioned and enlisted specialist for their respective arms and services.

X. *The Signal Corps School*, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the training of officers and selected enlisted men for the tactical duties of the Signal Corps.

XI. *The Signal Corps School*, Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, for the training of officers and enlisted men in the technical duties of the Signal Corps.

XII. *The Air Service Schools* are maintained at the several flying fields for the practical training of officers and enlisted men as aviators, and the duties incident thereto.

XIII. *The Tank Corps School*, Camp Meade, Maryland, for the training of officers and enlisted men of the Tank Corps in the technique, tactics, and practical mechanical operation of military tanks.

XIV. *The Ordinance School of Application*, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, for the instruction of officers of the Ordnance Department in mechanical and chemical engineering.

XV. *The Ordnance School of Technology*, Watertown, Mass., for the instruction of officers in shop practice, shop administration, and the general administration of the Ordnance Department, except that of the field service thereof.

XVI. *The Ordnance Operation, Maintenance and Repair School*, Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, for the training of officers and enlisted men in the specialized branches of ordnance work.

XVII. *The Army Medical School*, Washington, D. C., for the training of officers and selected enlisted men in the administrative work and medical procedure pertaining to the Medical Corps. The Army Medical School at Washington provides a course of training and instruction for prospective officers of the Medical Corps covering a period of one year.

XVIII. *The Motor Transport School*, Camp Holabird, Maryland, provides practical courses of training for officers and enlisted men in the technical and mechanical operation of motor transport. They also have excellent vocational training schools in which enlisted men may pursue a sixteen weeks' course to qualify in the several trades pertaining to motor industry.

XIX. *The Chemical Warfare School*, Lakehurst, N. J., for the training of officers and enlisted men in the technical and tactical duties of the Chemical Warfare Service.

XX. *The Army Band Leaders*, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., for the training of band masters and selected enlisted men for service with Army bands. The Institute of Musical Art, of New York, give a number of scholarships to students at the school. Graduates of the school are eligible for appointment as band leaders in the service.

XXI. *School for Bakers and Cooks*. At many of the large cantonments a specially prepared course of training for enlisted men to qualify them for duty as bakers and cooks in the service. These schools operate under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps.

ORIGIN OF U. S. MILITARY DECORATIONS.

(By the National Geographical Society)

The Medal of Honor was instituted by act of Congress in 1861 and was the earliest American decoration. It applied at that time only to enlisted men of the Navy. In the following year enlisted men of the Army were included, and by an act approved March 3, 1863, its provisions were extended to include officers in the Army, but naval officers were not eligible for this decoration until 1915. The conditions under which the Army Medal of Honor may be awarded have been changed from time to time. To-day the law provides that: "The President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty."

The Distinguished Service Medal, the American decoration which is second only to the Medal of Honor, can be awarded by the President to "any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States shall distinguish himself or herself by specially meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility." The Distinguished Service Medal for the Navy is awarded under exactly the same conditions as for the Army and was established by act of Congress in February, 1919.

Distinguished Service Crosses are presented by the President, or by his authority, to persons who while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since April 6, 1917, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

Each Senator, Congressional district and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy; the District of Columbia, four cadets. There are also eighty-two appointments at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the Vice-President, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916) authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men in the Regular Army and National Guard, the total number not to exceed one hundred and eighty at any one time.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, except in the following case: that during the calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921 any appointee who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year in the armed forces of the United States or allied armies in the late war with Germany, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years: *Provided*, that whenever any member of the graduating class shall fail to complete the course with his class by reason of

sickness or deficiency in his studies, or other cause, such failure shall not operate to delay the admission of his successor.

Appointees must be free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, United States history, and the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, that the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, that said Filipinos undergoing instruction, on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years; *Provided*, that any person heretofore nominated in accordance with regulations, for appointment to fill a vacancy which would have resulted from the graduation of a cadet during the present year, may be so appointed notwithstanding the retention of such cadet at the academy; *Provided further*, that any cadet now at the academy may at his option, exercised prior to June 11, 1920, continue at the academy one additional year and postpone thereby his prospective graduation, and cadets not electing so to prolong their course shall be graduated in the years assigned to their respective classes prior to the passage of this Act.

The course is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $1,174.20 per year and with proper economy is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of cadets graduated from 1802 to 1920, inclusive, has been 6,809. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Brig-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of fifteen persons. Number of cadets, June 15, 1920, was 701.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Five midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, five for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, five for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residences.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointment or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admission are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, the second on the third Wednesday in April.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the regular navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen. The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Wednesday in April of each year. Candidates may also be accepted on certificate. For details write Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than sixteen nor more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29,1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of eighteen and twenty years; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year, or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $350 to cover the cost of his initial outfit—clothing, uniforms, text books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $780 a year.

ORIGIN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

The United States Naval Academy was founded at Annapolis, Md., in 1845 by George Bancroft, who then was Secretary of the Navy. Owing to the Civil War it was removed to Newport, R. I., in May, 1861, but was re-established at Annapolis in September, 1865

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

(As of June, 1920, prepared by the Commandant.)

John A. Lejeune Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (September 1, 1919): 1,093 officers, 100 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks, and 27,400 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major general commandant, 1 major general (permanent), 1 major general (temporary), 3 brigadier generals, staff; 6 brigadier generals, line, 33 colonels, 44 lieutenant colonels, 124 majors, 329 captains, 276 first lieutenants, 275 second lieutenants, 56 marine gunners, 50 quartermaster clerks, 42 pay clerks, 73 sergeants major, 368 quartermaster sergeants, 3 drum majors 413 first sergeants, 399 gunnery sergeants, 1,853 sergeants, 3,303 corporals, 41 drummers, 320 trumpeters 4,225 privates first class, 16,335 privates, 1 leader of band, 1 second leader, 9 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 11 third-class musicians.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier Generals, Staff—Henry C. Haines, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Major Generals, Line*—Wendell C. Neville. *Brigadier Generals, Line*—Joseph H. Pendleton, Eli K. Cole, Smedley D Butler, Charles G. Long, Logan Feland, Harry Lee.

The losses to June 12,1920, so far as reported to that date, had been: Killed in action, 1,452; died of wounds, 1,006; died of disease, 303; accidentally killed, 27; died of other causes, 17; total, 2,805. Wounded severely, 1,361; wounded slightly, 2,977; wounded, degree undetermined, 5,337; total, 9,675. In hands of the enemy, none; missing, none. Total casualties, 12,470.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy and from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps.

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Eastern Division—Headquarters, 130 South 15th St., Philadelphia.
Boston Dist.—22 Tremont Row.
New York Dist.—24 East 23rd St.
Philadelphia Dist.—1409 Arch St.
Baltimore Dist.—113 East Baltimore St.
Pittsburgh Dist.—Smithfield and Water Sts.
Buffalo Dist.—Federal Building.
Cleveland Dist.—Federal Building.
Virginia Dist.—324 East Broad St., Richmond.
Washington Dist.—420 9th St., N. W.
Syracuse Dist.—305 South Warren St.
New England Dist.—18 Monument Sq., Portland.
Central Division—Headquarters, 537 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Detroit Dist.—117 Fort St., West (opp. P. O.).
Cincinnati Dist.—12 East 6th St.
Chicago Dist.—619 So. State St.
Minnesota Dist.—Baltimore Building, St. Paul.
Missouri Dist.—122 North 7th St., St. Louis.
Indianapolis Dist.—157 North Illinois St.
Kansas City Dist.—9th and Main Sts.
Milwaukee Dist.—301 Wells St.
Oklahoma Dist.—212½ South Main St., Tulsa.
Southern Division—Headquarters, 617 Common St., New Orleans.
Southeastern Dist.—15½ Peachtree St., Atlanta.
Southwestern Dist.—205 Binz Building, Houston, Tex.
Memphis Dist.—Odd Fellows Building, Memphis, Tenn.
New Orleans Dist.—617 Common St.
Mountain Division—Headquarters, Room 405, 17th St., Denver, Col.
Colorado Dist.—1605 Larimer St., Denver.
Utah Dist.—162 South Main St., Salt Lake City.
Montana Dist.—405 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Western Division—Headquarters, 1 Drumm St., San Francisco.
Los Angeles Dist.—6th and Main Sts.
San Francisco Dist.—320 Market St.
Portland Dist.—3rd and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.
Seattle Dist.—101 Yesler Way.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses, or the officer in charge of recruiting, headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are also made at all marine barracks, posts and stations.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard was created by an act of January 28, 1915, and succeeded the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department.

The Coast Guard operates: (a) Eighteen seagoing cutters engaged in the assistance of vessels in distress, the enforcement of the navigation laws, the protection of the seal fisheries in Alaska, the destruction of derelicts, the conduct of the International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and other maritime duties; (b) A number of harbor tugs, inland water patrol vessels, and launches engaged in the service of the customs; (c) 273 Coast Guard stations engaged in saving life and property along the coast, (d) A coast patrol system guaranteeing early assistance to vessels and persons in distress; (e) A communication system linking by telephone all Coast Guard stations and practically all light houses with each other and the commercial systems of the country and with the navy radio and radio compass stations; (f) One aviation station for the protection of life and property along the coast and at sea contiguous thereto.

The commissioned line officers of the service are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate from cadets who have completed a three-year course at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., practically identical with the course given at Annapolis. Engineer officers are appointed similarly from those who have completed a special course of one year at the academy. Cadetships, line and engineer, are filled by the appointment of candidates who have passed the competitive entrance examination held annually throughout the United States. The age limits for line cadets are 18 to 24 years. No cadet engineer may be appointed who is less than 20½ years of age and no person may be appointed an Ensign (engineering) from Cadet Engineer who is less than 21 nor who is more than 26 years of age. The pay of officers and men is assimilated to that of the navy and, when operating with the navy in time of war or when the President so directs, officers and men of the service have the same authority as officers and men of the navy of corresponding ranks or rates.

The Revenue Cutter Service took an active part in every war in which the United States had been engaged up to 1915, and the Coast Guard participated as part of the navy in the World War. The service was represented overseas by six cutters and by officers in command of other naval units engaged in convoy duty through the submarine zones off the coasts of France and England and in the Mediterranean. The service lost in action by torpedo attack the cutter Tampa with all hands and suffered the loss of other personnel in other convoy operations. The efficiency of its vessels on this duty was commended by senior naval officers. The Commandant of the Coast Guard is Commodore W. E. Reynolds, U. S. C. G., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORTS.

Fort.	Miles From.	City.	State.	Fort.	Miles From.	City.	State.
Adams	1	Newport	R. I.	McPherson	4	Atlanta	Ga.
Allen, Ethan	2½	Essex Junction	Vt.	McKee	10	Pensacola	Fla.
Amador	1	Balboa	Can.Z.	*Mansfield*	7	Westerly	R. I.
Andrews	9	Boston (on island)	Mass.	Mason	0	San Francisco	Cal.
Apache	90	Holbrook	Ariz.	Meade	2	Sturgis	S. D.
Armistead	8	Baltimore	Md	*Michie*	11	New London	Conn.
Armstrong	0	Honolulu (harbor)	H'w'i	Miley	0	San Francisco	Cal.
Baker	6	San Francisco	Cal.	Mills	30	Manila	Philip
Baldwin	16	Bath	Me.	Missoula	4	Missoula	Mont.
Banks	2	Boston	Mass.	Monroe	0	Old Pt. Comfort	Va.
Barrancas	7	Pensacola	Fla.	Morgan	30	Mobile	Ala.
Barry	5	San Francisco	Cal	Mott	6	Salem	N. J.
Bayard	2	Bayard	N. M	Moultrie	6	Charleston	S. C.
Bliss	5	El Paso	Tex.	Myer	4	Washington	D. C.
Brady	½	Sault Ste. Marie	Mich	Niagara	7	Lewiston	N. Y.
Brown	0	Brownsville	Tex.	Oglethorpe	8	Chattanooga	Tenn.
Canby	10	Ft. Stevens	Wash	Omaha	0	Omaha	Neb.
Carroll	8	Baltimore	Md.	Ontario	0	Oswego	N. Y.
Casey	5	Port Townsend	Wash	Pickens	9	Pensacola	Fla.
Caswell	2	Southport	N. C.	*Popham*	0	Phippsburg	Me.
Clarke	10	Spofford	Tex.	Porter	0	Buffalo	N. Y.
Columbia	½	Ft. Stevens	Wash.	Preble	2	Portland	Me.
Constitution	3	Portsmouth	N. H.	Randolph	5	Cristobal	Can.Z.
Crockett	0	Galveston	Tex.	Reno	0	Darlington	Okla.
Crook	5	Omaha	Neb.	Revere	0	Hull	Mass.
Dade	32	Tampa	Fla.	Riley	4	Junction City	Kan.
Delaware	1	Ft. Dupont	Del.	Ringgold	near	Mission	Tex.
De Lesseps	....	Canal Zone	.....	Robinson	3	Crawford	Neb.
De Russey	4	Honolulu	H'w'i.	Rodman	4	New Bedford	Mass.
Des Moines	0	Des Moines	Ia.	Roots, Logan H.	4	Little Rock	Ark.
De Soto	31	Tampa	Fla.	Rosecrans	6	San Diego	Cal.
Douglas	4	Salt Lake City	Utah.	Ruger	6	Honolulu	H'w'i.
Dupont	2	Del. City	Del.	Russell, D. A.	3	Cheyenne	Wyo.
Flagler	5	Port Townsend	Wash.	St. Michael	on	St. Michael Isl.	Alask.
Foote	8	Washington	D. C.	St. Philip	6	Barras	La.
Foster	6	Portsmouth	N. H.	San Jacinto	near	Galveston	Tex.
Fremont	4	Port Royal	S. C.	*Saulsbury*	6	Milford	Del.
Funston	0	San Francisco	Cal.	Schuyler	15	New York City	N. Y.
Gaines	30	Mobile	Ala.	Scott, Winfield	on	San Francisco Bay	Cal.
Getty	5	Newport	R. I.	Screven	18	Savannah	Ga.
Gibbon	0	Tanana	Alask.	Shafter	3	Honolulu	H'w'i.
Grant	3	Balboa	Can.Z.	Sheridan	25	Chicago	Ill
Greble	1	Jamestown	R. I.	Sherman	3	Cristobal	Can.Z.
Hamilton	0	Brooklyn	N. Y.	Sill	6	Lawton	Okla.
Hancock	4	Highland Beach	N. J.	Slocum	2	New Rochelle	N. Y.
Harrison, Benj.	10	Indianapolis	Ind.	Smallwood	11	Baltimore	Md.
Harrison, Wm. Hy	6	Helena	Mont.	Snelling	7	St. Paul	Minn.
Heath	4	Boston	Mass.	*Standish*	7	Boston	Mass.
Houston, Sam	0	San Antonio	Tex.	Stark	3	Portsmouth	N. H.
Howard	17	Baltimore	Md.	Stevens	....	Mth. Columbia R.	Ore.
Huachuca	near	Mexican border	Ariz.	Story	18	Norfolk	Va.
Hunt	11½	Washington	D. C.	Strong	5	Boston	Mass.
Jackson	73	New Orleans	La.	*Sumter*	6	Charleston	S. C.
Jay	0	N. Y. (Gov. Isl)	N. Y.	Taylor	0	Key West	Fla.
Kamehameha	near	Honolulu	H'w'i.	Terry	13	New London	Conn.
Kearny, Philip	1½	Saunderstown	R. I.	Thomas	2	Newport	Ky.
Keogh	2	Miles City	Mont.	Tilden	3	Rockaway Park	N. Y.
Lawton	6	Seattle	Wash.	Totten	2	Whitestone	N. Y.
Leavenworth	4	Leavenworth	Kan.	Travis	0	Galveston	Tex.
Levett	3½	Portland	Me.	Wadsworth	0	Rosebank, S. I.	N. Y.
Lincoln	4	Bismarck	N. D.	Ward	9	Seattle	Wash.
Liscum	0	Port Valdez	Alask.	Warren	near	Boston	Mass.
Logan	near	Denver	Col.	Washington	12	Washington	D. C.
Lyon	4	Portland	Me.	Wayne	4	Detroit	Mich.
MacArthur	near	San Pedro	Cal.	Wetherill	2	Newport	R. I.
McCleary	3½	Portsmouth	N. H.	Whitman	near	La Conner	Wash
McDowell	7	San Francisco	Cal.	Williams	4	Portland	Me.
McHenry	0	Baltimore	Md.	Wood	on	Bedloe's Island	N. Y.
McIntosh	1	Laredo	Tex.	Wool	on	Rip Raps	Va.
MacKenzie	3	Sheridan	Wyo.	Worden	51	Seattle	Wash.
McKinley	5	Portland	Me.	Wright, Geo.	4	Spokane	Wash.
McKinley, Wm.	9	Manila	Philip.	Wright, H. G.	8	New London	Conn.

Forts in italics are not garrisoned. Letters should be addressed to the fort itself.

IT TOOK 395 SHELLS TO KILL ONE MAN.

Dr. Mercher, member of the French Academy of Medicine, after an extended investigation has determined that during a period of five months in 1917 a total of 3,090,000 shells fell on the fronts of the three French armies. The shells, Dr. Mercher estimates, killed 13,265 men and wounded 55,412. According to his figures it took a total of 395 shells to kill one man and half as many to wound one.

The German shells that fell in France destroyed 600,000 houses and 11,500 factories; and, with the enemy armies, laid waste 75,000,000 acres of farm land, 25,000 miles of highways, and 3,000 miles of railways.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Name of Cemetery.	Area (Acres.)	Interments.		
		Known.	Unknown.	Total
Alexandria (Pineville), La	8.24	2,218	2,380	4,598
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,445	124	3,569
Andersonville, Ga	120.	12,697	1,040	13 737
Andrew Johnson (Greeneville), Tenn	15.	22	.....	22
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,345	206	2,551
Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md	11.	2,935	1,848	4,783
Arlington (Ft. Myer), Va	408.03	21,505	4,711	26,216
Balls Bluff (Leesburg), Va	.0057	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	937	741	1,678
Baton Rouge La	7.50	2,647	536	3,183
Battle Ground (Takoma Park Sta.) D. C.	1.033	44	.....	44
Beaufort, S. C	29.	4,930	4,598	9,528
Beverly N. J	1.	230	7	237
Camp Butler (Springfield), Ill	6.02	1,434	166	1,600
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	2,419	1,245	3,664
Cave Hill (Louisville) Ky	4.29	4,365	593	4,958
Chalmette (Arabi), La	16.	7,438	5,746	13,184
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	8,868	5,058	13,926
City Point, Va	7.49	3,772	1,426	5,198
Cold Harbor (Richmond) Va	1.75	632	1,338	1,970
Corinth, Miss	20.	1,744	3,995	5,739
Crown Hill (Indianapolis), Ind	1.37	816	37	853
Culpeper, Va	6.	463	912	1,375
Custer Battlefield (Crow Agency), Mont	640.	1,332	274	1,606
Cypress Hills (Brooklyn), N. Y	18.14	7,961	384	8,345
Danville, Ky	.31	353	9	362
Danville, Va	3.50	1,172	159	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	521	810	1,331
Finns Point (Salem), N. J	2.50	2,608	30	2,638
Florence, S. C	3.76	213	2,802	3,015
Fort Donelson (Dover), Tenn	15.34	165	512	677
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	288	2,208	2,496
Fort Harrison (Richmond) Va	1.55	236	582	818
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	15.	2,570	1,583	4,153
Fort McPherson (Brady), Neb	107.	505	362	867
Fort Scott, Kan	10.26	737	126	863
Fort Smith, Ark	14 74	968	1,466	2,434
Fredericksburg, Va	12 605	2,455	12,738	15,193
Gettysburg, Pa	14 87	2,061	1,639	3,700
Glendale, Va	2.12	240	960	1,200
Grafton, W. Va	3 40	630	650	1,280
Hampton, Va	19.611	11,330	634	11,964
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50.	9,867	3,015	12,882
Jefferson City, Mo	2	408	446	854
Keokuk, Ia	2.75	881	45	926
Knoxville, Tenn	9.83	2,446	1,163	3,609
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	602	277	879
Lexington, Ky	.75	1,046	106	1,152
Little Rock, Ark	23.12	4,017	3,038	7,055
Loudon Park (Baltimore), Md	3.69	3,858	348	4,206
Marietta, Ga	24.	7,379	3,094	10,473
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	5,676	8,864	14,540
Mexico City, Mexico	2.	804	751	1,555
Mill Springs (Somerset), Ky	3.50	320	410	730
Mobile, Ala	2.68	918	239	1,157
Mound City, Ill	10.50	2,704	2,759	5,463
Nashville (Madison), Tenn	65.	12,672	4,121	16,794
Natchez, Miss	11.07	702	2,786	3,488
New Albany, Ind	5.46	2,467	732	3,199
Newbern, N. C	7.69	2,301	1,110	3,411
Philadelphia (Pittsville Sta.), Pa	13.26	3,574	40	3,614
Poplar Grove (Petersburg), Va	8.65	2,157	4,069	6,226
Port Hudson, La	8.	614	3,240	3,854
Quincy, Ill	.459	261	57	318
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	672	550	1,222
Richmond, Va	9.74	915	5,678	6,593
Rock Island, Ill	1.	382	45	427
Salisbury, N. C	6.	126	12,035	12,161
San Antonio, Tex	3.63	1,954	318	2,272
San Francisco (Presidio Sta), Cal	9.5	7,490	472	7,962
Santa Fe, N. M	9.44	669	455	1,124
Seven Pines (Richmond), Va	1.55	162	1,238	1,400
Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing), Tenn	10.05	1,217	2,405	3,622
Soldiers' Home, D C	16.	7,781	291	8,072
Springfield, Mo	11.	1,258	1,247	2,505
St. Augustine, Fla	1.33	253	1,533	1,806
Staunton, Va	1.15	230	536	766
Stone River (Murfreesboro), Tenn	20.10	3,602	2,547	6,149
Vicksburg, Miss	40.	4,234	12,910	17,144
Wilmington, N. C	5.	789	1,609	2,398
Winchester, Va	4.89	2,115	2,435	4,550
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y	2.36	3,268	20	3,288
Yorktown, Va	3.	756	1,446	2,202
Total	.....	225,800	153,159	378,959

REAR ADMIRALS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(In the order of seniority, as of Oct. 28, 1920. First year is that of birth; second, that of appointment to the navy. The retirement age is sixty-four years.)

HENRY T. MAYO, 1856, 1872; Reynold T. Hall, 1858, 1880; Augustus F. Fechteler, 1857, 1873; Albert Gleaves, 1858, 1873; Herbert O. Dunn, 1857, 1873; James H. Glennon, 1857, 1874; William L. Rodgers, 1860, 1874; Harry McL. P. Huse, 1858, 1874; George W. McElroy, 1858, 1874; Robert S. Griffin, 1857, 1874; George E Burd, 1857, 1874; James H. Oliver, 1857, 1873, William S Sims, 1856, 1876; Hugh Rodman, 1859. 1875; Henry B Wilson, 1861, 1876; Thomas Snowden, 1857, 1875; Albert P. Niblack, 1859, 1876; John A. Hoogerwerff, 1860, 1877; William B Fletcher, 1862, 1877; Marbury Johnston, 1860, 1878; Edwin A. Anderson, 1860, 1878; William S. Smith, 1857, 1875; Spencer S. Wood, 1861, 1878; Joseph L. Jayne, 1863, 1878; Charles W. Dyson, 1861, 1879; Clarence S. Williams, 1863, 1880; John D. McDonald, 1863, 1880; Hilary P. Jones, 1863, 1880; William R. Shoemaker, 1863, 1880; Joseph Strauss, 1861, 1881; Edward W. Eberle, 1864, 1881; Robert C. Coontz, 1864, 1881.

George R. Clark, 1857, 1874; Gustav Kaemmerling, 1858, 1877; Alexander S. Halstead, 1861, 1879; Roger Welles, 1862, 1880; Charles P. Plunkett, 1864, 1879, William H G. Bullard, 1866, 1882; Joseph W. Oman, 1864, 1882; Philip Andrews, 1866, 1882; Josiah S. McKean, 1864, 1879; Benton C. Decker, 1867, 1883; Mark L. Bristol, 1868, 1883; Newton A. McCully, 1867, 1883; Henry F. Bryan, 1865, 1883; Andrew T. Long, 1866, 1883; Thomas Washington, 1865, 1883; Guy H. Burrage, 1867, 1883; Ashley H. Robertson, 1867, 1884; Samuel S Robison, 1867, 1884; Charles F. Hughes, 1866, 1884; Henry A. Wiley, 1867, 1883; Benjamin C. Bryan, 1858, 1875; George W. Kline, 1864, 1881; Archibald H. Scales, 1868, 1883; Frederic B Bassett, Jr, 1869, 1884; Richard H Jackson, 1866, 1890; Edward Simpson, 1860, 1876; Harry A. Field, 1862, 1879; Casey B. Morgan, 1867, 1884; Lloyd H Chandler, 1869, 1884; Herman O Stickney, 1867, 1884; Nathan C. Twining, 1869, 1885; Thomas P. Magruder, 1867, 1885.

HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

(The list is as of September, 1920. First year is that of entry in service; second, that of rank in the army; third, that of birth. Retirement age is sixty-four years.)

General—John J. Pershing, 1882; Sept. 3, 1919; 1860.

Major Generals—Leonard Wood, 1886; 1903; 1860. Hunter Liggett, 1875; 1917; 1857. John F. Morrison, 1877; 1917; 1857. Charles G. Morton, 1879; 1917; 1861. Peyton C March, 1884; 1917; 1864. Robert L. Bullard, 1881; 1918; 1861. Joseph T. Dickman, 1876; 1919; 1857. James G. Harboard, 1889; 1919; 1866. Francis J. Kernan, 1877; 1919; 1859 Charles P. Summerall, 1888; 1920; 1867. James W McAndrew, 1884; 1920; 1862. John L. Hines, 1887; 1920; 1868. Henry T. Allen, 1878; 1920; 1859. David C. Shanks, 1880; 1920; 1861. Adelbert Cronkhite, 1878; 1920; 1861. George W Read, 1879; 1920; 1860. Omar Bundy, 1879; 1920; 1861. William M. Wright, 1882; 1920; 1863. Charles H. Muir, 1881; 1920; 1860. Charles T. Menoher, 1882; 1920; 1862. William G. Haan, 1885; 1920; 1863.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, U. S. ARMY.

Department.	Hdqrs; Gen. in Command	JURISDICTION.
Northeastern	Boston, Shanks.....	Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn, R. I.
Eastern.....	N.Y. (Gov. Isl.), Bullard.	N. Y., Pa., N. J., Del., Md., Va., D. C., Porto Rico and dependencies.
Southeastern.	Charleston, Morrison..	N. C., S. C., Ga, Fla, Tenn., Ala., Miss, La., Ark., Galveston coast defenses.
Central....	Chicago, Wood.....	W. V., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ky., Wis, Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., N. Dak, S. Dak, Neb., Kan., Colo
Southern....	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex, Dickman	Tex. (exc. Galveston), Okla., N. Mex., Eastern Ariz.
Western.....	San Francisco, Liggett..	Mont, Wyo., Idaho, Utah, Nev, Wash, Ore, Calif, Western Ariz., Alaska.
Hawaiian....	Honolulu, Morton	Hawaiian Islands and dependencies.
Philippine...	Manila, Kernan.....	Philippines and U. S. Troops in China.
Panama.....	Balboa Hgts., Kennedy.	Canal Zone.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS

No. Atlantic.	Boston.....	Coast defenses of Boston, Narragansett Bay, New Bedford. Portland, Portsmouth.
Mid. Atlantic	N. Y. (Ft. Totten). ..	Coast defenses of N. Y., L. I. Sound, Sandy Hook, the Delaware, Baltimore, the Potomac
So. Atlantic..	Charleston....	Coast defences of Cape Fear, Charleston, Galveston, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Savannah, Tampa.
No Pacific...	Seattle.....	Coast defenses of the Columbia and Puget Sound
So. Pacific. .	San Francisco....	Coast defenses of Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Panama.....	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	Coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.

The military departments include the coast artillery districts, forts and camps within their limits

In October, 1920, the War Department transferred from New York to Boston control of the Eastern half of Long Island Sound, including Forts Wright, Terry and Michie, and the defenses of Block Island.

The Porto Rico district of the Eastern Military Department has headquarters at San Juan.

The Southern Military Department has its Arizona district headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.; its Big Bend district headquarters are at Marfa, Tex.; the Brownsville district headquarters are at Brownsville, Tex.; El Paso district headquarters are at El Paso, Tex.

The Western Military Department has its Southern California district headquarters at Camp Kearny.

The American forces in Germany headquarters is at Coblenz, with Base Section 9 headquarters at Antwerp, Belgium

TACTICAL DIVISIONS

The Tactical Divisions into which the United States is divided, with their headquarters, are as follows: *First*, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; *Second*, Camp Travis, Tex.; *Third*, Camp Pike, Ark.; *Fourth*, Camp Dodge, Ia.; *Fifth*, Camp Gordon, Ga; *Sixth*, Camp Grant, Ill; *Seventh*, Camp Funston, Kan.; *First and Second Provisional Brigades*, Coblenz, Germany.

GENERAL ARMY HOSPITALS

The General Hospitals of the army are located at Hot Springs, Ark (also navy); Denver, Colo; Staten Island, N. Y.; Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Presidio, San Francisco; Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Oteen, No Car.; Manila, Philippines; Honolulu, Hawaii; Takoma Park at Washington, D. C., and El Paso, Tex.

General Service Schools—School of the Line and General Staff School, Ft Leavenworth, Kan.; General Staff College, Washington Barracks, D. C.

THE AMERICAN ARMY, AS REORGANIZED, 1920.

(The following data are from the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Army Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920.)

THE Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army; the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Composition of the Regular Army—The Regular Army of the United States shall consist of the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, which shall be designated as the combatant arms of the line of the Army; the General Staff Corps; the Adjutant General's Department; the Inspector General's Department; the Judge Advocate General's Department; the Quartermaster Corps; the Finance Department; the Medical Department; the Ordnance Department; the Chemical Warfare Service; the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau; the chaplains; the professors and cadets of the United States Military Academy; the present military storekeeper; detached officers; detached enlisted men; unassigned recruits; the Indian Scouts; the officers and enlisted men of the retired list; and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for.

Except in time of war or similar emergency when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000, including the Philippine Scouts.

The Regular Army consists of one General (Pershing, the office expiring with him); 21 Major Generals and 46 Brigadier Generals of the line, 599 Colonels, 674 Lieutenant Colonels, 2,245 Majors, 4,490 Captains, 4,266 First Lieutenants, 2,694 Second Lieutenants, and also officers of the Medical Department, chaplains and storekeeper. The Army shall at all times be organized so far as practicable into brigades, divisions and army corps, and, whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies. For purposes of administration, training and tactical control, the continental area of the United States shall be divided on a basis of military population into corps areas. Each corps area shall consist of at least one division of the National Guard or Organized Reserves, and such other troops as the President may direct. The President is authorized to group any or all corps areas into army areas or departments. In the reorganization of the National Guard and in the initial organization of the Organized Reserves, the names, numbers and other designations, flags, and records of the divisions and subordinate units thereof that served in the World War between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, shall be preserved as such as far as practicable.

Pay of Enlisted Men—On and after July 1, 1920, the grades of enlisted men shall be such as the President may from time to time direct, with monthly base pay at the rate of $74 for the first grade, $53 for the second grade, $45 for the third grade, $15 for the fourth grade, $37 for the fifth grade, $35 for the sixth grade, and $30 for the seventh grade. Existing laws providing for continuous service pay are repealed to take effect July 1, 1920, and thereafter enlisted men shall receive an increase of 10 per centum of their base pay for each five years of service in the Army, or service which by existing law is held to be the equivalent of Army service, such increase not to exceed 40 per centum. Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades may be rated as specialists, and receive extra pay therefor per month, as follows: First class, $25; second class, $20; third class, $15; fourth class, $12; fifth class, $8; sixth class, $3. All laws and parts of laws providing for extra duty pay for enlisted men are repealed, to take effect July 1, 1920: Provided, that nothing in this section shall operate to reduce the pay which any enlisted man is now receiving, during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade, nor to change the present rate of pay of any enlisted men now on the retired list.

General Staff—The War Department General Staff consists of a Chief of Staff, four assistants, chosen by the President from the general officers of the line, and 88 other officers not below Captain in grade. Detail to the General Staff is for four years. The members may be taken from the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Officers' Reserve Corps. The duties of the General Staff shall be to prepare plans for national defense and the use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the Nation and its material resources in an emergency, to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and its state of preparation for military operations; and to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. All policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, and all policies and regulations affecting the appointment, assignment, promotion, and discharge of reserve officers, shall be prepared by committees of appropriate branches or divisions of the General Staff, to which shall be added an equal number of reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard, and whose names are borne on lists of officers suitable for such duty, submitted by the Governors of the several States and Territories.

The War Council—The Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and the Chief of Staff shall constitute the War Council of the War Department, which council shall from time to time meet and consider policies affecting both the military and munitions problems of the War Department. Such questions shall be presented to the Secretary of War in the War Council, and his decision with reference to such questions of policy, after consideration of the recommendation thereon by the several members of the War Council, shall constitute the policy of the War Department with reference thereto.

The Adjutant General's Department consists of the Adjutant General, ranking as Major General, one assistant, ranking as Brigadier General, and 115 officers in grades from Colonel to Captain. The Inspector General (a Major General) has 61 officers, from Colonel to Captain, as assistants. The Judge Advocate General (a Major General) has 111 assistants, from Colonel to Captain. The Quartermaster General (a Major General) has three Brigadier Generals and 1,050 lower officers down to Second Lieutenant, as assistants.

Finance Department—There is created a Finance Department, to consist of one Chief of Finance with the rank of Brigadier General, 141 officers in grades from Colonel to Second Lieutenant, inclusive, and 900 enlisted men. The Chief of Finance, under the authority of the Secretary, is charged with the disbursement of all funds of the War Department, including the pay of the Army and the mileage for officers and the accounting therefor, and with such other fiscal and accounting duties as may be required by law, or assigned to him by the Secretary of War.

The Chief of Engineers (a Major General) has a Brigadier General and 600 lesser officers as assistants, and a corps of 12,000 enlisted men. The Chief of Ordnance (a Major General) has a Brigadier General and 350 lesser officers as assistants, and a corps of 4,500 enlisted men. The Chief of Chemical Warfare (a Brigadier General) has 100 officers to assist, and a corps of 1,200 enlisted men. The Chief Signal Officer (a Major General) has 300 officers as assistants, and a corps of 5,000 enlisted men. The Chief of the Air Service (a Major General) has a Brigadier General and 1,514 lesser officers as assistants, and a corps of 16,000 enlisted men, including not over 2,500 flying cadets. There is one chaplain to every 1,200 officers and men. They rank from First Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel by term of service. The Chief Chaplain is a Colonel.

Infantry—One Chief of Infantry (a Major General), 4,200 lesser officers and 110,000 enlisted men. Tank units class as infantry.

Cavalry—One Chief (a Major General), 950 lesser officers and 20,000 enlisted men.

Field Artillery—One Chief (a Major General), 1,900 lesser officers and 37,000 enlisted men.

Coast Artillery—One Chief (a Major General), 1,200 lesser officers and 30,000 enlisted men.

Filling of Vacancies—Not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies caused by this Act, exclusive of those in the Medical Department and among chaplains, shall be filled by the appointment, to date from July 1, 1920, and subject to such examination as the President may prescribe, of persons other than officers of the Regular Army who served as officers of the United States Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this Act. A suitable number of such officers shall be appointed in each of the grades below that of Brigadier General, according to their qualifications for such grade as may be determined by the Board of General Officers provided for in this section. No such person above the age of fifty years shall be appointed in a combatant branch, or above the age of fifty-eight in a non-combatant branch. No such persons below the age of forty-eight years shall be appointed in the grade of Colonel, or below the age of forty-five years in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, or below the age of thirty-six years in the grade of Major.

Enlistments—Hereafter original enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments shall be for a period of three years. Existing laws providing for the payment of three months' pay to certain soldiers upon re-enlistment are hereby repealed, and hereafter an enlistment allowance equal to three times the monthly pay of a soldier of the seventh grade shall be paid to every soldier who enlists or re-enlists for a period of three years, payment of the enlistment allowance for original enlistment to be deferred until honorable discharge.

Discharge on Account of Dependent Relatives—When by reason of death or disability of a member of the family of an enlisted man, occurring after his enlistment, members of his family become dependent upon him for care or support, he may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be discharged from the service of the United States.

Officers' Reserve Corps—For the purpose of providing a reserve of officers available for military service when needed, there shall be organized an Officers' Reserve Corps consisting of general officers, of sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army, and of such additional sections as the President may direct. The grades in each section and the number in each grade shall be as the President may prescribe. Reserve officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the President alone, except general officers, who shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appointment in every case shall be for a period of five years, but an appointment in force at the outbreak of war, or made in time of war, shall continue in force until six months after its termination. Any reserve officer may be discharged at any time in the discretion of the President. A reserve officer appointed during the existence of a state of war shall be entitled to discharge within six months after its termination if he makes application therefor. In time of peace, a reserve officer must, at the time of his appointment, be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years.

Any person who has been an officer of the Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, or an officer of the Regular Army at any time, may be appointed as a reserve officer in the highest grade which he held in the Army or any lower grade; any person now serving as an officer of the National Guard may be appointed as a reserve officer in his present or any lower grade; no other person shall in time of peace be originally appointed as a reserve officer of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, or Air Service in a grade above that of Second Lieutenant. In time of peace appointments in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Air Service shall be limited to former officers of the Army, graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as provided in section 47B hereof, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Enlisted Reserve Corps, and persons who served in the Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. Promotions and transfers shall be made under such rules as may be prescribed by the President, and shall be based so far as practicable upon recommendations made in the established chain of command, but no reserve officer shall be promoted to any grade in time of peace until he has held a commission for at least one year in the next lower grade. So far as practicable, reserve officers shall be assigned to units in the locality of their places of residence. Nothing in this Act shall operate to deprive a reserve officer of the reserve commission he now holds. Any reserve officer may hold a commission in the National Guard without thereby vacating his reserve commission.

The President may order reserve officers to active duty at any time and for any period; but except in time of a national emergency expressly declared by Congress, no reserve officer shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in any calendar year without his own consent. A reserve officer shall not be entitled to pay and allowances except when on active duty. When on active duty he shall receive the same pay and allowances as an officer of the Regular Army of the same grade and length of active service, and mileage from his home to his first station and from his last station to his home, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps—The President is authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, one or more units in number, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges granting degrees, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading objects shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and at those essentially military schools not conferring academic degrees, specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified, and a junior division organized at all other public and private educational institutions, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms, corps, or services in such number and such strength as the President may prescribe. The Secretary of War is authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, no such camps to be maintained for a longer period than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit, to subsist them at the expense of the United States while travelling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit.

The President alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to appoint as a reserve officer of the Army of the United States any graduate of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who shall have satisfactorily completed training, or any graduate of the junior division who shall have satisfactorily completed the courses of military training prescribed for the senior division and the further training provided for in this Act, and shall have participated in such practical instruction subsequent to graduation as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and who shall agree, under oath in writing, to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the Army of the United States during a period of at least five years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: *Provided*, That no reserve officer appointed pursuant to this Act shall be entitled to retirement, or to retired pay, and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with the Army pursuant to provisions of this Act.

Training Camps—The Secretary of War is authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, schools or camps for the military instruction and training, with a view to their appointment as reserve officers or non-commissioned officers, of such warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians as may be selected upon their own application.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps—The Enlisted Reserve Corps shall consist of persons voluntarily enlisted therein. The period of enlistment shall be three years, except in the case of persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, who may

enlisted for one year periods and who, in time of peace, shall be entitled to discharge within ninety days if they make application therefor Enlistments shall be limited to persons eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army who have had such military or technical training as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of War. The President may form any or all members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps into tactical organizations similar to those of the Regular Army, similarly armed, uniformed, and equipped, and composed so far as practicable of men residing in the same locality, may officer them by the assignment of reserve officers or officers of the Regular Army, active or retired, and may detail such personnel of the Army as may be necessary for the administration of such organizations and the care of Government property issued to them.

Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be placed on active duty, as individuals or organizations, in the discretion of the President, but except in time of a national emergency expressly declared by Congress no reservist shall be ordered to active duty in excess of the number permissible under appropriations made for this specific purpose, nor for a longer period than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his own consent. While on active duty they shall receive the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of like grades and length of service.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Original enlistments in the National Guard shall be for a period of three years and subsequent enlistments for periods of one year each: *Provided*, That persons who have served in the Army for not less than six months, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, may, within two years after the passage of this Act, enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year and re-enlist for like periods.

Men enlisting in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall sign an enlistment contract and subscribe to the following oath of enlistment: "I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this —— day of ——, 19—, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of ——, for the period of three (or one) year —, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of ——, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of——, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and Articles of War."

An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard, except when drafted into the military service of the United States under this Act, shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is or shall be prescribed for the Regular Army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

Each enlisted man belonging to an organization of the National Guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the initial monthly pay of his grade in the Regular Army for each drill ordered for his organization where he is officially present and in which he participates for not less than one and one-half hours, not exceeding eight in any one calendar month, and not exceeding sixty drills in one year: *Provided*, That no enlisted man shall receive any pay under the provisions of this section for any month in which he shall have attended less than 60 per centum of the drills or other exercises prescribed for his organization: *Provided further*, That this Act shall not operate to prevent the payment of enlisted men actually present at any duly ordered drill or other exercise: *And provided further*, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the National Guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the National Guard shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of this Act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes, and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in this Act: officers or enlisted men of the National Guard officers, active or retired, reserve officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who have received an honorable discharge therefrom; graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies; and graduates of schools, colleges, universities, and officers' training camps, where they have received military instruction under the supervision of an officer of the Regular Army who certified their fitness for appointment as commissioned officers; and for the technical branches or Staff Corps and departments, such other civilians as may be specially qualified for duty therein

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

Hereafter, men duly qualified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War may enlist in the National Guard Reserve for a period of one or three years, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and on so enlisting they shall subscribe to the following enlistment contract and take the oath therein specified: "I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this —— day of ——, 19—, as a soldier in the National Guard Reserve of the United States and of the State of ——, for a period of one (or three) year), unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of ——, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of ——, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and Articles of War."

Members of said reserve, officers and enlisted men, when engaged in field or coast defense training with the active National Guard, shall receive the same Federal pay and allowances as those occupying like grades on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged: *Provided further*, That, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, no commissioned or enlisted reservist shall receive any pay or allowances out of any appropriation made by Congress for National Guard purposes

Pay for the National Guard Officers—Captains and Lieutenants belonging to organizations of the National Guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army for each regular drill or other period of instruction authorized by the Secretary of War, not exceeding five in any one calendar month, at which they shall have been officially present for the entire required period, and at which at least 50 per centum of the commissioned strength and 60 per centum of the enlisted strength attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours. Captains commanding organizations shall receive $240 a year in addition to the drill pay herein prescribed. Officers above the grade of Captain shall receive not more than $500 a year, and officers below the grade of Major, not belonging to organizations, shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe

National Guard when drafted into Federal service—When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may, under such regulations, including such physical examination, as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Army, whose permanent retention in the military service is not contemplated

THE NATIONAL GUARD—*Continued.*

by law, and shall be organized into units corresponding as far as practicable to those of the Regular Army or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof; officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers and enlisted men while in the service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grades and the same prior service. On the termination of the emergency all persons so drafted shall be discharged from the Army, shall resume their membership in the militia, and, if the State so provide, shall continue to serve in the National Guard until the dates upon which their enlistments entered into prior to their draft, would have expired if uninterrupted

UNITED STATES ARMY CAMPS.

The following table shows the names of the United States army camps, with the names of the places at or near which they are located The figures before the names of places indicate number of miles camp is distant therefrom.

Camp.	Location.	State	Camp	Location.	State
Beacom, John H	Calexico	Cal.	Humphreys	Alexander	Va.
Benning	Columbus	Ga	Jackson	6—Columbia	S C
Boyd	Ft Bliss	Tex.	Jesup	3—Atlanta	Ga
Bragg	Fayetteville	N. C	Knox	31—Louisville	Ky.
Chigas	El Paso	Tex.	Lee	3—Petersburg	Va.
Devens	Ayer	Mass	Lewis	American Lake	Wash.
Dix	Wrightstown	N. J.	Marfa	Marfa	Tex
Eldridge	11—Manila	Philipp	Meade	Odenton	Md
Empire	33—Colon	C. Zone	Michie	Del Rio	Tex
Eustis, Abr	18—Newport News	Va.	Nichols	Mariceaban	Philipp
Funston	Ft Riley	Kan.	Narmoyle	San Antonio	Tex
Furlong	Columbus	N M.	Pike	8—Little Rock	Ark
Gaillard	35—Colon	C Zone	Sam Fordyce	Sam Fordyce	Tex
Gatun	7—Colon	C. Zone	San Benito	San Benito	Tex
Grant	4—Rockford	Ill	Shannon	Hachita	N. M.
Hay	Bagnio	Philipp	Sherman	Chillicothe	Ohio
Hearn, Lawrence	14—San Diego	Cal	Stanley	Leon Springs	Tex
Holabird	5—Baltimore	Md.	Travis	3—San Antonio	Tex.

AVIATION CASUALTIES IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

Revised figures of the United States War Department show that the American flying forces at the front sustained 583 casualties during the war The casualties were distributed as follows:

American Armies.	Number	Per Cent	American Armies	Number	Per Cent	American Armies	Number.	Per Cent
Pursuit pilots	184	31	Balloon flyers	4	1	With Italian	3	1
Observers	150	26	Total with A. E F.	491	84			
Observation pilots	105	18	With British	64	11	Total	583	
Bombing pilots	48	8	With French	25	4			

Of the 583 casualties 36 per cent. consisted of deaths in combat, while 11 per cent occurred at aerodromes. The record in this respect follows:

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Killed in combat	208	36	Killed in action	41	7	Interned	3	1
Prisoners	145	25	Missing in action	29	5			
Wounded in action	132	22	Injured in accident	25	4	Total	583	

THE TWENTY-ONE LEADING AMERICAN "ACES."

The following are the names of those who won victories against enemy airplanes and balloons. The figures under the column "Airplanes" and "Balloons" represent the victories officially credited. Where a name is in italics the bearer was killed in action. This list does not include victories obtained by members of the United States Air Service prior to their becoming such while in the service of Allied countries.

Name	Rank	Airplanes.	Balloons	Total	Name.	Rank	Airplanes.	Balloons.	Total
Rickenbacker, E. V. Columbus, Ohio	Captain.	21	4	25	Baer, Paul F., Fort Wayne, Ind	1st Lieut	9	..	9
Luke, Frank, Phoenix, Ariz	2d Lieut	4	14	18	Cassady, Thomas G, Spencer, Ind.	Captain	8	..	8
Vaughn, George A Brooklyn, N Y	1st Lieut	12	1	13	Clay, Henry R., jr., Fort Worth, Tex	1st Lieut	8	....	8
Kindley, Field E., Gravette, Ark	Captain.	12		12	*Coolidge, Hamilton*. Boston, Mass	Captain	5	3	
Springs, Elliott W, Lancaster, S. C.	Captain	12		12	Creech, Jesse O, Washington, D C	1st Lieut	8	....	8
Landis, Reed G, Chicago, Ill	Captain	9	1	10	Donaldson, John O, Washington, D C.	Captain	8	..	8
Putnam, David E, Brookline	1st Lieut	10		10	Erwin, William P., Chicago, Ill	1st Lieut.	8	....	8
Swaab, Jacques M., Philadelphia, Pa.	Captain	10		10	Jones, Clinton, San Francisco, Cal.	2d Lieut.	8	....	8
Hamilton, Lloyd A, Burlington, Vt	1st Lieut.	6	3	9	Melesser, James A., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Major	7	1	8
Hunter, Frank O'D, Savannah, Ga	1st Lieut	9		9	*White, Wilbur Wallace* New York, N. Y	1st Lieut	7	1	8
Wright, Chester E., Cambridge, Mass	1st Lieut.	8	1	9					

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885.

(Compiled for the Almanac by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record Division of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor of the Negro Year Book.)

The two tables that follow include both white and colored victims.

LYNCHINGS BY ASCRIBED CAUSES.

YEAR.	Homicide.	Felonious Assault.	Attacks on Women.	At'mptd At'ks on Women.	Theft.	"Insults" to Whites.	All Other Causes.	Totals.	YEAR	Homicide.	Felonious Assault.	Attacks on Women.	At'mptd At'ks on Women.	Theft.	"Insults" to Whites.	All Other Causes.	Totals.
1889.....	41	..	34	4	19	..	29	127	1905.. ..	34	4	15	4	2	..	7	66
1890.....	25	2	26	2	5	..	16	76	1906.....	24	7	16	14	1	1	4	67
1891.....	52	2	38	2	28	..	45	122	1907.. .	20	7	13	11	4	1	7	63
1892.....	88	4	37	12	38	2	27	208	1908...	30	10	14	6	4	3	19	86
1893.....	56	2	34	4	10	2	31	139	1909... .	28	12	3	18	1	3	5	70
1894.....	73	2	42	10	16	6	43	192	1910...	38	6	16	8	2	2	2	74
1895.....	71	1	29	13	20	1	41	176	1911..	37	4	9	6	1	4	10	71
1896.....	42	9	29	6	14	..	22	122	1912.. .	139	..	4	1	1	..	.	145
1897.....	68	5	25	23	2	2	30	155	1913 .	20	11	5	5	2	1	8	52
1898.....	74	5	11	7	8	2	12	119	1914. . .	30	8	6	1	1	.	6	52
1899.....	56	..	5	6	6	.	27	100	1915.....	26	10	11	..	9	3	10	69
1900.....	43	10	18	13	7	..	23	114	1916... .	20	7	3	9	8	2	5	54
1901.....	48	9	21	8	21	1	27	135	1917.....	6	2	7	5	2	2	14	38
1902.....	[illegible]	7	19	11	1	..	15	96	1918.....	28	2	10	6	2	.	16	64
1903.....	[illegible]	8	16	7	..	1	17	102	1919.....	21	14	9	10	1	6	22	83
1904.....	36	4	14	6	1	2	24	87									

NOTE.—In theft are included robberies of all kinds. Insults include "back talk," and quarrelsome language with white persons, resulting in lynching. In "all other causes" are included fighting with whites over matters not concerning women alleged to have been attacked.

LYNCHINGS, BY STATES

YEAR.	Ala.	Ark.	Fla	Ga.	Ky.	La.	Miss	Mo.	N. C	Okla	S. C.	Tenn	Tex.	Va	W.Va
1885	4	7	3	9	3	2	12	6	6	3	1	9	20	4	1
1886	4	3	4	6	5	6	12	4	2	3	4	6	14	2	3
1887	4	8	3	4	6	9	10	1	3	2	2	4	6	1	3
1888	9	2	2	12	6	7	10	1	6	3	2	6	10	3	2
1889.....	6	5	.	9	8	8	22	7	3	4	5	5	10	7	4
1890.....	8	6	3	17	5	8	11	1	2	.	4	8	22	3	..
1891	14	10	8	11	7	14	20	1	2	2	1	12	13	4	2
1892.....	14	20	7	13	9	18	11	5	5	4	5	20	8	5	5
1893	17	9	6	11	11	12	12	4	2	5	11	14	8	8	..
1894.....	12	6	7	16	16	11	14	5	1	6	5	12	10	5	2
1895.....	10	7	8	14	12	14	13	4	1	4	5	11	17	2	..
1896	13	4	7	8	6	21	6	5	1	4	4	12	4	..	1
1897.....	16	10	6	13	7	10	15	3	2	1	6	5	14	5	..
1898	8	10	1	12	5	8	12	5	2	3	5	7	3	4	1
1899	5	5	4	17	3	9	11	3	2	1	1	2	6	1	1
1900.....	8	6	7	14	1	9	15	2	3	..	2	6	2	5	2
1901.....	12	5	5	13	4	14	11	4	1	3	5	9	7	2	1
1902.....	4	6	3	9	8	10	9	4	3	.	2	4	5	4	2
1903	2	10	6	10	2	11	14	3	1	..	5	4	6	..	1
1904	5	17	3	17	4	2	18	.	1		5	2	4	4	..
1905	3	5	1	11	4	4	17	1	1	.	3	3	11	1	..
1906	6	5	6	5	1	8	12	3	5	2	5	2	6	..	..
1907	11	3	.	9	1	11	13	..	..	3	2	2	4	..	..
1908	4	1	7	14	6	8	20	.	1	.	1	8	14	..	..
1909.....	8	3	8	12	4	7	7	1	..	5	3	..	13	1	1
1910.....	8	9	17	12	1	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	7	1	..
1911.....	2	4	7	21	8	4	5	2	.	6	1	4	3	..	1
1912.....	8	3	5	11	..	8	6	..	1	1	7	5	3	1	1
1913	2	1	4	10	3	6	9	1	1	4	2	1	5	..	..
1914.....	2	1	4	2	..	12	12	1	1	3	4	1	6	..	..
1915.....	9	5	5	18	5	2	9	2	.	3	1	2	5	..	..
1916	1	4	8	14	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	9	..	..
1917	4	4	1	6	2	5	1	..	..	1	1	3	6	1	..
1918.....	3	2	2	18	1	9	6	.	2	1	1	4	9	1	..
1919.....	7	12	5	21	..	7	12	2	4	..	1	1	4	..	2
Totals..	253	218	173	419	166	289	393	84	68	81	120	198	294	75	36

Totals for other States, 1885-1918: Ariz., 12; Cal., 30; Col., 25; Conn., 1 (in 1886); Del., 1 (in 1903); Idaho, 8; Ill., 25; Ind., 31; Iowa, 10; Kan., 36; Me., 0; Md., 23; Mass., 0; Mich., 5; Minn., 3; Mont., 21; Neb., 30; Nev., 6; N. Hamp., 0; N. J., 1 (in 1886); N. M., 16; N. Y., 2 (1892 and 1896); N. Dak., 3; Ohio, 19; Ore., 10; Pa., 6; R. I., 0; S. Dak., 15; Utah, 0; Vt., 0; Wash., 14; Wis., 5; Wyo., 17.

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF 1920.

There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of 1920, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919, and 33 in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of assaulting white women. The largest number lynched in any one State was three in Minnesota. There were two in Alabama and one each in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATE.	Entered the Union.	Area.	Year Settled.	Extreme Length	Extreme Breadth	Capital.	Sal'ry. Governor.	Term	Next Term Begins.	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assessed Valuation, Realty.
		Sq.Mls.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dols.*	*Years*			*Days.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.	1819, Dec. 14	51,998	1702	330	200	Montgomery	7,500	4	1923, Jan.	1923, Jan. 20	Q, 54	10,600,000	9,500,000	720,000,000
Ariz.	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phoenix	6,500	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	5,091,918	2,640,825	855,224,721
Ark.	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	1,650,000	2,008,167	384,243,329
Cal.	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 90	16,250,000	46,834,500	3,474,741,194
Col.	1876, Aug. 1	103,498	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	4,994,157	4,368,800	1,498,661,128
Conn.	1788, Jan. 9	4,965	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B, 155	14,137,000	798,960	1,464,602,164
Del.	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1726	110	35	Dover	4,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	1,408,557	1,581,000	No estimate.
D. of Col.	1790, July 16	69.2	1790	...	...	Washington	*5,000	3	...	No legislature	..	19,505,000	2,207,897	426,623,630
Fla.	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	6,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Apr. 5	B, 60	6,504,704	None	237,500,000
Ga.	1788, Jan. 2	59,265	1733	315	250	Atlanta	7,000	2	1921, June	1921, June 25	A, 50	9,500,000	5,718,202	1,145,817,052
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boisé	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B, 60	4,737,739	3,880,750	457,992,576
Ill.	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	46,294,493	None	4,110,174,907
Ind.	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 6	B, 61	8,691,000	340,000	3,727,112,673
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B,none	8,000,000	None	848,723,625
Kan.	1861, Jan. 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	B, 50	7,742,363	None	2,776,442,388
Ky.	1792, June 1	40,598	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4	1923, Dec.	1922, Jan. 3	B, 60	1,522,285	3,763,639	1,042,106,122
La.	1812, Apr. 30	48,506	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4	1924, May	1922, May 9	B, 60	6,027,349	10,692,300	1,506,833,033
Me.	1820, Mar. 15	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 1	None.	7,893,362	3,897,662	577,442,529
Md.	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4	1924, Jan.	1922, Jan. 4	B, 90	12,413,000	28,173,880	1,379,317,274
Mass.	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	1	1922, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	A, 358	43,449,091	51,750,639	4,898,860,299
Mich.	1837, Jan. 26	57,980	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	17,379,520	8,500,000	3,468,641,161
Minn.	1858, May 11	84,682	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B, 90	13,541,422	None	1,774,607,369
Miss.	1817, Dec. 10	46,865	1716	340	180	Jackson	5,000	4	1924, Jan.	1922, Jan. 3	B,none	12,089,000	8,578,061	458,965,250
Mo.	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	9,238,000	5,907,839	1,873,095,483
Mont.	1889, Nov. 8	146,997	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B, 60	2,985,396	1,309,000	1,263,186,795
Neb.	1867, Mar. 1	77,520	1847	415	205	Lincoln	2,500	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	B, 90	3,452,645	None	359,520,812
Nev.	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	7,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	1,458,966	864,000	159,199,373
N. Hamp.	1788, June 21	9,341	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	2,500,000	2,186,312	369,093,850
N. J.	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	A,none	14,600,000	116,000	2,744,263,603
N. Mex.	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fé	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	B, 60	1,263,000	4,207,500	377,266,718
N. Y.	1788, July 26	49,204	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	A,none	141,885,474	238,860,017	12,625,190,013
N. Car.	1789, Nov. 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	6,500	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B, 60	10,304,870	9,603,900	494,827,097
N. Dak.	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	3,512,418	2,322,000	1,404,727,157
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,040	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B,none	45,000,000	None	5,669,161,740
Okla.	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	18,000,000	3,606,000	1,439,581,118
Ore.	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	5,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 40	8,372,968	4,186,000	990,437,472
Pa.	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	10,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	B,none	52,000,000	12,651,110	No estimate.
R. I.	1790, May 29	1,248	1636	50	35	Providence	3,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 4	A, 60	4,475,305	6,401,131	848,562,212
S. Car.	1788, May 23	30,989	1670	285	215	Columbia	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	A,none	6,091,241	.....	208,139,658
S. Dak.	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B, 60	3,838,204	None	1,652,582,403
Tenn.	1796, June 1	42,022	1757	430	120	Nashville	4,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 3	B, 75	5,000,000	14,000,000	508,000,000
Tex.	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	4,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	B, 60	58,982,784	5,182,249	2,060,602,360
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	6,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 7	B, 60	2,130,000	7,970,000	215,898,995
Vt.	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	5,698,368	2,592,565	185,007,800
Va.	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4	1922, Feb.	1922, Jan. 11	B, 60	11,605,603	22,089,378	$23,534,703
Wash.	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	230	Olympia	6,000	4	1925, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	26,477,580	None	1,060,602,838
W. Va.	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	5,000	4	1921, Mar.	1921, Jan. 12	B, 45	4,383,203	13,500,000	1,490,773,132
Wis.	1848, May 20	56,066	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 12	B,none	26,000,000	2,675,991	3,178,663,175
Wyo.	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	4,000	1	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 11	B, 40	998,728	1,081,000	256,016,207

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA—Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

ALASKA—From "Al-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.

ARIZONA—From Ariconae, "Few Springs." Papago name of a ranch in Sonora.

ARKANSAS—Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians

CALIFORNIA—Spanish "Calida formax," a hot furnace.

COLORADO—Spanish, meaning red.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

CONNECTICUT—Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.

DELAWARE—Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610.

FLORIDA—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Palm Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.

GEORGIA—Named after King George II of England.

HAWAII—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779

IDAHO—Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains

ILLINOIS—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men. A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "iw" meant "is," and "ek," was a plural signification.

INDIANA—Named after Indians State of Indians.

IOWA—The Ioways, or Alaouez, or Alaouas, were an Indian Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones."

KANSAS—Name of a tribe of the Sioux.

KENTUCKY—From Choctaw Indian word Kantak, applied to the China brier or China root plant, known to science as *Smilax Pseudo-China.*

LOUISIANA—Named by the Mississipi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louis XIV of France.

MAINE—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

MARYLAND—Named in honor of the foregoing. Queen Henrietta Marie.

MASSACHUSETTS—An Algonkin Indian name from Massachu-es-et, meaning "great-hill-small place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

MICHIGAN—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

MINNESOTA—Sioux word for cloudy or smoky water.

MISSISSIPPI—Indian words, "Miche-sepe," Father of Waters.

MISSOURI—The Missouri were Indians of that name.

MONTANA—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

NEBRASKA—An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.

NEVADA—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council

NEW JERSEY—In 1664 the Duke of York, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

NEW MEXICO—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.

NEW YORK—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664) who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II of England, and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Carolinas were originally named, it is said, in honor of King Charles IX of France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admiral Coligny. "Carline" is the Latin word for Charles In 1663, King Charles II granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—"Dakota" means "alliance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. Koda in Santee dialect and Kola in Teton dialect are the root words

OHIO—Iroquois name, denoting fine or good.

OKLAHOMA—Choctaw word for "red people."

OREGON—The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: *Origanum,* a wild sage found on the coast; *Orejon,* or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; *Oyer-un-gen,* a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty;" *Aura agua,* Spanish word meaning gently falling waters: *Ouragan,* a French word for hurricanes; *Wau-re-gan,* an Algonkin word for "beautiful water."

PENNSYLVANIA—Penn-sylvania, from Penn; and Sylva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of William Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charles II of England, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. William called the country Sylvania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn."

PHILIPPINES—Spanish, "Islas Filipinas," discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whom the natives killed in a skirmish; named in honor of King Philip II of Spain by a colonizing expedition from Mexico.

PORTO RICO—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

RHODE ISLAND—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(See North Carolina).

SOUTH DAKOTA—(See North Dakota).

TENNESSEE—Called, from 1784 to 1788, the State of Franklin. "Tennessee" is an Anglicized Indian word—Ten-asse said to mean "a curved spoon."

TEXAS—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and later to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily allied against the Apaches."

UTAH—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

VERMONT—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain when he saw from the lake, later called after him, green hills to the East.

VIRGINIA—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, sometimes called by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

WASHINGTON—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was changed in the bill to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

WEST VIRGINIA—(See Virginia).

WISCONSIN—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Goldthwaites, was originally spelled "Ouiscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

WYOMING—(By the State Historian, Eunice G. Anderson)—What we would determine to be the most authentic publication upon the derivatives of the name of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming.' The word means 'mountains and valleys alternating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God has bent down the backs of His mountains for man to make his habitations.'" This is given by Gen. Freeman.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATE.	When Adopted	Motto
United States...	20 June, 1782	E Pluribus Unum (Many in One.)
Alabama.....	29 Dec., 1868	Here We Rest.
Alaska.....	.....	None.
Arizona.....	1863	Ditat Deus (God Enriches.)
Arkansas.....	3 May, 1864	Regnant Populi (The People Rule.)
California.....	.....	Eureka (I Have Found It.)
Colorado.....	1861	Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God.)
Connecticut.....	Oct., 1842	Sustinet qui Transtulit (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains.)
Delaware.....	.....	Liberty and Independence.
D. of Columbia .	.....	Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All.)
Florida.....	1846	In God We Trust.
Georgia.....	5 Dec., 1799	Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.
Idaho.....	5 March, 1866	Salve (Welcome, or Hail.)
Illinois.....	26 Aug., 1818	State Sovereignty—National Union
Indiana.....	.....	None.
Iowa.....	25 Feb., 1847	Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.
Kansas.....	29 Jan., 1861	Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties.)
Kentucky.....	20 Dec., 1792	United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Louisiana.....	.....	Union, Justice, and Confidence.
Maine.....	9 Jan., 1820	Dirigo (I Direct.)
Maryland.....	12 Aug., 1648	Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words.) Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us.)
Massachusetts .	13 Dec., 1780	Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty.)
Michigan.....	1835	Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula. Behold It Here.)
Minnesota....	1858	Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North.)
Mississippi.....	7 Feb., 1894	Virtute et Armis.
Missouri.....	11 Jan., 1822	Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People Is the Supreme Law.)
Montana.....	24 May, 1864	Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver.)
Nebraska.....	1 March, 1867	Equality Before the Law.
Nevada.....	24 Feb., 1866	All for Our Country.
New Hampshire	11 Feb., 1785	None.
New Jersey...	3 Oct., 1776	Liberty and Prosperity.
New Mexico..	9 Sept., 1850	Crescit Eundo (It Increases by Going.)
New York.....	1809	Excelsior (Higher, More Elevated.)
North Carolina.	1893	Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem.)
North Dakota...	.....	Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever
Ohio.....	6 April, 1866	Imperium in Imperio (A Government Within a Government.)
Oregon.....	1857	The Union
Pennsylvania..	2 March, 1809	Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.
Rhode Island..	1864	Hope.
South Carolina..	.....	Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope.)
South Dakota..	.....	Under God the People Rule
Tennessee.	1797	Agriculture, Commerce
Texas.....	.....	None.
Utah.....	.....	None
Vermont.....	Sept., 1866	Freedom and Unity.
Virginia.....	Oct., 1779	Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants.)
Washington....	1853	Al-ki (By and By.)
West Virginia..	26 Sept., 1863	Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen.)
Wisconsin.....	.....	Forward.
Wyoming.....	1868	Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown.)

STATE FLOWERS.

NAME OF STATE	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen	NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower	By Whom Chosen	NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower	By Whom Chosen
Ala...	Goldenrod	Schools	Me .	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools	Ohio...	Scarlet Carnat'n	Legisl.
Ariz...	Sahuaro or G. C	Legisl.	Md. ..	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla...	Mistletoe.....	Legisl.
Ark.. .	Apple Blossom..	Legisl.	Mass. .	May Flower....	Legisl.	Ore. ..	Oregon Grape...	Legisl.
Cal....	Golden Poppy...	Legisl.	Mich .	Apple Blossom .	Legisl.	Penn ..	No choice.....	.....
Col....	Columbine.....	Schools.	Minn. .	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R I...	Violet.....	Schools
Ct.....	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss. ..	Magnolia.. . .	Schools	S. C .	No choice.....	.....
Del....	Peach Blossom.	Legisl.	Mo.. .	No choice.	.....	S. Dak.	Pasque Flower..	Legisl
D. of C	No choice.... ..	.....	Mont.	Bitter Root.	Legisl.	Tenn..	No choice.. ..	. . .
Fla.....	Orange Blossom	Legisl.	Neb..	Goldenrod. . .	Legisl.	Texas.	Bluebonnet....	Legisl
Ga....	Cherokee Rose..	Legisl.	Nev..	Sagebrush..	People.	Utah.	Sego-Lily.....	Legisl
Idaho..	Syringa..	People.	N. H.	Purple Lilac....	Legisl	Vt ..	Red Clover..	Legisl
Ill.....	Violet.....	Legisl.	N J. ..	Violet..... .	Legisl.	Va...	Dogwood.....	Legisl.
Ind..	Carnation.....	Legisl.	N. Mex	Cactus	Schools	Wash.	Rhododendron..	People.
Ia....	Wild Rose... ..	People.	N. Y...	Rose.....	Schools	W. Va ..	Rhododendron..	Legisl.
Kan .	Sunflower.....	Legisl.	N. C...	Daisy.....	People.	Wis. ..	Violet.....	Schools.
Ky.. .	Trumpet Vine .	People	N Dak	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl	Wyo....	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl
La.....	Magnolia.....	Legisl.						

From time to time Congress has been asked to adopt a national flower, but has taken no step to that end

BIRTH STONES.

January—Garnet. February—Amethyst. March—Bloodstone and aquamarine. April—Diamond May—Emerald. June—Pearl and moonstone. July—Ruby. August—Sardonyx and peridot. September—Sapphire. October—Opal and tourmaline. November—Topaz. December—Turquoise and lapis-

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—The Gate City of the South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City
Birmingham—Birmingham the Beautiful
Boston—The Hub, Bean Town, Athens of America
Brooklyn—The City of Churches
Buffalo—The Queen City of the Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—The Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City and Garden City
Cincinnati—The Queen City and Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City
Dallas—The City of the Hour
Dayton—The Gem City
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—The City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea
Galveston—The Oleander City
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City
Hartford—Insurance City and Charter Oak City
Indianapolis—The Railroad City
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—The Heart of America.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses
Los Angeles—The Metropolis of the West and The City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City
Lowell—The City of Spindles
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City
Memphis—The Bluff City
Milwaukee—Milwaukee the Bright Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis—The Flour City.
Nashville—The City of Rocks
Newark—Newark Knows How
New Bedford—The Whaling City
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis
Omaha—The Gate City of the West.
Paterson—The Silk City and the Lyons of America.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City
Portland, Me.—The Forest City
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—The Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.—The Saintly City and The Gem City
Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints
San Francisco—The Golden Gate City
Savannah, Ga.—The Forest City of the South
Scranton—The Electric City
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—The City of Homes
Syracuse—The Salt City and the Central City of the Empire State
Toledo—The Corn City
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—The Heart of the Commonwealth

RACES OF MANKIND.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Ethnologist Figuier and others:

	WHITE RACE	
European Branch	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards Italians Moldo-Wallachians
	Slavonian Family	Russians Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians
	Greek Family	Greeks Albanians
Aramean Branch	Libyan Family	Egyptians Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans Kurds Armenians, Ossetines
	Georgian Family	Georgians
	Circassian Family	Circassians Mingrelians
	YELLOW RACE	
Hyperboreon Branch	Lapp Family	Samoiede Kamtschadale, Esquimau, Tenisslan, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families
Mongolian Branch	Mongol Family	Mongols Kalmucks Buriats
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses Manchus
	Turk Family	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis
	Yakut Family	Yakuts
Sinaic Branch	Chinese Family	Chinese
	Japanese Family	Japanese
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese
	BROWN RACE	
Hindoo Branch	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots Mahrattas Bengalese, Cingalese
	Malabar Family	Malabars Tamals Telingas
Ethiopian Branch	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras Galtas
	Fellan Family	Fellans
Malay Branch	Malay Family	Malays Javanese Battas Bougis Maccassars, Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris Tongas Tahitians Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders
	RED RACE	
Southern Branch	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas), Antis, Andians, Araucanians
	Pampean Family	Patagonians Puelches Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Abipous, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis Bocotudos
Northern Branch	Southern Family	Aztecs Mayas, Lencas Othomis, Tarascas, etc
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc
	BLACK RACE.	
Western Branch	Caffre Family	
	Hottentot Family	
	Negro Family	
Eastern Branch	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1914.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

GROUP.	Year.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufac
Food and kindred products..	1899	41,247	301,868	$1,782,863,000	$2,199,204,000	$416,341,000
	1904	45,857	354,046	2,306,121,000	2,845,556,000	539,435,000
	1909	55,364	411,575	3,187,803,000	3,937,618,000	749,815,000
	1914	59,317	496,234	3,828,512,000	4,816,709,000	988,197,000
Textiles	1899	17,647	1,022,123	894,846,000	1,628,606,000	733,760,000
	1904	17,042	1,156,305	1,246,562,000	2,147,441,000	900,879,000
	1909	21,723	1,438,446	1,745,516,000	3,060,199,000	1,314,683,000
	1914	22,995	1,498,664	1,993,058,000	3,414,615,000	1,421,557,000
Iron and steel and products	1899	14,082	745,235	1,000,949,000	1,819,478,000	818,529,000
	1904	14,431	868,634	1,190,794,000	2,199,776,000	1,008,982,000
	1909	17,292	1,026,553	1,799,942,000	3,164,472,000	1,364,530,000
	1914	17,719	1,061,058	1,762,313,000	3,223,141,000	1,460,831,000
Lumber and remanufactures	1899	34,954	671,696	480,930,000	1,007,532,000	526,602,000
	1904	32,501	734,136	517,501,000	1,219,749,000	702,248,000
	1909	48,539	911,593	717,833,000	1,588,274,000	870,441,000
	1914	42,036	833,529	762,350,000	1,599,710,000	837,360,000
Leather and finished products	1899	5,625	248,626	396,633,000	582,048,000	185,415,000
	1904	5,318	264,459	480,221,000	724,391,000	244,170,000
	1909	5,728	309,766	669,874,000	992,713,000	322,839,000
	1914	6,758	307,060	753,135,000	1,104,595,000	351,460,000
Paper and printing	1899	26,627	293,744	214,566,000	607,907,000	393,341,000
	1904	30,803	351,640	309,012,000	859,814,000	550,802,000
	1909	31,828	415,990	451,239,000	1,179,285,000	728,046,000
	1914	37,196	452,900	580,715,000	1,456,046,000	875,331,000
Liquor and beverages	1899	5,740	55,120	93,815,000	382,898,000	289,083,000
	1904	6,379	68,338	139,849,000	501,254,000	361,405,000
	1909	7,347	77,827	186,128,000	674,311,000	488,183,000
	1914	7,562	88,152	246,188,000	772,080,000	525,892,000
Chemicals and allied prod'ts	1899	8,928	196,533	451,457,000	761,691,000	310,234,000
	1904	9,826	227,326	633,919,000	1,075,519,000	441,600,000
	1909	12,060	267,261	931,045,000	1,526,599,000	595,554,000
	1914	12,374	299,569	1,289,348,000	2,001,634,000	712,286,000
Stone, clay, glass products.	1899	11,524	231,716	85,137,000	270,650,000	185,513,000
	1904	10,773	285,346	123,067,000	391,148,000	268,081,000
	1909	16,168	342,827	183,792,000	531,737,000	347,945,000
	1914	14,747	334,702	238,734,000	614,162,000	375,428,000
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.	1899	5,041	161,463	472,515,000	690,974,000	218,459,000
	1904	5,880	198,531	633,132,000	895,975,000	262,843,000
	1909	8,783	249,607	892,065,000	1,240,410,000	348,345,000
	1914	10,023	262,154	1,023,354,000	1,417,042,000	393,688,000
Tobacco manufactures	1899	14,959	132,526	92,867,000	263,713,000	170,846,000
	1904	16,827	159,406	126,086,000	331,111,000	205,025,000
	1909	15,822	166,810	177,186,000	416,695,000	239,509,000
	1914	13,951	178,872	207,134,000	490,165,000	283,031,000
Vehicles, land transportation	1899	7,338	133,663	153,254,000	277,485,000	124,231,000
	1904	6,058	136,625	177,641,000	320,624,000	142,983,000
	1909	6,562	202,719	306,537,000	561,763,000	255,226,000
	1914	9,909	263,076	586,670,000	1,034,497,000	447,827,000
Railroad repair shops	1899	1,400	180,620	113,809,000	227,485,000	113,676,000
	1904	1,226	247,922	156,568,000	323,212,000	166,644,000
	1909	1,686	304,592	214,581,000	437,563,000	222,982,000
	1914	2,011	365,902	261,439,000	552,618,000	291,179,000
Miscellaneous industries	1899	12,402	332,825	342,210,000	687,256,000	345,046,000
	1904	13,259	415,669	459,735,000	958,333,000	498,598,000
	1909	16,589	489,480	679,250,000	1,360,413,000	681,163,000
	1914	19,193	594,465	835,139,000	1,749,418,000	914,279,000
All industries	1899	207,514	4,712,763	6,575,851,000	11,406,927,000	4,831,076,000
	1904	216,180	5,468,383	8,500,208,000	14,793,903,000	6,293,695,000
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	12,142,791,000	20,672,052,000	8,529,261,000
	1914	275,791	7,036,337	14,368,089,000	24,246,435,000	9,878,346,000

SHOPS, BY NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1914.

Establishments employing:	No. establishments	Average No. wage earners	Establishments employing:	No. establishments.	Average No. wage earners
No wage earners	32,856	.....	251 to 500 wage earners	3,108	1,075,108
1 to 5 wage earners	140,971	317,216	501 to 1,000 wage earners	1,348	926,828
6 to 20 wage earners	54,379	606,594	Over 1,000 wage earners	648	1,255,259
21 to 50 wage earners	22,932	742,529			
51 to 100 wage earners	11,079	791,726	Total	275,791	7,036,337
101 to 250 wage earners	8,470	1,321,077			

In 1910 the wage earners in New York City were thus classified: Employed by individuals, 126,839; employed by corporations, 312,747; employed by others, 145,693. The same classification for Chicago was: 27,532; 265,955; 20,223. Philadelphia: 39,215; 166,706; 45,365. Detroit: 4,397; 91,757; 3,449.

In New York State in 1914 there were 48,203 establishments with 182,605 salaried employees and 1,057,857 wage earners; capital, $3,334,278,000, salaries, $242,729,000; wages, $631,042,000; cost of materials, $2,108,607; value of products, $3,814,661,000.

COST OF NEW BUILDINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES

City.	1913	1915.	1916	1917	1918	1919
Atlanta, Ga.	$5 112,944	$4,589,214	$3,661 846	$1 971,612	$3,545,375	$10 435,250
Baltimore, Md.	14,053,802	9,541,891	9,246,497	6,302,643	3,892,067	13 705,797
Boston, Mass.	22,780,011	29,113,692	27,826,628	23,426,661	6,075,583	16,034,206
Brooklyn, N. Y.	34,762,506	45,601,851	37 074,558	28,503,290	23,019,752	68,125,411
Buffalo, N. Y.	13,300,360	11,798,000	13,137,000	10 501 000	7,014,030	13,033,000
Cambridge, Mass	6,588,685	3,384,290	4,210,946	3,741 273	2,222,690	2,996,669
Chicago, Ill.	89,668,427	97,291,400	112,835,150	64,188 750	34,663,750	101,198,250
Cincinnati, Ohio	7,543,475	13,443,417	8,597,265	7,921 110	4 596 538	10,923,750
Cleveland, Ohio	22,543,365	32,669,305	33,098,255	30,483,750	16,386,460	47,707,625
Columbus, Ohio	5,508,408	4,928,425	7,193,240	3,914 730	3,300,220	6,346,430
Dayton, Ohio	3,288,350	3,534,620	5,589,727	3,946,736	3,632,208	8,052,758
Denver, Col.	2,797,148	2,648,575	4,028,840	4,252,000	2,585,890	6,799,960
Detroit, Mich.	30,434,380	32,235,540	51,067,590	39,692,305	17,471,050	83,235,695
Fall River, Mass.	1,507,855	1,824,696	....	....	644,496	1,411,541
Grand Rapids, Mich	4,169,000	2,684,037	3,479,239	1,907,017	1,222,138	3,758,595
Hartford, Conn.	5,784,751	5,575,895	7,383,163	7,681,616	2,254,983	8,351,521
Indianapolis, Ind.	9,361,973	7,083,642	8,899,404	7,103,038	4,558,676	12,794,556
Jersey City, N. J.	5,413,607	5,351,630	5,005,243	3,596,718	5,047,729	4,557,951
Kansas City, Kan	1,252,860	962,749	778,430	1,656,965	1,933,267	1,665,232
Kansas City, Mo.	10,578,162	10,667,405	11,557,643	10,138,450	5,649,445	13,164,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,641,921	11,888,662	15,036,025	16,932,082	8,678,862	29,045,619
Louisville, Ky.	3,617,540	1,055,390	4,030,435	1,607,280	1,990,308	4,146,269
Lowell, Mass.	969,868	1,231,310	1,745,310	1,524,259	1,419,393	3,352,710
Memphis, Tenn	3,949,368	2,730,488	3,091,970	2,626 850	1,591,078	7,518,950
Milwaukee, Wis	13,647,624	11,564,325	14,762,851	11,149,492	6,039,526	21,457,820
Minneapolis, Minn.	12,857,935	16,349,940	22,909 910	9,257,285	5,395,740	17,307,410
Nashville, Tenn	1,666,600	1,510,417	3,621,132	1,095,575	646,606	2,528,821
Newark, N. J.	16,317,973	6,162,052	8,808,316	9,336,594	5,320,833	20,165,795
New Bedford, Mass	3,067,700	3,126,734	4 762,081	3,053,211	976 714	7,005,570
New Haven, Conn	4,790,151	7,101,947	5,020,446	5,644,869	3 259,558	8,910,917
New Orleans, La.	4,088,261	2,950,357	3,117,614	2,747,678	1,762,579	4,248,992
New York, N. Y	107,104,707	103,023,800	152,482,704	37,614,000	22,820,295	256,223,892
Oakland, Cal.	8,535,251	5,045,290	5,570,296	4,383,132	5,380,179	6,500,787
Omaha, Neb.	4,110,733	5,385,005	7,225 957	7,737,047	3,715,639	8,636,245
Philadelphia, Pa	35,125,810	35,010,640	49,896,370	34,055,480	16,052,370	65,158,750
Pittsburgh and Allegheny	15,470,955	14,227,020	13,556,965	11,464,207	7,938,150	14,836,712
Portland, Ore	12 956,915	4,895,345	6,301,360	3,642,735	6,181,259	10,000,165
Providence, R. I	7,289,100	7,023,700	7,053,600	2,041,700	....	5,543,900
Reading, Pa.	848,850	1,102,100	1,401,725	912,875	508,525	1,377,013
Richmond, Va.	3,636,476	3,244,752	4,927,396	4,118,688	1,838,614	8,770,438
Rochester, N. Y	9,642,124	9,108,333	9,036,431	6,719,620	1,949,551	9,499,334
St. Joseph, Mo	895,079	942,770	892,142	827,541	558,847	1,086,720
St. Louis, Mo	15,340,012	11,439,320	12,753,386	10,448,614	5,934,290	20,538,460
St. Paul, Minn	9,456,150	9,237,458	11,128,627	7,217,140	10,131,372	18,453,295
San Francisco, Cal	21,037,264	13,990,704	18,837,153	15,586,337	7,924,319	14,813,242
Scranton, Pa.	1,413,559	1,683,592	1,540,972	1,421,486	426,356	2,112,372
Seattle, Wash.	9,321,115	6,456,995	8,304,689	6,714,315	10,899,775	15,614,960
Syracuse, N. Y	5,206,768	4,693,316	4,278,143	4,252,701	1,599,174	6,073,158
Toledo, Ohio	5,863,101	7,563,680	9,692,268	7,264,546	2,661,661	7,889,132
Washington, D. C	10,459,402	9,749,301	15,049,804	12,916,886	7,172,818	20,402,292
Worcester, Mass	4,780,195	4,526,382	6,633,349	4,332,855	2 080,869	6,680,919
Total	$673,220,625	$641,769,199	$780,183,970	$512,576,744	$302,571,607	1,060,228,916

Figures for 1916, 1917, and 1918 are from Bradstreet's New York means Manhattan and Bronx, and the figures do not include alterations.

Building contracts awarded during the first half of 1919 in that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River totalled $989,904,000, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. This indicates an increase of 23% over the similar periods of the five years preceding.

In the New York and Northern New Jersey District, of the total amount of building started from January 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, 43% was residential and 13½% industrial In Manhattan, there has been a great amount of changing of old houses and stores into modern apartments. In the suburban districts around New York City, the building of small houses has developed to large proportions. Contracts awarded in full calendar years in the district east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River were valued in dollars as follows:—1918, 1,689,242,000; 1917, 1,618,157,000; 1916, 1,356,989,397; 1915, 940,089,334.

TABLE OF DEPRECIATION IN BUILDINGS

(By R. M Hurd)

Construction and Occupancy.	Term of Life in Years.	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years	Construction and Occupancy	Term of Life in Years	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years
Cheap frame, ten.	10 to 15	10 to 5	9 to 16	Cheap brick, res.	35 to 50	2 to 1	31 to 47
Cheap frame, res.	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Cheap br., off. bldg	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31
Better frame, res.	50 to 75	2 to 1	31 to 47	Better brick, res.	50 to 75	1½ to 1	37 to 47
Cheap brick, ten.	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Gd. br., or st., off. bldg	75 to 100	1	47

ECONOMIC EXISTENCE OF BUILDINGS

Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building	Life in Years	Type of Building	Life in Years.	Type of Building	Life in Years
"Taxpayer"	12 to 15	Store bldgs.	21 to 25	Off. & bus bldgs	27 to 33	Residences	37 to 44
Hotels	15 to 18	Ten and flats	25 to 27	Lofts and fac.	33 to 37	Banks and inst	44 to 50
Apart. housey	18 to 21						

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By H F Cellarius Cincinnati, O, Secretary United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations)

THE following statistical table shows by States the number of associations, total membership, and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by State Supervisors The data for other States are consolidated under "Other States," and the figures given are estimated.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920

	STATES.	No of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets		STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership	Total Assets.
1	Pennsylvania .	2,339	835,748	$400,797,507	23	West Virginia	50	25,990	$9,874,565
2	Ohio	692	824,275	381,478,703	24	Minnesota	63	23,600	9,624,190
3	New Jersey... .	841	354,564	199,270,033	25	Colorado. ...	37	18,000	9,071,034
4	Massachusetts..	190	262,000	154,876,000	26	Maine	38	15,484	8,050,930
5	Illinois...	670	252,500	128,251,005	27	Rhode Island..	8	12,870	7,129,893
6	New York....	254	208,999	100,259,014	28	Connecticut..	22	16,500	5,960,065
7	Indiana.....	355	210,701	94,223,198	29	South Carolina	129	14,950	5,445,944
8	Nebraska..... .	74	112,868	65,768,060	30	Oregon ..	9	11,100	4,571,389
9	Michigan.....	69	92,099	42,408,116	31	Alabama.....	8	10,460	4,257,463
10	Maryland.... .	590	87,963	41,782,242	32	New Hampshire	22	9,109	4,112,444
11	California... .	85	38,228	38,374,332	33	South Dakota	16	6,345	3,906,372
12	Louisiana.....	65	62,906	34,514,331	34	Tennessee..	12	5,050	3,111,234
13	Missouri.....	169	50,280	33,378,449	35	North Dakota .	10	5,835	2,911,970
14	Kansas.....	86	75,859	33,110,230	36	Texas..... .	25	7,665	2,658,000
15	Wisconsin.....	86	67,848	31,562,084	37	Montana.... .	20	7,376	2,567,197
16	Kentucky.....	119	67,000	30,457,286	38	New Mexico.	13	3,355	1,387,867
17	Dist. of Col... .	20	44,249	27,545,933	39	Arizona.. ..	4	2,870	1,080,524
18	North Carolina.	141	53,121	23,452,771	40	Vermont .	8	927	411,003
19	Oklahoma .	58	28,448	17,418,801		Other States	243	238,607	119,161,167
20	Arkansas	44	26,692	14,753,804					
21	Iowa	64	40,500	14,310,487		Total	7,788	4,289,326	$2,126,620,390
22	Washington.....	40	47,365	13,334,752					

Increase in assets over previous year was $228,276,044; increase in membership was 277,925. There were decreases in membership in Ohio, Cal, Tenn, and N. Mex. New Jersey figures are as of May 1, 1919 Maryland figures are those of State Tax Commission for 1918.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

In June, 1920, in a paper read before the Bankers' Institute, London, Edgar Crammond estimated the national wealth of chief countries as follows: United States, $350,000,000,000 to $400,000,000,000; United Kingdom, $120,000,000,000; France, $92,500,000,000; Germany, $83,000,000,000; Italy, $35,500,000,000; Belgium $12,000,000,000; Japan, $23,500,000,000. The foregoing figures are based on post-war money values in the respective countries, of the currency of those currencies, which he estimated as representing the following percentages of their pre-war values: United Kingdom, 40; United States, 70; France, 50; Germany, 50; Italy, 50; Belgium, 50 He made no estimate for Japan.

War losses were thus figured including money borrowed, shipping and cargoes destroyed, capitalized value of war pensions, etc.: United Kingdom, $16,000,000,000 to $17 250,000,000; France, $27,250,000,000; Germany, $43,500,000,000; Italy, $9,500,000,000; Belgium, $2,750,000,000.

In 1900, 1904, and 1912 the Census Bureau at Washington estimated the national wealth of the United States on the following basis:

FORM OF WEALTH.	1904.	1912	FORM OF WEALTH.	1904.	1912
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Real property taxed... .	55,510,247,564	98,362,813,569	Priv. owned waterw'ks.	275,000,000	290,000,000
Real property exempt.. .	6,831,244,570	12,313,519,502	Priv. owned central electric lt. and pwr. stat's	562,851,105	2,098,613,122
Live stock..	4,073,791,736	6,238,388,986			
Farm imp. and mach.. .	814,989,863	1,368,221,548			
Gold and sil. coin and bul	1,998,603,303	2,616,642,734	Total.....	1,840,546,909	10,265,207,321
Mfg. mach, tools, &c ..	3,297,754,180	6,091,451,274			
Railroads and equipment.	11,244,752,000	16,148,532,502	All other:		
			Agricultural products...	1,899,379,652	5,240,019,651
Total.....	83,801,383,216	143,139,573,114	Manufacturing products	7,409,291,668	14,693,861,489
			Imported merchandise .	495,543,685	826,632,467
Street railways, &c.:			Mining products.....	408,066,787	815,552,233
Street railways.....	2,219,966,000	4,596,563,292	Cloth'g and per. orn'ts.	2,500,000,000	4,295,008,593
Telegraph systems ..	227,400,000	223,252,516	Furniture, carriages, &c	5,750,000,000	8,463,216,222
Telephone systems...	585,840,000	1,081,433,227			
Pull. and private cars ..	123,000,000	123,362,701	Total.....	18,462,281,792	34,324,290,655
Shipping and canals..	846,489,804	1,491,117,193			
Irrigation enterprises...	.....	360,865,270	Grand total.....	107,104,211,917	187,739,071,090

Including live stock on farms and ranges and in cities and towns.

United States National wealth in previous years: (1850), $7,135,780,000; (1860), $16,159,616,000; (1870), $30,068,518,000; (1880), $43,642,000,000; (1890), $65,037,091,000; (1895), $77,000,000,000; (1900), $88,517,306,775.

An unofficial estimate of the National wealth of the United States, as of December 31, 1917, was $220,000,000,000.

United Kingdom—The national or capital wealth of the British Empire was estimated officially, in 1917, in Parliament, by a Crown Minister, at $130,000,000,000, divided as follows: United Kingdom, $80,000,000,000; Canada, $10,000,000,000; Australia, $6,000,000,000; New Zealand, $1,500,000,000; South Africa, $3,000,000,000; India and Ceylon $18,000,000,000; Crown colonies and protectorates, including Egypt, $8,000,000,000. The national annual income of the Empire was estimated in Parliament at $17,500,000,000, of which $10,500,000,000 was allotted to the United Kingdom, and $3,000,000,000 to India and Ceylon.

National wealth of other nations—Argentina (1916), $13,865,000,000; Denmark (1900), $2,000,000,000; Germany (1908), $83,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, $60,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, $15,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $55,000,000,000; Turkey, Bulgaria, $4,000,000,000. The figures for Russia and countries following that in the list were compiled by Prof. E. L. Bogart for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN UNITED STATES, JAN.-JUNE, 1920.

The following data are taken from R. G. Dun & Co's Review.

STATES.	ALL KINDS.			MANUFACTUR'G.		TRADING.		OTHER COM'L		BANK'G FAIL'S	
	No.	Assets	Liabilities.	No	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No	Liabilities	No	Liabilities
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Maine	26	305,761	367,678	11	174,165	14	191,982	1	1,531	....	.....
N. Hamp.	9	13,985	27,977	2	1,794	7	26,183	..	.....	....	.....
Vermont	7	36,402	83,703	2	52,414	5	31,289	....	.....	..	.....
Mass	182	1,417,523	3,901,238	76	670,835	82	1,753,146	24	1,477,257	....	.....
Connecticut	96	363,414	974,817	22	191,460	68	621,500	5	161,857	.	.....
Rhode Isl.	34	59,962	131,353	13	70,598	18	51,465	3	9,290	.	.....
New York	626	19,508,781	28,293,694	205	4,192,689	340	4,363,683	81	19,737,322	2	25,000
New Jersey	98	829,021	1,518,515	40	981,407	47	479,799	11	57,309	.	.....
Pa.	244	1,760,640	4,132,338	59	2,206,167	164	1,472,471	21	453,700	.	.....
Maryland	48	341,464	652,655	11	138,369	30	398,602	7	115,684	.	.....
Delaware	16	27,575	69,300	3	2,500	11	26,800	2	40,000	..	.....
Dist. of Col.	13	690,143	620,310	2	6,895	8	73,720	3	539,695	.	.....
Virginia	85	1,210,702	2,179,149	17	184,573	63	1,840,312	5	184,264	1	300,000
W. Virginia	39	348,666	491,713	4	219,119	34	270,094	1	2,500	..	.....
N. Carolina	27	104,517	257,646	4	13,200	22	239,446	1	5,000		
S. Carolina	10	123,651	198,903	..	.....	9	150,413	1	48,490	..	.....
Georgia	67	414,915	693,585	12	87,624	50	463,864	5	52,097	.	.....
Florida	63	433,368	824,626	12	137,065	46	281,661	5	405,900	1	300,000
Kentucky	35	947,868	1,155,538	3	853,848	30	209,017	2	92,673		.....
Tennessee	44	270,886	355,043	8	134,738	33	190,076	3	30,229	.	.....
Alabama	42	325,078	641,596	6	234,000	35	396,832	1	10,764	.	.....
Mississippi	19	113,076	219,909	1	41,753	17	168,151	1	10,000	.	.....
Arkansas	43	152,194	261,683	5	60,829	35	194,354	2	6,500	1	12,000
Oklahoma	74	311,360	397,391	10	89,530	61	299,799	3	8,062	...	.....
Louisiana	8	24,500	72,484	1	14,656	7	57,828	.	.....	..	.....
Texas	88	2,382,183	2,596,209	11	1,744,459	72	819,591	5	32,159	2	570,000
Ohio	166	4,972,892	4,150,385	50	3,071,359	104	865,689	12	213,337	1	2,200,000
Indiana	65	2,550,273	2,824,731	15	329,234	48	2,354,241	2	141,256	2	800,000
Illinois	162	3,137,095	8,256,001	49	1,402,300	99	688,301	14	6,165,400	1	50,000
Michigan	61	1,903,295	1,809,412	24	1,625,473	34	179,752	3	4,187	.	...
Wisconsin	51	768,576	891,110	14	656,547	31	204,267	6	30,296	...	.....
Minnesota	45	645,909	1,192,930	16	619,311	23	400,147	6	173,472	1	170,000
Iowa	41	257,700	429,036	13	305,864	28	123,172	..	.....	1	50,000
Missouri	88	734,838	1,332,032	19	398,666	60	485,873	9	447,493	1	40,000
N. Dakota	10	98,431	161,841	1	2,983	8	152,316	1	6,542	...	...
S. Dakota	2	19,841	27,312	...	.....	1	19,512	1	7,800	..	.....
Nebraska	19	128,736	202,535	2	24,500	15	145,535	2	32,500	1	60,000
Kansas	49	227,356	345,618	12	148,188	32	167,642	5	29,788	1	635,000
Montana	40	192,915	274,511	2	9,387	34	241,330	4	23,794	..	.
Idaho	16	78,615	98,671	1	11,000	12	68,351	3	19,320	..	...
Wyoming	3	9,000	12,500	1	1,500	1	5,000	1	6,000	...	.
Colorado	12	94,881	252,006	2	15,317	9	61,689	1	175,000	....	. .
N. Mexico	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	...
Arizona	6	30,000	41,800	...	.....	6	41,800	..	.....		..
Utah	38	818,441	953,637	5	16,101	31	922,764	2	14,772	..	...
Nevada	6	43,200	156,700	2	50,500	3	51,200	1	55,000		...
Washington	90	6,897,018	8,301,787	26	1,513,913	48	498,970	16	6,288,904	.	...
Oregon	77	348,389	898,192	27	522,780	42	224,956	8	150,456	. .	.....
California	263	1,484,255	3,102,076	80	786,762	162	1,324,662	21	990,652	1	400,000
Tot. 1920	3,352	57,959,291	86,743,876	901	24,016,377	2,140	24,269,247	311	38,458,252	17	5,612,000
" 1919	3,463	39,163,861	68,710,886	1,016	32,903,515	2,111	20,805,773	336	15,001,598	38	8,691,396

CANADIAN FAILURES, FIRST HALF OF 1920

PROVINCES.	TOTAL COMMERCIAL			MANUFACTURING		TRADING		OTHER COM'L	
	No.	Assets	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities	No	Liabilities	No	Liabilities
Ontario	110	$1,902,570	$2,238,351	30	$1,831,957	74	$389,969	6	$16,425
Quebec	132	2,036,364	3,470,846	29	2,210,013	96	1,067,548	7	193,285
British Columbia	20	145,596	242,179	6	192,000	11	103,179	3	37,000
Nova Scotia	20	35,669	104,384	5	17,984	15	86,400	.	.....
Newfoundland	12	71,600	295,932	3	32,000	8	159,589	1	105,343
Manitoba	29	601,693	478,792	6	361,969	23	116,832	.	..
New Brunswick	14	23,457	50,548	1	20,000	12	29,548	1	1,000
Prince Edward Isl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	20	349,575	182,640	3	6,700	13	60,240	4	115,700
Saskatchewan	58	512,610	571,961	4	7,862	50	544,046	4	20,053
Total 1920	415	$5,679,134	$7,636,633	87	$4,590,475	302	$2,557,351	26	$488,806
" 1919	385	5,932,722	9,316,645	122	6,312,373	239	2,470,036	24	534,236
" 1918	501	6,652,293	8,654,694	133	5,460,936	338	2,962,352	30	231,406
" 1917	618	7,165,000	10,336,703	142	3,707,934	441	4,696,772	35	1,931,997
" 1916	1,031	10,305,520	15,868,941	225	5,508,305	753	7,876,164	53	2,484,472
" 1915	1,450	26,197,218	23,421,615	345	8,571,114	1,040	11,002,990	65	3,847,511
" 1914	1,218	9,312,063	11,688,225	276	3,929,323	902	7,215,158	40	543,744
" 1913	817	6,950,544	9,593,498	210	4,075,973	587	4,811,233	20	706,292
" 1912	696	3,774,696	5,112,219	155	1,540,337	510	3,304,356	31	267,526
" 1911	661	4,996,799	6,492,736	162	2,402,665	488	3,852,609	11	237,462
" 1910	659	7,793,298	9,752,541	135	5,244,268	511	4,402,887	12	105,386
" 1909	761	6,759,281	7,629,059	204	2,645,120	541	4,067,135	16	916,995
" 1908	881	6,705,840	8,335,725	239	3,559,745	619	4,550,658	23	222,322

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919.

(Tabulated by R. G. Dun & Co.)

STATES.	Total, 1919.			1918.		Manufact'g		Trading.		Other Com'l	
	No	Assets	Liabil's	No.	Liabil's	No	Liabil's	No	Liabil's.	No	Liabil's
		Dollars	*Dollars*		*Dollars*		*Dollars*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars*
NEW ENGLAND.											
Maine	85	390,103	717 703	135	1,516,696	27	297,653	53	394,435	5	25,615
New Hampshire	20	26,652	165,279	38	243,919	8	124,569	12	40,710	....	....
Vermont	15	2,009,313	594,239	36	263 240	4	122,852	10	32,392	1	438,995
Massachusetts	427	2,430,393	7,402 927	739	13,010,340	183	2,799,675	187	2,307,816	57	2,295,436
Connecticut	194	822,953	2,932,462	272	4,167,709	47	691,380	139	2,018,869	8	222,214
Rhode Island	71	160,873	999,877	124	683,456	20	811,077	46	161,846	5	26,954
Total	812	5,840,287	12 812,487	1,344	19,885 360	289	4,847,206	447	4,956,067	76	3,009,211
1918	1,344	8,976,011	19,885,360			491	8,116 827	742	5,987,959	111	5,780,574
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.											
New York	967	13 070 203	29 212 122	1,502	41,455,713	367	12,738,737	488	5,915,038	112	10,528,347
New Jersey	201	1,613,246	3 256,488	292	4 203,751	81	1,892,332	93	1,087,812	24	276,344
Pennsylvania	459	3,934,798	7,896 989	688	16 044 998	126	3,029,750	292	2,651,860	41	2,215,379
Total	1,627	18,618,247	40 365,599	2 482	61,704,462	577	17,660,819	873	9,684,710	177	13,020,070
1918	2,482	36,422,112	61,704,462	3 519	68,360,890	872	27,909,344	1,395	18,240,952	215	15,554,166
SOUTH ATLANTIC.											
Maryland	109	851,409	1,530,175	121	1,224,497	31	918,864	59	407,588	16	203,723
Delaware	7	7,800	15 914	17	195 085	....	....	7	15,914	....	....
District of Columbia	17	428,944	787,989	12	269,344	3	304,000	10	188,589	4	295,400
Virginia	88	1,040,705	1 246,780	113	1,151,323	14	361,348	70	865,432	4	20,000
West Virginia	70	480,796	529,118	62	479,026	9	119,950	53	269,684	8	139,484
North Carolina	70	766,128	1,056,337	116	1,125,541	12	138,969	52	483,656	6	133,712
South Carolina	40	630,083	667,268	48	492,046	4	304,000	36	363,268	....	....
Georgia	145	1,265,919	1,368 021	95	1 858,458	14	206,098	126	1,126,259	5	35,664
Florida	101	506,674	755,997	84	1,477,905	16	187,181	82	559,322	3	9,494
Total	647	5,978,458	7,957,599	668	8,573,225	106	2,840,410	495	4,279,712	46	837,477
1918	668	6,801,984	8,573,225		.	126	3,989,470	501	3,667,072	41	916,683
SOUTH CENTRAL.											
Kentucky	66	912,751	1 034 956	126	700,196	6	165,813	41	226 000	16	643,143
Tennessee	110	1,274,034	1 564,013	158	1 996,064	22	488,670	80	849,581	8	234,762
Alabama	72	586 998	1 116,505	81	2,932,856	15	749,844	52	299,147	5	67,514
Mississippi	27	392,750	537,891	67	286,075	4	367,500	21	165,591	2	4,800
Arkansas	94	816,526	848,324	99	772,304	15	277,204	74	495,320	5	75,800
Oklahoma	154	1,176,388	1,427,593	151	2,012,724	13	318,804	128	999,549	13	109,240
Louisiana	37	779,776	908,501	129	814,551	8	501,164	27	373,337	2	34,000
Texas	157	1 261,835	2,362,802	261	2,528,783	10	348,157	140	1,549,008	7	465,637
Total	717	7 204,058	9 800,585	1,075	12,043,553	93	3,217,156	566	4,948,533	58	1,634,896
1918	1,075	8,469,293	12,043,553	.	.	132	5,526,898	886	5,710,151	57	776,504
CENTRAL EAST											
Ohio	374	10,490,232	10,883,675	569	8,247 219	131	7,832,218	207	2,007,443	36	1,044,011
Indiana	141	922,740	1,587,676	385	5,428,854	31	686,635	98	628,231	12	272,810
Illinois	402	3,900,728	7,320,251	684	10 803,006	124	3,645 947	248	2,172,743	30	1,501,561
Michigan	151	1,186,531	1,767,591	354	5,279,502	59	1,109,288	81	602,277	11	56,026
Wisconsin	93	1,163,851	1,694 404	169	2,429,773	35	846,932	52	698,670	6	148,802
Total	1,161	17,664,082	23,253,597	2,061	32,188,351	380	11,121,020	686	6,109,364	95	3,023,213
1918	2,061	21,995,870	32,188,354	..	..	616	17,561,163	1,290	11,809,863	155	2,817,328
CENTRAL WEST.											
Minnesota	72	306,188	653,170	215	1,888,004	18	203,598	46	276,756	8	172,816
Iowa	76	804,801	1,252,914	211	1,312,631	16	899,480	56	334,234	4	19,200
Missouri	164	1,552,153	2,300,856	254	5,979,076	34	953,847	111	1,050,490	19	296,519
North Dakota	3	50,429	76,519	28	399,813	..	.	2	62,419	1	14,100
South Dakota	1	7,700	13,000	20	126,085	....	....	1	13,000	....	....
Nebraska	57	350,702	597,507	63	793,228	10	161,923	40	354,204	7	81,380
Kansas	74	547,324	721,056	103	1 210,068	17	289,770	53	401,461	4	29,825
Total	447	3,619,297	5,615 022	894	11,708,905	95	2,508,618	309	2,492,564	43	613,840
1918	894	7,147,203	11,708,905	....	.....	175	5,244,713	671	5,018,161	48	1,446,028
WESTERN.											
Montana	65	316,928	424,558	95	880,397	13	40,436	48	378,622	4	5,500
Idaho	47	207,120	317,443	63	314,480	4	25,361	38	278,153	5	13,929
Wyoming	6	32,500	34,500	10	184,054	3	9,500	3	25,000	....	....
Colorado	47	300,504	460,128	80	565,364	9	61,084	33	362,274	5	36,770
New Mexico	9	181,115	197,931	8	90,334	....	.....	9	197,931	....	....
Arizona	19	153,981	238,224	33	419,804	4	39,000	15	199,224	....	....
Utah	67	379,697	723,286	85	410,313	20	79,631	44	564,596	3	79,059
Nevada	11	11,483	20,271	27	110.723	2	1,250	8	16,621	1	2 400
Total	271	1,583,328	2,416,341	401	2,975,469	55	256,262	198	2,022,421	18	137,658
1918	401	2,259,234	2,975,469	....	.....	69	472,907	310	1,996,462	22	506,100
PACIFIC.											
Washington	127	1,987,290	2,881 648	151	4,326,221	59	1,674,824	58	739,102	10	467,722
Oregon	130	818,469	1,742,827	200	3,872,376	53	1,300,181	68	407,583	9	35,063
California	512	3,724,327	6,445,532	706	5 742,054	158	3,187,720	313	2,030,387	41	1,227,425
Total	769	6,530,086	11,070,007	1,057	13,940,651	270	6,162,725	439	3,177,072	60	1,730,210
1918	1,057	9,566,091	13,940,651	....	.....	285	4,560,372	699	5,450,348	73	3,929,931
UNITED STATES.											
Total	6,451	67,037,843	113,291,237	9,982	163,019,979	1,865	51,614,216	4,013	37,670,443	573	24,006,578
1918	9,982	101,637,798	163,019,979		.	2,766	73,381,694	6,191	57,910,971	722	31,727,311

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FAILED CONCERNS.

Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1919	6,451	$67,037,843	$113,291,237	1909	12,924	$102,773,007	$154,603,465
1918	9,982	101,637,798	163,019,979	1908	15,690	146,199,325	222,315,684
1917	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371	1907	11,725	138,535,645	197,385,225
1916	16,993	113,599,026	196,212,256	1906	10,682	66,610,322	119,201,515
1915	22,156	183,453,383	302,286,148	1905	11,520	57,826,090	102,676,172
1914	18,280	265,293,046	357,908,859	1904	12,199	84,438,076	144,202,341
1913	16,037	174,688,151	272,672,288	1903	12,069	90,013,981	155,444,185
1912	15,452	136,538,168	203,117,391	1902	11,615	58,729,557	117,476,769
1911	13,441	124,516,544	191,061,665	1901	11,002	55,455,940	113,092,376
1910	12,652	136,538,168	201,757,097	1900	10,774	78,079,555	138,495,673

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES, CALENDAR YEARS.

Manufacturers.	Number.			Liabilities.		
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Iron, foundries and nails	23	38	44	1,520,780	1,209,574	1,347,467
Machinery and tools	177	193	218	12,868,454	11,103,534	7,205,325
Woolens, carpets and knit goods	6	8	22	94,001	78,869	451,871
Cottons, lace and hosiery	21	26	33	1,456,138	2,347,417	1,953,989
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	240	337	517	4,442,536	9,044,451	17,181,812
Clothing and millinery	174	336	535	1,721,845	4,066,727	6,130,915
Hats, gloves and furs	26	34	53	305,150	415,707	1,026,457
Chemicals and drugs	38	35	54	1,128,960	1,094,514	1,489,757
Paints and oils	8	15	11	169,073	188,133	140,646
Printing and engraving	59	146	145	824,870	2,400,808	1,668,508
Milling and bakers	172	175	305	2,477,628	1,398,853	1,936,730
Leather, shoes and harness	53	86	81	895,417	1,922,804	1,495,047
Liquors and tobacco	49	79	101	934,089	4,593,935	1,495,028
Glass, earthenware and brick	45	77	96	1,809,936	3,699,509	4,876,375
All other	774	1,181	1,476	20,965,439	29,816,859	31,143,580
Total manufacturing	1,865	2,766	3,691	51,614,216	73,381,694	79,543,507
TRADERS.						
General stores	425	593	975	4,412,395	4,509,165	7,662,600
Groceries, meat and fish	1,359	1,969	3,129	8,256,917	9,296,954	14,206,187
Hotels and restaurants	324	437	530	3,158,861	8,728,222	4,441,529
Liquors and tobacco	214	479	732	1,522,640	3,253,560	4,587,393
Clothing and furnishing	325	645	836	2,760,100	5,798,818	5,974,142
Dry goods and carpets	206	296	478	3,073,446	5,108,528	6,220,403
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	120	174	229	1,090,104	1,362,692	1,430,960
Furniture and crockery	78	148	249	805,037	1,417,118	2,773,802
Hardware, stoves and tools	81	152	208	1,211,738	1,390,426	2,069,519
Chemicals and drugs	130	280	362	789,261	2,225,692	2,182,039
Paints and oils	21	39	63	758,623	294,081	904,007
Jewelry and clocks	73	178	222	699,733	1,644,854	1,787,026
Books and papers	21	42	51	176,337	400,842	462,029
Hats, furs and gloves	21	32	37	288,887	370,121	516,799
All other	615	1,030	1,329	8,666,364	12,109,898	14,898,234
Total trading	4,013	6,494	9,430	37,670,443	57,910,971	70,116,669
Agents, brokers, etc	573	722	734	24,006,578	31,727,314	32,781,195
Total commercial	6,451	9,982	13,855		163,019,979	182 441,371
Banking	4	20	42	113,291,237	5,131,887	18,451,964

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.
(Final 000 omitted in assets and liabilities columns)

District.	1919.			1918.		District.	1919			1918.	
	No.	Assets	Liab.	No.	Liab.		No	Assets	Liab.	No.	Liab
		Dolls.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*			*Dolls*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
First	744	5,423	11,884	1,285	18,963	Eighth	359	2,924	4 021	487	4,672
Second	1,185	14,539	32,413	1,785	44,460	Ninth	149	725	1,223	382	3,497
Third	360	3,308	6,863	536	14,543	Tenth	271	2,571	3,287	419	7,417
Fourth	587	11,986	13,329	858	12,413	Eleventh	322	2,302	3,884	423	4,699
Fifth	355	4,090	5,605	447	4,896	Twelfth	894	7,128	12,130	1,232	14,775
Sixth	455	4,709	5,928	521	8,143						
Seventh	770	7,326	12,717	1,607	24,536	Total	6,451	67,037	113,291	9,982	163,019

CLASSIFIED FAILURES, 1919

District.	Manufacturing.		Trading.		Other Commercial		District	Manufacturing.		Trading		Other Commercial.	
	No.	Liab	No.	Liab	No.	Liab.		No.	Liab	No.	Liab.	No	Liab.
		Dolls.		*Dolls*		*Dolls.*			*Dolls.*		*Dolls*		*Dolls.*
First	270	4,313	400	4,564	74	3,006	Eighth	58	1,239	261	1,874	40	908
Second	455	14,639	596	6,988	134	10 785	Ninth	32	281	102	748	15	193
Third	111	2,832	222	2,543	27	1,577	Tenth	58	1,380	191	1,670	22	237
Fourth	168	8,653	358	2,889	61	1,786	Eleventh	24	504	280	2,809	18	570
Fifth	71	2,423	252	2,422	32	759	Twelfth	296	6,268	529	4,036	69	1,825
Sixth	75	2,395	355	3,146	25	386							
Seventh	247	6,683	467	4,065	56	1,968	Total	1,865	51,614	4,013	37,670	573	24,006

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES. SINCE 1857.

YEAR.	No.	Liab., Dols.	YEAR.	No.	Liab., Dols	YEAR.	No.	Liab., Dols.	YEAR.	No.	Liab., Dols.
1857..	4,932	291,750,000	1873 .	5,183	228,499,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337	1905..	11,520	102,676,172
1858..	4,225	95,749,000	1874 .	5,830	155,239,000	1890..	10,907	189,856,964	1906..	10,682	119,201,515
1859 .	3,913	64,394,000	1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1891..	12,273	189,868,638	1907..	11,725	197,385,225
1860	3,676	79,807,000	1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1892 .	10,344	114,044,167	1908 .	15,690	222,315,684
1861..	6,993	207,210,000	1877..	8,872	190,669,936	1893..	15,242	346,779,889	1909..	12,924	154,603,465
1862 .	1,652	23,049,000	1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1894.	13,885	172,992,856	1910 .	12,652	201,757,097
1863 .	495	7,899,000	1879 .	6,658	98,149,053	1895.	13,197	173,196,060	1911.	13,241	186,498,823
1864 .	520	8,579,000	1880	4,735	65,752,000	1896.	15,088	226,096,834	1912.	15,452	203,117,391
1865..	530	17,625,000	1881	5,582	81 155,932	1897	13,351	154,322,071	1913..	15,632	250,802,536
1866..	1,505	53,783,000	1882 .	6,738	101,547,564	1898	12,186	130,662,899	1914 .	18,280	357,908,859
1867 .	2,780	96,666,000	1883	9,184	172,874,172	1899	9,337	90,879,889	1915 .	22,156	302,286,148
1868 .	2,608	63,694,000	1884.	10,968	226,343,427	1900.	10,774	138,495,673	1916.	16,993	196,212,256
1869 .	2,799	75,054 000	1885..	10,637	124,220,321	1901..	11,002	113,092,379	1917	13,855	182,441,371
1870.	3,546	88,242,000	1886	9,834	114,644,119	1902..	11,615	117,476,769	1918 .	9,982	163,019,979
1871.	2,915	85,252,000	1887	9,634	167 560,944	1903	12,069	145,444,185	1919.	6,451	113,291,237
1872..	4,069	121,056,000	1888..	10,679	128,829,973	1904..	12,199	144,202,311			

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1893-1919.

YEAR	TOTAL		NATIONAL		YEAR	TOTAL		NATIONAL.	
	No	Liab Dols	No	Liab , Dols		No.	Liab., Dols.	No.	Liab , Dols.
1919.....	50	16,520,862	4	1,850,000	1905 . .	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348
1918.....	20	5,131,887	0	None.	1904 .	99	28,158,811	24	10,257,223
1917.....	42	18,451,964	4	3,700,000	1903 . . .	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477
1916.....	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000	1902 ...	63	10,069,072	2	420,617
1915.....	133	37,223,234	18	13,649,000	1901.....	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231
1913.....	120	31,546,314	7	5,197,336	1900.....	58	14,456,563	5	1,312,721
1912.....	79	24,219,522	4	8,313,000	1899.....	55	27,116,790	10	7,106,567
1911.....	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000	1898 . . .	80	18,395,094	11	4,102,290
1910.....	119	41,097,255	10	4,284,482	1897 . .	171	28,249,700	28	5,977,421
1909.....	80	24,677,128	11	4,109,224	1896.. .	198	50,718,915	34	22,674,512
1908.....	180	123,126,956	31	48,388,000	1895	132	20,710,210	34	5,863,842
1907.....	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1894.... .	125	125,666,035	18	4,803,616
1906.....	58	18,805,380	8	1,490,966	1893.....	642	210,998,808	161	67,673,894

CANADIAN FAILURES, 1872-1919.

PROVINCES.	TOTAL COMMERCIAL.			MANUFACT'G.		TRADING.		OTHER COM'L		BANKING.	
	No.	Assets	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's	No.	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ontario.....	222	2,551,902	4,057,732	75	2,701,058	128	750,954	19	605,720	....	. . . .
Quebec.....	386	4,993,488	8,393,912	82	5,503,961	191	2,080,966	13	808,985	....	. . . .
British Columbia..	42	1,779,362	1,804,358	24	1,438,668	18	365,690	....	....	....	.. ..
Nova Scotia.....	28	53,926	178,466	4	47,266	22	109,200	2	22,000	....	.. ..
Newfoundland... .	4	9,900	32,000	....	. . . .	3	30,000	1	2,000	....	. . .
Manitoba	46	316,329	512,358	6	56,400	36	441,344	4	11,617	....	.. ..
New Brunswick....	8	47,529	242,371	1	200,000	6	36,371	1	6,000	....	. .
Prince Edward Isl ..	1	600	1,800	....	. . . . .	1	1,800	....	....	....	..
Alberta.....	35	326,118	248,466	7	56,531	21	115,935	4	76,000	....	..
Saskatchewan. .	83	662,287	784,796	14	230,593	65	540,371	4	13,832	....	..
Total 1919 . .	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154	....	...
" 1918 . .	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	....	. . .
" 1917.. ...	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	....	... .
" 1916.. . . .	1,685	19,670 542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	....	... .
" 1915.. . .	2,661	39 526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914. . . .	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191	2 164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913.. . .	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912. . . .	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615	975	6,906,665	59	853,656	..	... .
" 1911.. . .	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,191
" 1910.. . .	1,262	11,013,396	11,514,650	292	7,030,227	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909.. . .	1,442	10.318 511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	..	... .
" 1908... . .	1,640	12,008,113	11,931,790	426	5,967,498	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856	2	2,137,321
" 1907.. . .	1,278	9,443,227	13,221,250	393	6,667,452	847	5,756,651	38	797,156	....	.....
" 1906. . . .	1,184	6,499,052	9,085,773	293	3,482,511	863	5,145,142	28	458,120	....	.....
" 1905	1,347	6,882,005	9,854,659	289	3,129,262	1,039	6,552,821	19	172,576	5	3,672,269
" 1904	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117	307	4,138,908	914	6,577,783	25	679,421	2	30,715
" 1903	978	4,872,422	7,553,724	227	3,043,298	725	4,243,548	26	265,933	6	2,199,228
" 1902	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777	209	4,247,723	874	6,221,017	18	466,037	6	269,000
" 1901	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671	289	3,595,095	1,029	6,815,329	23	371,247	1	600
" 1900	1,355	8,202,898	11,613,208	308	3,201,665	1,010	7,252,340	37	1,159,203	6	1,386,971
" 1899	1,287	7,674,673	10,658,675	318	4,594,153	950	5,953,138	19	111,384	3	2,318,000
" 1898	1,300	7,692,094	9,821,323	303	2,229,083	964	7,412,240	33	180,000	5	512,307
" 1897	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	459	3,659,135	1,315	9,931,806	35	566,557	5	154,000
" 1896	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	590	5,692,977	1,503	11,381,482	25	95,224	3	212,000
" 1895	1,891	11,500,242	15,802,989	441	5,872,502	1,439	9,788,932	11	141,555	7	613,000

Total number and liabilities of Canadian failures from 1872 to 1894, which, with the above table, completes the yearly figures from 1872 to 1919:

YEAR	No.	Liabilities	YEAR.	No.	Liabilities.	YEAR.	No.	Liabilities.	YEAR.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1894....	1,863	17,710,215	1888....	1 677	14,081,169	1882....	787	8,587,657	1876....	1,728	25,517,991
1893....	1,344	12,689,794	1887. . .	1,252	10,386,884	1881 ...	635	5,751,207	1875....	1,968	28,843,967
1892....	1,688	13,766,191	1886....	1 256	8 861,609	1880 ...	907	7,988,077	1874....	966	7,696,765
1891....	1,889	17,100,649	1885....	1.327	19,191,306	1879....	1,902	29,347,937	1873....	994	12,334,192
1890....	1,847	18,289,935	1884.. .	1,382	16,311,745	1878 . .	1,697	23,908,677	1872 ...	726	6,454,525
1889. . .	1,777	14,713,223	1883 .	1,384	15,949,361	1877· .	1,892	25,523,903			

DEBTS OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by Statistician O. P. Austin of the National City Bank of New York and from other sources, mainly official)

COUNTRY.	Pre-War Debt.		Post-War Debt.	
Argentina	1913	$732,398,000	1918	$866,380,000
Australia	1913	80,753,000	1919	1,583,000,000
Australia States	1913	1,348,624,000	1917	1,813,000,000
Austria	1913	2,152,490,000	1919	17,668,000,000
Belgium	1914	825,269,000	1920	4,000,000,000
Bolivia	1913	19,369,000	1919	26,500,000
Brazil	1912	663,667,000	1918	1,118,546,000
British West Africa	1913	55,200,000	1918	63,000,000
British West Indies	1913	29,100,000	1918	32,800,000
Bulgaria	1912	135,300,000	1919	2,158,000,000
Canada	1913	544,391,000	1920	1,935,946,000
Ceylon	1913	30,011,000	1919	27,100,000
Chile	1913	207,704,000	1918	228,377,000
China	1913	969,189,000	1920	1,534,575,000
Chosen	1913	21,837,000	1918	46,652,000
Colombia	1913	24,234,000	1918	22,856,000
Costa Rica	1913	16,488,000	1917	20,254,000
Cuba	1914	67,620,000	1918	63,289,000
Denmark	1913	95,579,000	1918	161,700,000
Dominican Republic	1914	13,218,000	1919	13,358,000
Dutch East Indies	....	.....	1916	91,871,000
Ecuador	1913	19,780,000	1918	25,756,000
Egypt	1913	459,153,000	1918	455,338,000
Finland	1913	33,705,000	1916	34,618,000
France	1913	6,346,129,000	1920	46,025,000,000
French Colonies	1912	210,567,000	1918	579,711,000
Germany	1913	1,194,052,000	1920 (Sept 30)	55,361,000,000
German States	1913	3,854,795,000	1920	4,500,000,000
German Colonies	1913	32,410,000	1913	32,410,000
Greece	1913	206,640,000	1919	469,367,000
Guatemala	1913	17,577,000	1917	16,230,000
Hayti	1912	42,863,000	1917	24,983,000
Honduras	1913	121,261,000	1919	131,771,000
Hungary	1913	1,731,350,000	1920	9,412,000,000
India, British	1912	1,475,272,000	1917	1,546,237,000
Italy	1913	2,921,153,000	1920	18,102,000,000
Japan	1913	1,241,997,000	1920	1,300,000,000
Mexico	1912	226,404,000	1919	500,000,000
Netherlands	1914	461,649,000	1919	981,349,000
New Zealand	1913	438,271,000	1919	856,875,000
Newfoundland	1913	27,450,000	1919	35,000,000
Nicaragua	1913	9,189,000	1917	18,506,000
Norway	1913	97,215,000	1920	250,000,000
Panama	1912	5,100	1919	7,101,000
Paraguay	1913	12,751,000	1918	13,515,000
Peru	1913	34,268,000	1916	34,015,000
Philippines	1913	12,000,000	1919	20,470,000
Poland	....	.....	1919	1,356,600,000
Portugal	1913	947,603,000	1918	1,289,646,000
Roumania	1913	316,693,000	1918	1,022,000,000
Russia	1914	4,537,861,000	1917	25,000,000,000
Salvador	1913	9,970,000	1918	11,098,000
Serbia	1913	126,232,000	1913	126,232,000
Siam	1913	27,799,000	1919	32,616,000
Spain	1914	1,814,270,000	1919	1,985,774,000
Straits Settlements	1913	33,027,000	1919	57,424,000
Sweden	1913	161,390,000	1920	336,420,000
Switzerland	1912	23,614,000	1918	205,430,000
Turkey	1913	675,654,000	1918	2,000,000,000
Union South Africa	1913	573,415,000	1918	780,766,000
United Kingdom	1913	3,485,818,000	1920	39,314,000,000
United States	1913	1,028,564,000	1920 (June 30)	24,299,321,467
Uruguay	1913	137,827,000	1918	164,308,000
Venezuela	1913	35,051,000	1918	28,983,000
Total		$43,200,931,000		$279,014,908,000

Austrian figures include 60 per cent and Hungarian figures include 31 per cent of the Austro-Hungarian debt.

Czecho-Slovakia's national debt (Nov 20) was officially put at $570,000,000, reckoning the crown as worth about 2 cents.

The United Kingdom's debt (March 31, 1920) was estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at £7,835,000,000.

Britain's net income from abroad for 1920 was estimated by Sir George Paish at about $486,650,000. This included interest on foreign securities held by residents of the United Kingdom

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(As of Aug. 15, 1920.)

Great Britain	$4,277,000,000	Serbia	26,780,465
France	3,047,974,777	Roumania	25,000,000
Italy	1,666,260,179	Cuba	10,000,000
Belgium	350,428,793	Liberia	5,000,000
Russia	187,729,750		
Czecho-Slovakia	67,329,041	Total	$9,711,739,636
Greece	48,236,629		

Some of the wartime loans made by our Government to its Allies already had been paid off.

SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(As of October 15, 1920)

THE listed issue of any security in this list is not necessarily the total authorized issue. Large amounts of some listed issues are not immediately available for delivery, having been retired from circulation by collateral trust loans, by corporate purchase for control, or otherwise

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
Albany & Susquehanna	100	3,500,000
Allegheny & Western gtd	100	3,200,000
Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000
Ann Arbor pfd	100	4,000,000
Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fé Ry	100	224,110,000
Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. pfd	100	124,199,500
Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Ry	100	30,000,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co	100	67,586,200
Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	100	60,000,000
Beech Creek R. R. gtd 4%	50	6,000,000
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	100	6,000,000
Buffalo & Susq. ext. vot. tr. ctfs	100	2,697,100
Buffalo & Susq pfd. vot. tr. ctfs.	100	2,276,400
Canada Southern	100	15,000,000
Canadian Pacific	100	252,994,600
Car Clinch & Ohio Ry	100	25,000,000
Car Clinch & Ohio Ry. pfd	100	9,973,900
Central of New Jersey	100	27,436,800
Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co	100	19,538,300
Chicago & Alton R. R Co. pfd	100	19,492,600
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	100	110,839,100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pfd	100	2,486,300
Equit T Co cfs of dep for C & E I pr	100	2,486,000
Equit Tr Co cfs of dep for Chi & E Ill com stock	100	6,577,800
Chicago Great Western	100	45,246,900
Chicago Great Western pfd	100	44,137,400
Chic. Indianapolis & Louisville pfd	100	5,000,000
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	117,411,300
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	100	116,274,900
Chicago & Northwestern	100	145,165,810
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	100	22,395,100
Chic. Rock Island & Pac. Ry. Co	100	75,000 000
Chic. Rock Is & Pac Ry. Co. 7% pfd	100	29,422,100
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac. Ry. Co. 6% pfd	100	25,308,100
Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,700
Chic. St. Paul Minn. & Omaha pfd	100	11,250,300
Cin. Sandusky & Cleve. pfd	50	426,500
Cleve Cincin. Chicago & St. Louis	100	47,050,300
Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St Louis pfd	100	9,968,000
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling pfd	100	5,000,000
Cleveland & Pittsburgh std 7%	50	11,237,750
Cleve. & Pitts, special gtd 4% betterment stock	50	17,893,400
Colorado & Southern	100	31,000,000
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	100	8,500,000
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	100	8,500,000
Cuba R. R. Co pfd	100	10,000,000
Delaware & Hudson	100	42,503,000
Delaware Lackawanna & Western	50	42,277,000
Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	100	49,778,400
Detroit Hillsdale & Southwest n R	100	1,350,000
Detroit & Mackinac Ry Co	100	2,000,000
Detroit & Mackinac Ry Co. pfd	100	950,000
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic pfd	100	10,000,000
Erie	100	112,481 900
Erie 1st pfd	100	47,904 400
Erie 2d pfd	100	16,000,000
Erie & Pittsburgh R R. Co	50	2,000,000
Great Northern pfd	100	249,477,850
Green Bay & Western	100	2,500,000
Gulf Mobile & Nor. R. R. stk tr. ctfs.	100	9,087,300
Gulf Mobile & Nor. pfd.	100	9,431,100
Hocking Valley Ry.	100	11,000,000
Illinois Central	100	109,296,000
Ill. Cent. R R. Sec 4% stk trst cfs ser A	100	8,000,000
Illinois Central leased line 4% stock	100	10,000,000
Iowa Central	100	1,418,400
Joliet & Chicago	100	1,500,000
Kan C Ft S & M Ry tr cfs 4% gtd pfd	100	6,252,700
Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000
Kansas City Southern pfd	100	21,000,000
Keokuk & Des Moines R	100	2,600,000

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	Amount Listed
		Dollars.
Keokuk & Des Moines R. pfd	100	1,524,600
Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000
Lake Erie & Western pfd	100	11,840,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	60,001,700
Louisville & Nashville	100	72,000,000
Mahoning Coal R R. Co	50	1 500,000
Mexican Northern	100	2,000,000
Michigan Central	100	18 738,000
Minn & St. Louis R. R. Co	100	2 581.100
Minn & St L R R Co cap stock (new)	100	24 728,400
Minn. St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie	100	25,206,800
Minn. St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie pfd	100	12 603,400
Minn St P. & Ste M. 4% leas line ctfs	100	11,184,100
Missouri Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300
Missouri Kansas & Texas pfd	100	13,000,000
Missouri Pacific R. R. tr ctfs	100	78,234,400
Missouri Pacific R. R. pfd tr ctfs	100	47,365,500
Missouri Pacific	100	4.189 700
Mobile & Birmingham pfd	100	900,000
Morris & Essex	50	15,000,000
Nashville Chat. & St. Louis	100	16,000,000
National Railways of Mexico 1st pfd	100	28.831,000
National Railways of Mexico 2d pfd	100	124,665,000
New Orleans Tex & Mex Ry vt tr cts	100	12.235,900
New York Bklyn & Man. Bch. pfd	100	650,000
New York Central R. R. Co	100	247,890 400
N. Y. Chicago & St Louis	100	14,000,000
N Y. Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd	100	5 000 000
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd	100	11,000 000
N. Y. & Harlem	50	8 636,650
N. Y. & Harlem pfd	50	1 361,350
N. Y. Lackawanna & Western	100	10 000,000
N. Y. New Haven & Hartford	100	157,117,900
N. Y. Ontario & Western	100	58 113 900
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach	100	1.000 000
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co	100	16,000 000
Norfolk & Western Ry	100	121 835 000
Norfolk & Western adjustment pfd	100	23 000,000
Northern Central Ry	50	27 079 550
Northern Pacific Railway	100	247,998,400
Oregon Shrt Line-Un. Pac-Ore Shrt Line. See South. Pacific		
Pacific Coast Co	100	7 000.000
Pacific Coast Co 1st pfd	100	1.525.000
Pacific Coast Co 2d pfd	100	4,000,000
Pennsylvania R. R	50	499,296,400
Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000
Pere Marq. vot tr ctfs	100	45,016,000
Pere Marq. pfd vot tr ctfs	100	12,129,000
Pere Marq. vot tr ctfs for pr pref	100	11,200 000
Pittsburgh Cin. Chic & St. L. R R.	100	68,028,000
Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chi	100	65,216,900
Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chi. pfd	100	19 714 300
Pitts McKeesport & Yough cons	50	4,000,000
Pitts. Youngstown & Ashtab pfd	100	9,100,000
Pitts & West Va Ry. Co	100	30,500,000
Pitts & West Va Ry. Co pfd	100	9,100,000
Reading Co	50	70,000 000
Reading Co. 1st pfd	50	28,000 000
Reading Co. 2d pfd	50	42,000,000
Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	10,000,000
Rutland R R. pfd	100	9 057 600
St Joseph & Grand Island	100	4 600,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd	100	5 000,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pfd	100	8 502,000
St. L & San Fran. Ry Co stk tr ctfs	100	46,432,000
St. L. & San Fran. Ry. Co pfd stk tr ctfs ser. A	100	7,500 000
St Louis Southwestern	100	16 856 200
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	100	19 893 700
Seaboard Air Line Ry Co	100	21,355,300
Seaboard Air Line Ry Co. temp stock trust ctfs	100	12,371 100
Seaboard Air Liue Ry Co. pfd	100	12,715,900
Seaboard Air Line Ry Co. temp stock trust ctfs	100	8 890,400
Southern Pacific Co	100	362,987,400
Southern Pacific Co. C P-Ore Short Line Tr Co. ctfs of interest	....	1,047,200
Southern Railway	100	97,587,200

RAILROAD STOCKS—*Cont*	Par.	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
Southern Railway Mob & Ohio stk trst ctfs	100	5,760,200
Texas & Pacific	100	38,700,000
Toledo Peoria & Western	100	4,076,900
Toledo St. Louis & Western	100	1,363,300
Toledo Empire Trust Co ctfs of dep	..	8,636,700
Toledo Empire Trust Co pfd	100	1,166,500
Toledo Empire Trust Co ctfs of dep	..	8,883,500
Union Pacific	100	222,291,600
Union Pacific pfd	100	99,543,500
Wabash Ry Co	100	60,592,600
Wabash Ry Co. pfd A	100	63,138,200
Wabash Ry Co. pfd B	100	14 851,600
West Maryland Ry Co	100	47,478,800
West Maryland Ry Co. 2d pfd	100	9,751,200
Western Pacific R. R. Corp	100	47,395,300
Western Pacific R. R. Corp. pfd	100	27,938,100
Wheeling & L. E. Ry Co	100	33,556,600
Wheeling & L. E. Ry Co. pfd	100	10,395,400
Wisconsin Central Ry	100	10,147,900
MANUF. & IND. CORP STOCKS		
Advance Rumely Co	100	13,160,400
Advance Rumely Co. pfd	100	11,948,500
Ajax Rubber Co. Inc	50	10,000,000
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co	100	21,454,700
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. pfd stock	100	15,719,100
Allied Chem. & Dye Corp. when issued	...	..
Allied Chem & Dye Corp 7% pfd when issued	..	..
Amalg. Sugar Co. 8% temp st 1st pfd	100	5,000,000
Amer. Agricultural Chemical Co	100	31,978,800
Amer. Agricultural Chemical Co. pfd	100	28,455,200
American Beet Sugar Co	100	15,000,000
American Beet Sugar Co. pfd	100	5,000,000
Am Bosch Magneto Corp	..	*96,000
Am. Brake Shoe & Fndy Co temp ctfs	...	*150 000
Am. Brake Shoe & Fndy Co. pfd	100	9,600,000
American Can Co	100	41 233,300
American Can Co. pfd	100	41 233,300
American Car & Foundry Co	100	30,000,000
American Car & Foundry Co pfd	100	30,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,267,160
American Cotton Oil Co. pfd	100	10,198,600
American Hide & Leather Co	100	11,274,100
American Hide & Leather Co pfd	100	10,958,700
American Ice Co	100	7,101,400
American Ice Co. pfd	10	14,920,000
Am La France Fire Eng Co Inc tmp cfs	..	2,100,000
American Linseed Co	100	16,750,000
American Linseed Co pfd	100	16,750,000
American Locomotive Co	100	25,000,300
American Locomotive Co. pfd	100	25,000,000
American Malt & Grain Co	...	*55,000
American Safety Razor Corp	25	12,500,000
Am Ship. & Com. Corp	..	*522,130
Am Shipbuilding Co (The)	100	7,900,000
Am Shipbuilding Co. (The) pfd	100	7,600,000
Am. Smelting & Refining Co	100	60,998,000
Am Smelting & Refining Co. pfd	100	50,000,000
Am Smelt Secur. 5% pfd stk ser B	100	3,530,000
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6% pfd ser A stpd	100	2,442,800
American Snuff Co	100	11 000,000
American Snuff Co. pfd new	100	3 052,800
American Spirits Manfg. Co	100	839 200
American Steel Foundries	33⅓	18,215 100
American Steel Foundries pfd	100	8,481 300
American Sugar Refining Co	100	45,000,000
American Sugar Refining Co pfd	100	45,000 000
American Sumatra Tobacco Co	100	14 447,400
American Sumatra Tobacco Co. pfd	100	....
American Tobacco Co	100	40 242,400
American Tobacco Co pfd	100	721 000
American Tobacco Co. pfd new	100	51 975,700
Am. Tob. Co. temp ctfs for Com stk B	100	49,300,200
American Woolen Co	100	40,000 000
American Woolen Co pfd	100	40 000,000
Am. Writing Paper pfd	100	10,238,000
Associated Oil Co	100	40,000,000
Atlantic Refining Co	100	5,000 000
Atlantic Refining Co. 7% cum pfd	100	20 000,000
Baldwin Loco. Works (The)	100	20,000,000
Baldwin Loco. Works (The) pfd	100	20,000,000
Barsodal Corp tem ctfs for Class A	25	13,000,000
Barsodal Corp temp ctfs for class B	25	1,000,000
Barrett Co. (The)	100	16,372,000
Barrett Co (The) Chem Con ctfs of dep	..	....
Barrett Co. (The) pfd	100	7,731,000
Barnet Leather Co. Inc	....	*10,000

MANUF. & IND. CORP. STOCKS—*Cont*	Par.	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
Barnet Leather Co. Inc. 7% pfd	100	1,966,500
Bethlehem Motors Corp. temp ctfs	....	*173,334
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000
Beth Steel Corp Class B com stock	100	45,000,000
Beth Steel Corp. pfd	100	14,908,000
Beth Steel Corp. cum con 8% pfd stk	100	29,570,800
Brown Shoe Co. Inc	100	8,400,000
Brown Shoe Co. Inc. pfd	100	5,262,500
Butterick Co	100	14,647,200
Caddo Cen. Oil & Ref. Corp	100	15,000,000
Cal. Petroleum	100	14,877,000
Cal. Petroleum pfd	100	11,343,000
Case (J. I.) Plow Works Co	..	*125,000
Case (J. I.) Plow Works Co 7% 1st pfd	100	3,500,000
Case (J. I.) Plow Works Co. 7% 2d pfd	100	3,500,000
Case (J. I.) Trs Mac 7% pfd	100	13,000,000
Central Leather Co	100	39,689,100
Central Leather Co. pfd	100	33,297,500
Certain-teed Products Corp	...	*70,000
Certain-teed Products Corp 1st pfd	100	3,225,000
Certain-teed Products Corp. 2d pfd	100	1,925,000
Chandler M. Car Co. (The)	...	*280,000
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co	100	12,934,600
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc	100	18,000,000
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc pfd	100	8,482,000
Coca-Cola Co. (The) temp vot tr ctfs	...	*155,543
Columbia Graphophone Mfg	..	*1,311,892
Columbia Graphophone Mfg 7% pfd	100	10,581,500
Consol Cigar temp ctfs	...	*90,000
Consol Cigar pfd temp ctfs	100	4,000,000
Consol Textile Corp. temp ctfs	...	*267,355
Continental Can Co. Inc	100	13 500,000
Continental Can Co. Inc pfd	100	4,315,000
Continental Candy Corp temp ctfs	...	*500,000
Corn Products Refining Co	100	49,784,000
Corn Products Refining Co pfd	100	29,827,000
Cosden & Co. temp ctfs	...	*759,489
Crex Carpet Co	100	2,098,500
Crucible Steel Co. of America	100	50,000,000
Crucible Steel Co of America pfd	100	25,000,000
Cuba Cane Sugar Co	...	*500,000
Cuba Cane Sugar Co. pfd	100	50,000,000
Cuban-American Sugar Co. temp ctfs	10	10,000,000
Cuban-American Sugar Co. pfd	100	7,893,800
Davison Chem. Co vot tr ctfs	...	*192,949
Deere & Co pfd	100	37,828,500
Diamond Match Co	100	16,965,100
Durham Hos Mills temp ctfs Class B	50	3,252,850
Durham Hos. Mills pfd	100	3,000,000
Eastman Kodak Co	100	19,586,200
Eastman Kodak Co. pfd	100	6,165,700
Electric Storage Battery Co	100	19,891,800
Emerson Brantingham Co	100	10,132,500
Emerson Brantingham Co. pfd	100	12,170,500
Endicott Johnson	50	16,390,000
Endicott Johnson pfd	100	15,000,000
Fairbanks Co (The)	25	1,500,000
Fairbanks Co. (The) 8% cum pfd stk	100	2,000,000
Fisher Body Corp	...	*500,000
Fisher Body Corp. pfd	100	4,063,500
Fisk Rubber Co	25	15,494,000
Fisk Rub. Co. 1st 2d pfd cum conv stk	100	270,000
Freeport Texas Co	...	*198,920
Gen. Am. Tank Car Corp temp ctfs	..	*244,122
General Chemical Co	100	19,821,500
General Chemical consol ctfs of dep	...	.....
General Chemical pfd	100	15,207,100
General Chemical consol ctfs of dep	..	.....
General Cigar Co. Inc	100	18,104,000
General Cigar Co. Inc pfd	100	5,000,000
Gen Cigar Co. Inc. temp 7% deb pfd	100	4,620,800
General Electric Co	100	137,830,200
General Motors Corp	...	*18,190,845
Gen. Motors Corp sub repts 1st instl 10% paid	...	.....
Gen. Motors Corp. pfd	100	16,186,000
Gen. Motors Corp. deb 6% stock	100	60,590,700
Gen. Motors Corp. deb 7% stk temp ctfs	100	24,457,000
Goodrich Co. (B. F.)	....	*601,400
Goodrich Co. (B. F.) pfd	100	38,412,000
Gray & Davis	25	2,722,600
Guantanamo Sugar Co	...	*300,000
Gulf States Steel com c t stk tr ctfs	100	11,139,400
Gulf States Steel 1st pfd do ext to 1921	100	2,000,000
Habirshaw Elec. Cable Co. temp ctfs	....	*213,431
Haskell & Barker Car Co	...	*220,000
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co	100	27,000,000

MANUF. & IND CORP STOCKS—*Cont*	Par	Amount Listed.
		Dollars
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. pfd	100	9 600,000
Hartman Corp. (The)	100	12,000 000
Helme Co. (G. W.)	100	4 000 000
Helme Co. (G. W.) pfd	100	3 964 300
Hendee Mfg Co temp ctfs for com stk	100	10 000 000
Houston Oil Co. of Texas temp ctfs	100	25 000 000
Hupp Motor Car Corp	10	5.492 100
Hydraulic Steel Co temp ctfs	..	*200 348
Hydraulic Steel Co. 7% pfd	100	6 000 000
Indiahoma Refining Co. temp ctfs	5	5 000 000
Indian Refining Co. temp ctfs	10	3 000.000
Indian Refining Co. pfd	100	3 000 000
Ingersoll-Rand Co	100	10,900 000
Ingersoll-Rand Co. pfd	100	2 525,500
Int. Agricul Corp	100	7 303,500
Int. Agricul. Corp. pfd stk	100	13,055,500
Int. Harvester Co	100	84 250 500
Int. Harvester Co. pfd	100	60 000 000
Int. Motor Truck Corp. temp ctfs		*160,404
Int. Motor Truck Corp. part pd sub rect 3d instl 75% pd	.	.....
Int. Motor Truck Corp 1st 7% pfd temp ctfs	100	10,921,800
Int Motor Truck Corp 2d 7% cum pfd temp ctfs	100	5,331,700
International Paper Co	100	19 971,800
International Paper Co pfd	100	1 274,000
International Paper Co stpd pfd stk	100	23 726 000
International Salt Co	100	6 077,100
Invincible Oil Corp	50	18 196 100
Iron Products Corp temp ctfs	...	*104 752
Iron Products Corp 8% cum pfd	100	915,900
Island Oil & Transp't temp vot tr ctfs	10	22,500,000
Kayser & Co. (Julius)	100	*17,179
Kayser & Co. (Julius) 1st pfd	100	1 951,600
Kelley Springfield Tire Co	25	5,858,400
Kelley Springfield Tire Co 6% cum pfd	100	3,237,100
Kelley Springfield Tire Co temp 8% pfd	100	5,860,000
Kelsey Wheel Co. Inc	100	10,000,000
Kelsey Wheel Co. Inc. pfd	100	3,000,000
Keystone Tire & Rubber Co	10	3,308,360
Lackwanna Steel Co.	100	35 108,500
Lee Rub. & Tire Corp	....	*150,000
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co	100	21,496,400
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co. temp ctfs ser B	100	5 296,400
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co. pfd	100	22,512 900
Loft Inc. temp ctfs for capital stock	...	*650,000
Loose-Wiles Biscuit ext stk tr ctfs	100	6.799,700
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd	100	4,599 700
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pfd	100	2,000,000
Lorillard Co. (P.)	100	24 246,600
Lorillard Co (P.) pfd	100	11,307,600
Mallinson & Co. (H. R.) temp ctfs	..	*200,000
Mallinson & Co. (H. R.) pfd	100	3,000,000
Manati Sugar Co	100	10,000,000
Manati Sugar Co pfd	100	3,500 000
Man Elec Supply Co. Inc temp ctfs	..	*30 000
Man. Elec Supply Co. Inc. 1st pfd	100	1,218 900
Manhattan Shirt Co. temp ctfs	25	5,000 000
Manhattan Shirt Co. pfd	100	1,600 000
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	..	*81,136
Martin-Parry Corp	...	*22,705
Mathieson Alkali Works	50	5 885,700
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc	100	8,079,800
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc 1st pfd	100	6,298,700
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc 2d pfd	100	3,775,200
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc. c d	100	4,725,400
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc c d 1st pfd	100	6,834,700
Maxwell Motor Co. Inc c d 2d pfd	100	6,352,300
Mergenthaler Linotype Co	100	12,800,000
Mexican Petroleum Co	100	37 572,100
Mexican Petroleum Co pfd	100	12,000,000
Middle States Oil Corp. perm ctfs	10	8,500,000
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co	50	100,000,000
Moline Plow Co. 1st pfd	100	7,500 000
Montg Ward & Co Inc Ill Cor tem cfs	...	*850,000
Montg Ward & Co Inc Ill Cor tem cfs pfd	100	8 000,000
Mullins Body Corp	...	*98,159
Mullins Body Corp. 8% pfd	100	1,000,000
National Acme Co	50	25,000,000
Nat'l Aniline & C. Co. Inc. vt tr ctfs	....	*395,990
Nat'l Aniline Chem. Con ctfs of dep	..	.....
Nat'l Aniline Chem. Con. 7% cum pfd vt tr ctfs	100	23,524 700
Nat'l Aniline Chem. Con. ctfs of dep	....	.....
National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000
National Biscuit Co. pfd	100	24.804,500

MANUF. & IND CORP STOCKS—*Cont*	Par	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
National Cloak & Suit Co	100	12,000,000
National Cloak & Suit Co. pfd	100	4,180,000
National Conduit & Cable	....	*250,000
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co	100	15,591,800
Nat'l Enameling & Stamping Co. pfd	100	10,000,000
National Lead Co	100	20,655,500
National Lead Co pfd	100	24,367,600
New York Air Brake Co	100	10,000,000
Nova Scotia S & C Co Ltd. old stk	100	15,000,000
Nunnally Co (The) temp ctfs	....	*160,000
Ohio Body & Blower Co	....	*107,903
Okla Prod & Ref Cor of Am temp ctfs	5	15,000,000
Otis Elevator Co	100	9,482,100
Otis Elevator Co pfd	100	6,500,000
Otis Steel Co	...	*411,668
Otis Steel Co pfd	100	4,830,600
Owens Bottle Co (The)	25	11,036,000
Owens Bottle Co (The) pfd	100	9,587,500
Pabst Brewing Co. pfd	100	2,000,000
Parish & Bingham Corp	....	*150,000
Penn Seaboard Steel Corp. vt tr ctfs	...	*173,311
Pettibone-Mulliken Co	100	6,995,800
Pettibone-Mulliken Co. 1st pfd	100	789,500
Phillips Jones Corp temp ctfs	....	*850,000
Phillips Jones Corp. pfd temp ctfs	100	2,500,000
Phillips Petroleum Co	....	*660,000
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co	....	*250,000
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. pfd	100	10,000,000
Pierce Oil Corp	25	23,747,825
Pierce Oil Corp. 8½% cum pfd	100	15,000,000
Pittsburgh Steel Co pfd	100	10,500,000
Porto-Rican-American Tobacco Co	100	4,958,100
Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000
Pressed Steel Car Co. pfd	100	12,500,000
Pullman Co	100	120,000,000
Punta Alegre Sugar Co	50	11,641,150
Pure Oil Co (The) temp ctfs	25	47,020,725
Pure Oil Co (The) pfd temp ctfs	100	9,002,100
Railway Steel Spring Co	100	13,500,000
Railway Steel Spring Co. pfd	100	13,500,000
Robert Reis & Co. temp ctfs	....	*100,000
Robert Reis & Co. 7% cum 1sr pfd cum ctfs	100	2,250,000
Remington Typewriter tem vot tr ctfs	100	7,978,200
Remington Typewriter 1st pfd stp tem vt tr cf 7% stk	100	2,555,700
Remington Typewriter 1st pfd tem vt tr cf 7% ser S	100	1,091,300
Remington Typewriter 2d pfd stp tem vt tr cf 8% stk	100	4,361,700
Replogle Steel Co. temp ctfs	....	*250,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	30,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pfd	100	25,000,000
Republic Motor Truck Co Inc	....	*100,000
St. Joseph Lead Co	10	15,504,130
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp	....	*105,000
Savage Arms Corp	100	9,239,300
Saxon Motor Car Corp. temp ctfs	....	*187,000
Sears Roebuck & Co	100	105,000,000
Sears Roebuck & Co. pfd	100	8,000,000
Sinclair Consol. Oil Corp. temp ctfs	....	*3,807,597
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	10,000,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co pfd	100	6,700,000
South Porto Rico Sugar Co	100	11,205,600
South Porto Rico Sugar Co pfd	100	5,000,000
Standard Milling Co	100	7,399,000
Standard Milling Co. pfd	100	6,488,000
Standard Oil Co of N. J	100	98,338,300
Standard Oil Co of N. J. pfd non vot	100	196,676,000
Steel & Tube of Am. (The) 7% pfd	100	17,500,000
Stewart Warner Speedometer Corp	....	*431,666
Strombg Carburator Co of Am Inc	....	*74,926
Studebaker Corp. (The)	100	60,000,000
Studebaker Corp. (The) pfd	100	9,800,000
Superior Oil Corp. temp ctfs	....	*3,808,211
Superior Steel Corp	100	6,000,000
Superior Steel Corp. 1st pfd	100	2,379,300
Temtor Corn & Frt Pd tem cfts class A	....	*137,000
Temtor Corn & Frt Pd tem ctfs class B	....	*55,550
Texas Co. (The)	25	130.000,000
Texas Co. (The) full paid	....	.....
Tide Water Oil Co	100	40,576,700
Tobacco Products Corp	100	17,596,900
Tobacco Products Corp. pfd	100	8,000,000
Transcontinental Oil Co. temp ctfs	....	*2,000,000
Transue & Williams Steel	....	*100,000
Underwood Typewriter Co	100	9,000,000
Underwood Typewriter Co. pfd	100	3,900,000

MANUF. & IND. CORP. STOCKS—*Cont*	Par	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
Union Bag & Paper Corp	100	14,897,000
Union Oil Co. temp ctfs	..	*1,361,113
United Alloy Steel	..	*525,000
United Cigar Stores Co. of Amer	100	715,400
United Cigar Stores Co of Amer. pfd	100	4,109,800
United Drug Co	100	29,061,100
United Drug Co. 1st pfd	50	16 321,350
United Drug Co. 2d pfd	100	1,120,100
United Dyewood Corp	100	13,918,300
United Dyewood Corp. pfd	100	4,500,000
United Fruit Co	100	50,216,500
United Paperboard Co. Inc	100	9,186,400
Unitd Retail Strs Corp class A temp cfs	...	*595,335
U S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co	100	12,000,000
U S Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry Co. pfd	100	12,000,000
U S. Food Products Corp	100	30,944 800
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co	100	23,998,300
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. pfd	100	6,000,000
U S Realty & Improvement Co	100	16,162 800
U S Rubber Co	100	80 975,700
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pfd	100	65 014 300
U. S. Smelt. Ref. & Mining Co	50	17,555,700
U S Smelt. Ref. & Mining Co. pfd	50	24,317,550
U S. Steel Corp	100	508,302 500
U. S. Steel Corp. pfd	100	360,281,100
Vanadium Corp. of America	...	*373,334
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	100	27,984,400
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pfd	100	21,526,600
V. Vivaudou Inc	..	*300,000
Vulcan Detinning Co	100	2,000,000
Vulcan Detinning Co. pfd	100	1,500,000
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (The)	50	25,165,800
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co	50	70,813,950
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. 1st pfd	50	3,998,750
Weyman-Bruton Co	100	6,617,000
Weyman-Bruton Co. pfd	100	4,688 800
White Motor Co	50	25 000,000
Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp. temp ctfs	5	1,250,000
Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp pfd	100	7,500,000
Willys-Overland Co. (The)	25	56,614,425
Willys-Overland Co. (The) new pfd.	100	13,169,000
Worthngtn Pump & Mac. vot tr ctfs.	100	12,179,100
Worthngtn Pump & Mac pfd A	100	5,578,600
Worthngtn Pump & Mac. pfd B	100	10,299 100
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.		
Am. Cities Co. pfd	100	20,553,500
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	48,964 000
Brooklyn Mer. Tr. & Dep. Co. c d	100	25,756 000
Conn. Ry & Lighting Co	100	8,977,200
Conn. Ry & Lighting Co. pfd	100	8 112 900
Detroit United Ry	100	15 000,000
Duluth-Superior Traction Co	100	3,500 000
Duluth-Superior Traction Co. pfd	100	1,500,000
Interborough Con. Corp	..	*725 510
Interborough Con. Corp. pfd.	100	45,592,500
Manhattan Railway Co	100	1,825,200
Manhattan Railway Co. gtd stock	100	58,174 800
Manila Elec. R. R. & Lighting Corp.	100	5,000,000
Milwaukee Elec. Ry & Light. pfd	100	4,500,000
Monongahela Valley Traction Co	25	8,235,775
Monongahela Valley Traction Co. pfd	25	3,315 750
New Orleans Ry & Light Co	100	30,000,000
New Orleans Ry & Light Co. pfd	100	10 000,000
New York State Railways	100	19,997,700
New York State Railways pfd	100	3,862,500
Phil. Rap. Transit Co	50	30 000,000
Sixth Avenue	100	1 500,000
Third Avenue Ry Co	100	16 590,000
Toledo Railway & Light Co	100	13 875,000
Twin City Rap. Transit Co Minn	100	22,000 00
Twin City Rap. Tran. Co. Minn. pfd	100	3,000,000
United Rys Investment Co	100	20,400,000
United Rys Investment Co. pfd	100	15,000,000
United Rys of St. Louis pfd	100	16,378 200
Virginia Ry & Power Co	100	11 950 300
Virginia Ry & Power Co. pfd	100	7,999,400
MINING STOCKS.		
Alaska Gold Mines Co	10	7,500,000
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co	10	13,967,440
Am. Zinc Lead & Smelting Co	25	4,828,000
Am Zinc Lead & Smelting Co pfd.	25	2,414,000
Anaconda Copper Mining Co	50	116,562,500
Batopilas Mining Co	20	8,931,980
Butte Copper & Zinc Co	5	2,834,045
Butte & Superior Mining Co	10	3 000 000
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.	10	6,424,620
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	..	*898,225
Chile Copper Co	25	95,000,000

MINING STOCKS—*Cont.*	Par.	Amount Listed.
		Dollars.
Chino Copper Co	5	4,349,900
Con Interstate-Callahan Mining Co	10	4,395,999
De Beers Con Mines Ltd temps ctfs of Cent Un Tr Co for Am shares	....	*58,400
Domes Mines Co Ltd (The)	10	4,000,000
Federal Mining & Smelting Co	100	6,000,000
Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pfd	100	12,000,000
Granby Consol. M S. & P. Co. Lim	100	15,001,900
Greene Cananea Copper Co	100	48,781,200
Homestake Min ng Co	100	25,116,000
Inspiration Con. Copper Co	20	23,639,342
Kennecott Copper Corp	....	*2,786,986
Miami Copper Co	5	3,745,570
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	5	9,997,285
Old Dominion Co	25	7,426,775
Ontario Silver Mining Co	100	15,000,000
Rand Mns Ld tem Bks Tr cfs for Am shrs	...	*47,200
Ray Consol. Copper Co	10	15,771,790
Seneca Copper Corp	...	*200,000
Shattuck Arizona Copper	10	3,500,000
Tenn Cop & Chem Co stock tr ctfs	...	*793,085
Utah Copper Co	10	16,211,000
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Acme Tea Co. 1st pfd	100	2,750,000
Am. Bank Note Co	50	4,495,700
Am. Bank Note Co. pfd	50	4,495 650
American Druggists Syndicate	10	5,210,260
Am. International Corp	100	49,000,000
American Wholesale Corp 7% pfd	100	8,227,400
Assets Realization Co	10	999,000
Associated Dry Goods Corp	100	14,958,100
Associated Dry Goods Corp 1st pfd	100	13,760,100
Associated Dry Goods Corp. 2d pfd	100	6,706,100
Atlantic Fruit Co	...	*591,800
Atl Gulf & W. Ind. Steam Ship Line	100	14,963,400
Atl Gulf & W. Ind. Steam Ship Line pfd	100	14,979,900
Austin Nichols & Co. Inc. vot tr ctfs	..	*150,000
Austin Nichols & Co Inc. 7% pfd	100	5,500,000
Autosales Corp tem ctfs	50	4 029 600
Autosales Corp. tem ctfs 6% pfd	50	2,656,150
Booth Fisheries Co	..	*249,970
Booth Fisheries Co. 1st pfd	100	4 998,600
Brunswick Term. & Ry Sec. Co	100	7,000,000
Bush Terminal Co	100	6,244,400
Cal Packing Cor. (The)		*161,959
Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co		*131,033
Famous-Players-Lasky Corp. tem		*214,677
Famous-Player-Lasky Corp. temp 8% cum pfd	100	10,000,000
Gaston Williams & Wigmore Inc	...	*300,000
Hackensack Water Co	25	5,125,000
Hackensack Water Co. 7% cum pfd	25	2,189,775
Inter Mer Marine Co	100	39,522,100
Inter. Mer. Marine Co. pfd	100	48,867 300
Internat'l Nickel Co. (The)	25	41,834,600
Internat'l Nickel Co (The) pfd	100	8,912,600
Jewel Tea Co Inc	100	12,000,000
Jewel Tea Co Inc pfd	100	3,640,000
Jones Bros. Tea Co Inc	100	10,000,000
S. S Kresge Co	100	10,000 000
S. S. Kresge Co pfd	100	2 000,000
Kress & Co (S H)	100	12,000,000
Kress & Co (S H) pfd	100	3 554,200
Loews Inc	....	*815,794
Manhattan Beach Company	100	1,000,000
May Department Stores Co	100	20,000,000
May Department Stores Co. pfd	100	6,250,000
Montana Power Co	100	46,633,300
Montana Power Co pfd	100	9,700,000
New York Dock Co	100	7,000,000
New York Dock Co. pfd	100	10,000,000
Niagara Falls Pwr Co 7% cum pfd	100	11,515,400
North American Co	100	29,779,700
Orpheum Circuit Inc temp ctfs	1	549,170
Orpheum Circuit Inc pfd temp ctfs	100	6,880,000
Pacific Development Corp	50	12,552,700
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	5	1,499,970
Pan-American Pet & Trans. Co.	50	48,292,150
Pan-American Pet & Trans. Co. class B	50	10,815,050
Penney Co. (J C.) 7% cum pfd	100	2,776,800
Public Service Corp of N. J	100	35,023,000
Royal Dutch Co	....	.....
Equit Tr Co temp ctfs for N Y shrs reprsg ordny stk of Royal Dutch Co for wkg of pet wells in Netherlands India	.	*515,301
The Shell Transport & Tdg Co Ltd temp ctfs Equit Tr Co N Y for Am shares. £2	..	*258,437
Stern Bros 7% pfd	100	3,000,000

Miscellaneous Stocks—*Cont*	Par	Amount Listed
		Dollars
Tex. Pac. land tst ctfs of prop int. ..	100	2,600,700
Times Sq. Auto Sup. Co. Inc tmp ctfs	...	*189,780
Utah Securities Corp. vot tr ctfs	100	15,707,500
Wilson & Co. Inc	..	*200,000
Wilson & Co. Inc. pfd stock. .	100	10,843,500
Woolworth Co. (F W.) . . .	100	65,000,000
Woolworth Co. (F. W.) pfd....	100	12,500,000
Coal & Iron Stocks.		
American Coal Co. of Allegheny....	25	1,500,000
Burns Bros	100	8,094,400
Burns Bros. pfd.	100	1,447,800
Central Coal & Coke Co..	100	5,125,000
Central Coal & Coke Co. pfd. .	100	1,875,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co..... ...	100	34,235,500
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co pfd...	100	2,000,000
Consolidation Coal of Maryland. .	100	40,203,700
Elk Horn Coal Corp..... .	50	12,000,000
Elk Horn Coal Corp. pfd.	50	6,600,000
Gt Nor Ir Ore prop tr ctfs of ben int		*1,500,000
Island Creek Coal Co..... . . .	1	118,798
Island Creek Coal Co. pfd.....	1	49,866
Jeffson & Clearfd Coal & Iron pfd..	100	1,500,000
New Cent. Coal Co. of W. Virginia.	20	1,000,000
Pittsburgh Coal Co (of Penn.).....	100	31,036,700
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (of Penn.) pfd	100	34,893,800
Pond Creek Coal Co..... . . .	10	2,129,200
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.....	10	8,120,000
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. full paid	..	...
Virginia Iron Coal & Coke Co..... .	100	9,073,600
Gas & Electric Light Stocks.		
Brooklyn Edison Co. Inc.. .	100	17,352,600
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.....	100	18,000,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Co..... . .	100	0,000,000
Consolidated Gas Co..... . .	100	100,384,500
Con. Gas El. Lgt & Power Co Balt.	100	14,607,700
Dayton Power & Light Co.....	100	3,053,000

Gas & Elec. Light Stocks—*Cont*	Par.	Amount Listed
		Dollars.
Dayton Power & Light Co. pfd.....	100	4,306,000
Detroit Edison Co.....	100	27,658,700
Havana Electric Ry Light & Power.	100	15,000,000
Havana Elec. Ry Light & Power pfd.	100	20,978,700
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St Louis...	100	10,700,000
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis pfd	100	2,500,000
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.....	100	3,500,000
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.... ..	25	19,813,000
Pac. Gas & Elec. Co.....	100	34,044,100
Peoples Gas Light & Coke of Chic.	100	38,495,500
Philadelphia Company..	50	42,943,000
Philadelphia Company 5% pfd.....	50	1,442,150
Philadelphia Company 6% pfd	50	14,508,600
Insurance & Surety Companies.		
Continental Insurance Co.....	25	10,000,000
National Surety Co	100	5,000,000
Telegraph & Telephone.		
All American Cables Inc.....	100	22,991,400
American Tel. & Cable Co.....	100	14,000,000
American Telephone & Telegraph....	100	442,372,700
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.....	100	5,000,000
Mackay Companies..	100	41,380,400
Mackay Companies pfd.....	100	50,000,000
North Western Telegraph.....	50	2,500,000
Pacific Tel & Tel Co	100	32,515,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. pfd.....	100	32,000,000
Western Union Telegraph.....	100	19,817,100
Trust Companies.		
Farmers Loan & Trust Co...	100	5,000,000
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co. .	100	2,000,000
United States Trust Co.....	100	2,000,000
Express Company Stocks.		
Adams Express...	100	12,000,000
American Express	100	18,000,000
U. S. Express	100	10,000,000
Wells Fargo & Co.....	100	28,967,000

* Shares.

TOTAL STOCK AND BOND SALES, BY YEARS.

Total sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, by years, have been as follows:

Year	Stocks (Shares.)	Bonds (Par Value)	Year.	Stocks (Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)	Year.	Stocks (Shares.)	Bonds (Par Value)
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919..	312,875,250	3,771,217,764	1908 ..	196,821,875	1,084,454,020	1898...	112,160,166	922,514,410
1918..	143,378,095	2,093,257,500	1907 ..	195,445,321	527,166,350	1897 ..	77,470,963	544,569,939
1917 .	184,536,371	1,052,346,950	1906 .	283,707,955	676,392,500	1896...	56,663,023	394,329,000
1916 .	232,842,807	1,161,625,250	1905 .	263,040,993	1,018,090,420	1895...	66,440,576	519,142,100
1915...	173,378,655	956,077,700	1904 .	186,429,384	1,036,810,569	1894...	49,275,736	352,741,950
1914...	47,899,573	461,898,100	1903 ..	100,748,366	684,200,850	1893...	77,984,965	301,303,777
1913...	83,083,585	501,155,920	1902 ..	188,321,181	891,305,150	1892...	86,726,410	352,741,950
1912 ..	131,051,116	674,215,000	1901 ..	265,577,354	999,404,920	1891...	99,031,689	888,650,000
1911...	126,515,906	889,567,100	1900 ..	138,312,266	578,359,230	1890...	71,826,685	409,325,120
1910 ..	163,882,956	634,091,000	1899 ..	175,073,855	336,451,120	1889	72,014,699	493,459,625
1909...	214,425,978	1,314,656,200						

VOLUME OF TRADING IN CERTAIN ACTIVE STOCKS IN 1919.

The number of shares of each of the most active stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange in 1919 is shown in the following table:

American Can.....	2,934,940	Ohio Cities Gas	4,262,278
American International. .. .	2,421,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	3,076,580
American Locomotive...	2,729,945	Pan-Amer. P. & Tr	5,533,120
American Smelt. & Refg. . .	2 028,680	Pierce-Arrow Mot . . .	5,313,770
Anaconda Copper..... .	2,476,470	Reading (R. R)...	2,653,065
Baldwin Locomotive	10,032,940	Rep Iron & Steel.	3,816,050
Bethlehem Steel	7,900,410	Royal Dutch N. Y.	6,663,450
Central Leather..... . .	3 697,870	Sinclair Oil & Ref	6,140,180
Corn Products..... . .	4 875,540	Sinclair Consol....	3,973,740
Crucible Steel..	3,988,195	Southern Pacific..	7,348,280
Cuba Cane Sugar.	2,222,585	Studebaker Co.	8,049,050
General Motors	3,499,175	Texas & Pacific (R. R)	3,464,200
International Merc. Mar . . .	10,559,355	Tobacco Products	2,252,390
International Nickel.	2 341,552	Transcont Oil	2,149,170
International Paper..... . .	2,016,615	United Ret. Stores....	4,604,690
Keystone Tire & Rubber. . . .	2,161,980	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	2,516,290
Mexican Petroleum...	7,743,880	U. S. Rubber....	4,338,555
Midvale Steel.....	3,040,030	U. S. Steel Corp.	32,570,470
Northern Pacific.....	2,552,925	Willys-Overland.....	3,612,200

The largest day's sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1919 was November 12, when 2,632,835 shares were dealt in, as against 1,732,409 on the largest day, May 16, in 1918. The largest bond sales, $42,965,000 were on December 30, 1919. Total bond sales on the exchange in 1919 were $3,771,217,764.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION DATA.

(Prepared for the Almanac by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)

THE association is now composed of 25 national banks, 13 State banks, and 14 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also make their exchanges at the Clearing House. The Clearing House Collection Department also exchanges at the Clearing House, making 55 clearing institutions. There are 12 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with constitutional provisions. *President*—Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Chase National Bank. *Secretary*—Herbert K. Twitchell, President of Chemical National Bank *Manager*—William J. Gilpin. *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon. *Examiner*—Charles A. Hanna

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

Exchanges	$252,338,249.466	Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year (April 3, 1920)	$473,298,385
Balances	25,216,212,385	Smallest balances on any one day during the year (Feb. 10, 1920)	40,487,370
Total transactions	$277,554,461,851	Smallest transactions on any one day during the year (April 3, 1920)	532,174,515
The average daily transactions:		Largest daily transactions on record, Dec. 16, 1919:	
Exchanges	$30,060,031	Exchanges	1,384,614,056
Balances	82,948,067	Balances	135,234,928
Total	$913,008,098	Total transactions	$1,519,848,984
Total transactions since organization of Clearing House (67 years):		Largest Exchanges, Jan. 2, 1920	1,385,807,180
Exchanges	3,570,157,362,589	Largest Balances, June 17, 1920	157,020,486
Balances	207,269,155,418	Transactions of the U. S. Ass't Treas. at New York:	
Total	$3,777,426,518,007	Debit Exchanges	569,477,562
Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (Jan. 2, 1920)	1,385,807,180	Credit Exchanges	599,243,851
Largest balances on any one day during the year (June 17, 1920)	157,020,486	Debit Balances	90,981,792
Largest transaction on any one day during the year (Dec. 16, 1919)	1,519,848,983	Credit Balances	120,748,081
		Excess of Credit Balances	29,766,289

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1855

(For years ended September 30)

Yr.	No. of Members	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings	Yr	No of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.
1855	48	$5,362,912,098.38	$17,412,052 27	1889	64	$34,796,465,528.87	$114,839,820.23
1856	50	6,906,213,328.47	22,278,107 51	1890	65	37,660,686,571.76	123,074,139.12
1857	50	8,333 226,718.06	26,968,371 26	1891	64	34,053,698,770 04	111,651,471 39
1858	46	4,756,664,386.09	15,393,735 88	1892	65	36,279,905,235.59	118,561,781 82
1859	47	6,448,005,956 01	20,867,333 19	1893	65	34,421,380,869 50	113,978,082.31
1860	50	7,231 143,056.69	23,401,757 47	1894	66	24,230,145,367.70	79,704,425.55
1861	50	5,915,742,758 05	19,269,520 38	1895	67	28,264,379,126 23	92,670,095 49
1862	50	6,871,443,591 20	22,237,681 53	1896	66	29,350,894,883 87	96,232,442 24
1863	50	14,867,597,848 60	48,428,657 49	1897	66	31,337,760,947.98	103,424,953 62
1864	49	24,097,195,655 92	77,984,455 20	1898	65	39,853,413,947 74	131,529,418.97
1865	55	26,032,384,341 89	84,796,040 20	1899	64	57,368,230,771.33	189 961,029.04
1866	58	28,717,146,914 09	93,541,195 16	1900	64	51,964,588,564 31	170,936,146.61
1867	58	28,675 159,472 20	93,101,167 11	1901	62	77,020,672,493 65	254,193,638 59
1868	59	28,484,288,636 92	92,182,163 87	1902	60	74,753,189 435 86	245,898,649 46
1869	59	37,407,028,986 55	121,451,392 81	1903	57	70,833,655,940 29	233,005,447 17
1870	61	27,804,539,405 75	90,274,478 59	1904	54	59,672,796,804 41	195,648,514 11
1871	62	29,300,986,682 21	95,133,073.64	1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599 89
1872	61	33,844,369,568 39	109,884,316 78	1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772 57
1873	59	35,461,052,825 70	115,885,793 58	1907	54	95,315,421,237 96	313,537,569 86
1874	59	22,855,927,636 26	74,692,573 97	1908	50	73,630,971,913 18	241,413,022 66
1875	59	25,061,237,902 03	81,899,470 26	1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468 45
1876	59	21,597,274,217 04	70,349,427 51	1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911 11
1877	58	23,289,243,701.09	76,358,176 06	1911	67	92,420,120,091 67	305,016,897.99
1878	57	22,508,438,441.75	73,785,746 54	1912	65	96,672,300,863 67	319,050,497 89
1879	59	25,178,770,690 50	82,015,539.70	1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,400.32
1880	59	37,182,128,621 09	121,510,224 25	1914	62	89,760,344,971.31	296,238,762.28
1881	61	48,565,818,212 31	159,232,190 86	1915	63	90,842,707,723 90	299,810,916.58
1882	62	46,552,846,161 34	151,637,935 38	1916	63	147,180,799,461.18	484,147,070.60
1883	64	40,293,165,257 65	132,543,306.76	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064 20
1884	62	34,092,037,337 78	111,048,981.55	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389 53
1885	64	25,250,791,439 90	82,789,480 38	1919	60	214,703,444,468.43	708,592,225.96
1886	64	33,374,682,216 48	109,067,588 94	1920	..	252,338,249,466.28	830,060,031.13
1887	65	34,872,848,785 90	114,337,209 13				
1888	64	30,863,636,609.21	101,192,415.11		Totals....	$3,570,157,362,589.60	$174,520,084.20

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

THE unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate, but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure, but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

For the week ending October 23, 1920. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital	Net Profits	Loans, Dis Inv'ts, etc., Average.	Cash in Vault, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average
	Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK						
Bank of New York N. B. A..	2,000,000	7,167,600	48,468,000	797,000	33,817,000	3,689,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.....	5,000,000	16,199,100	135,879,000	2,993,000	100,685,000	13,859,000
Mechanics' & Metals Nat. Bk	10,000,000	16,512,800	213,503,000	10,255,000	153,885,000	4,126,000
Bank of America.....	5,500,000	6,044,300	60,243,000	2,114,000	57,459,000	1,548,000
National City Bank.....	40,000,000	64,489,200	589,553,000	13,724,000	592,392,000	41,716,000
Chemical National Bank .	4,500,000	14,816,800	145,185,000	1,698,000	110,274,000	2,196,000
Atlantic National Bank.... ..	1,000,000	1,135,700	19,300,000	453,000	15,312,000	859,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers Bank	300,000	154,900	4,613,000	124,000	4,145,000	35,000
American Exchange Nat Bk	5,000,000	7,438,700	131,616,000	1,454,000	92,987,000	4,390,000
National Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	32,696,000	377,532,000	3,329,000	258,778,000	7,720,000
Pacific Bank..	1,000,000	1,737,500	22,339,000	1,578,000	24,159,000	192,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank	7,000,000	7,929,800	128,307,000	4,973,000	109,502,000	13,675,000
Hanover National Bank.....	3,000,000	20,331,600	126,609,000	2,914,000	124,138,000	.....
Metropolitan Bank.....	2,000,000	3,199,000	38,605,000	2,089,000	43,284,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	6,000,000	9,286,000	154,750,000	6,634,000	151,138,000	11,525,000
Importers & Traders Nat. Bk	1,500,000	8,636,300	43,030,000	691,000	31,190,000	9,000
National Park Bank	7,500,000	22,737,100	213,805,000	1,308,000	155,028,000	2,937,000
East River National Bank...	1,000,000	810,600	12,322,000	448,000	11,902,000	934,000
Second National Bank.....	1,000,000	4,552,400	23,813,000	902,000	18,836,000	90,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	36,128,000	335,356,000	1,054,000	183,985,000	5,936,000
Irving National Bank.....	12,500,000	10,651,300	214,095,000	8,304,000	190,609,000	2,489,000
N. Y. County National Bank	1,000,000	443,500	14,398,000	946,000	13,683,000	864,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	754,800	7,492,000	123,000	5,924,000	100,000
Chase National Bank.....	15,000,000	24,189,500	392,779,000	6,457,000	282,854,000	13,737,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	2,347,100	20,280,000	964,000	20,377,000	.....
Commercial Exchange Bank .	200,000	1,027,700	7,428,000	410,000	8,313,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	400,000	849,700	9,031,000	482,000	9,220,000	.....
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,588,700	16,315,000	565,000	16,561,000	104,000
Fifth National Bank.....	1,000,000	717,400	14,366,000	282,000	13,014,000	685,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	1,000,000	4,599,900	53,214,000	1,073,000	49,736,000	858,000
Liberty National Bank.....	5,000,000	7,522,300	99,305,000	531,000	71,219,000	2,615,000
Coal & Iron National Bank...	1,500,000	1,590,800	19,549,000	946,000	14,649,000	518,000
Union Exchange Nat. Bank..	1,000,000	1,530,900	19,293,000	565,000	18,502,000	388,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,665,200	41,110,000	879,000	27,019,000	5,892,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	20,000,000	18,553,900	288,991,000	988,000	215,037,000	20,088,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co...	2,000,000	4,970,200	61,274,000	637,000	49,556,000	10,907,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	35,754,200	548,860,000	2,007,000	503,453,000	30,486,000
Fidelity-Internat'l Trust Co..	1,500,000	1,558,400	20,786,000	595,000	19,000,000	709,000
Columbia Trust Co.....	5,000,000	7,634,500	81,322,000	1,266,000	77,591,000	4,159,000
Peoples Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,900,500	33,986,000	1,226,000	32,663,000	1,716,000
New York Trust Co.....	3,000,000	11,612,700	87,620,000	546,000	63,393,000	1,822,000
Lincoln Trust Co.....	2,000,000	1,112,400	24,451,000	537,000	23,585,000	544,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	3,448,500	33,900,000	613,000	26,882,000	1,335,000
Nassau Nat. Bank, Brooklyn..	1,000,000	1,394,700	17,366,000	509,000	13,990,000	923,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co ...	5,000,000	10,853,900	130,462,000	1,609,000	126,942,000	15,667,000
Columbia Bank.....	2,000,000	1,542,100	23,553,000	728,000	22,876,000	114,000
Equitable Trust Co.....	12,000,000	17,620,200	168,739,000	1,831,000	176,337,000	14,645,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK						
Greenwich Bank.....	1,000,000	1,860,000	18,363,000	2,613,000	19,099,000	3,000
Bowery Bank.....	250,000	844,100	5,721,000	718,000	5,679,000	.....
State Bank.	2,500,000	2,331,700	70,788,000	3,483,000	30,294,000	40,869,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMB'S FEDERAL RESERVE BANK						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	6,000,000	12,281,900	48,882,000	1,056,000	31,509,000	1,105,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co...	4,000,000	6,325,200	27,312,000	981,000	16,080,000	334,000
TOTALS:						
Members Federal Reserve Bk.	262,900,000	460,438,500	5,274,793,000	95,195,000	4,084,793,000	246,810,000
State banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank... ..	3,750,000	5,035,800	94,872,000	6,814,000	55,072,000	40,872,000
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	10,000,000	18,607,100	76,194,000	2,037,000	47,589,000	1,439,000
Aggregate, 52 members.....	276,650,000	484,081,400	5,445,859,000	104,046,000	4,187,454,000	289,121,000

Capital and net profits figures for National City Bank are as of Oct. 5, 1920. All capital and net profits figures are as per official reports. Net demand deposits figures for National City Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., and Equitable Trust Co., include deposits in foreign branches, which are not included in the total footings, balances being carried in banks abroad as reserve for such deposits. U. S. deposits are not included in the aggregate total of net demand deposits

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

The earnings of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in the calendar year 1919 were $35,332,412; current expenses, $5,734,345; current net earnings, $29,598,067 (including credits, $29,629,163); net earnings available for dividends and taxes, $27,959,619; dividends paid, $1,291,047; transferred to surplus, $23,964,678; franchise tax paid United States Government, $2,703,894

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL, CLEARINGS AND BALANCES SINCE 1902.

Year Ended September 30	No. of Members	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances.	Balances to Clearings.
1902	60	$100,672,700	$74,753,189,435	$3,377,504,072	$245,898,649	$11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5 20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4 63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,846,854	4 09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4 74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5 22
1913	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,136,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5 71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,626,557	5 87
1916	63	185,550,000	147,180,709,461	8,561,624,447	484,147,071	28,163,238	5.82
1917	62	200,750,000	181,534,031,388	12,147,791,433	601,106,064	40,224,475	6 69
1918	59	205,650,000	174,524,179,029	17,255,062,671	575,987,390	56,947,402	9.88
1919	60	222,350,000	214,703,444,468	20,950,477,483	708,592,226	69,143,490	9.75
1920	55	261,650,000	252,338,249,466	25,216,212,385	830,060,031	82,948,067	9.99

NEW YORK CITY BANKING BALANCES, SINCE 1860.

Year.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.	Year.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.
1860	$380,693,438.37	$1,232,017 60	5 26	1891	$1,584,635,499 88	$5,195,526.21	4.65
1861	353,383,944.41	1,151,087.77	5 97	1892	1,861,500,574.56	6,083,335.18	5.13
1862	415,530,331 46	1,344,758.35	6.04	1893	1,696,207,175.52	5,616,580.05	4.92
1863	677,626,482 61	2,207,252.39	4 35	1894	1,585,241,633 52	5,214,610.63	6.54
1864	885,719,204.93	2,866,405 19	3 67	1895	1,896,574,349 11	6,218,276.55	6.71
1865	1,035,765,107.68	3,373,827.71	3 97	1896	1,843,289,238 66	6,043,571.27	6 28
1866	1,066,135,106.35	3,472,752.79	3.71	1897	1,908,901,897.67	6,300,006.26	6.01
1867	1,144,963,451.15	3,717,413.80	3 99	1898	2,338,529,016 43	7,717,917.54	5.87
1868	1,125,455,236 68	3,642,249.95	3 95	1899	3,085,971,370.53	10,218,448.24	5.37
1869	1,120,318,307 87	3,637,397.10	2 99	1900	2,730,441,810.27	8,981,716.48	5.25
1870	1,036,484,821.79	3,365,210.46	3 72	1901	3,515,037,741.05	11,600,784.62	4.56
1871	1,209,721,029 47	3,927,665.68	4 12	1902	3,377,504,072.11	11,110,210.76	4 51
1872	1,428,582,707 53	4,638,255.54	4 22	1903	3,315,516,487.48	10,906,304.23	4.68
1873	1,474,508,024 95	4,818,653.67	4.15	1904	3,105,858,575.60	10,183,142.87	5.20
1874	1,286,753,176 12	4,205,075.73	5.62	1905	3,953,875,974.80	13,006,170.97	4 33
1875	1,408,608,776.68	4,603,296 65	5.62	1906	3,832,621,023.87	12,648,914.27	3 69
1876	1,295,042,028.82	4,218,377.94	5.99	1907	3,813,926,108.35	12,545,809.56	4.00
1877	1,373,996,301.68	4,504,905 90	5.89	1908	3,409,632,271.41	11,179,122.30	4.63
1878	1,307,843,857 24	4,273,999 53	5 81	1909	4,194,484,028.37	13,797,644.83	4.22
1879	1,400,111,062.86	4,560,622 35	5 56	1910	4,195,293,966.90	13,845,854.67	4 09
1880	1,516,538,631 29	4,956,008.60	4.07	1911	4,388,563,113.05	14,483,706.64	4.74
1881	1,776,018,161.58	5,823,010.36	3 66	1912	5,051,262,291.57	16,670,832.64	5.22
1882	1,595,000,245.27	5,195,440 54	3.42	1913	5,144,130,384.69	16,977,328.00	5 24
1883	1,568,983,196 15	5,161,128.93	3 89	1914	5,128,647,302.16	16,926,228.72	5.71
1884	1,524,930,993.93	4,967,201 93	4 47	1915	5,340,846,740.16	17,626,556.89	5 87
1885	1,295,355,251.89	4,247,069 39	5.12	1916	8,561,624,447.46	28,163,238.31	5 82
1886	1,519,565,385 22	4,965,899 95	4.55	1917	12,147,791,432.60	40,224,474.94	6.69
1887	1,569,626,324 77	5,146,315 82	4 49	1918	17,255,062,671.27	56,947,401.55	9.88
1888	1,570,198,527.78	5,148,191.89	5 08	1919	20,950,477,483.00	69,143,490.00	9 75
1889	1,757,637,473 47	5,800,783 74	5 05	1920	25,216,212,385.55	82,948,067.05	9.99
1890	1,753,040,145.23	5,728,889.36	4.65				

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30.				
	1920.	1919	1918	1917.	1916
New York	$252,338,249,000	$214,703,444,000	$174,524,179,000	$181,534,031,000	$147,180,709,000
Boston	19,570,085,000	16,990,409,000	14,781,325,000	12,188,355,000	10,180,120,000
Chicago	32,845,595,000	28,223,025,000	25,641,871,000	24,452,469,000	19,129,452,000
Philadelphia	25,035,910,000	21,320,246,000	18,928,044,000	16,423,891,000	12,018,127,000
St. Louis	8,557,096,000	8,065,368,000	7,789,456,000	6,546,438,000	4,947,429,000
San Francisco	8,272,028,000	6,703,134,000	5,390,920,000	4,525,154,000	3,186,602,000
Baltimore	4,843,326,000	4,196,983,000	2,905,072,000	2,233,071,000	2,192,008,000
Pittsburgh	8,549,277,000	6,998,946,000	5,025,118,000	3,939,322,000	3,216,124,000
Cincinnati	3,567,833,000	3,047,801,000	2,579,635,000	2,014,284,000	1,658,175,000
Kansas City	12,318,929,000	11,036,406,000	9,874,645,000	6,736,042,000	4,507,986,000
New Orleans	3,562,716,000	2,890,884,000	2,575,655,000	1,799,857,000	1,180,040,000
Minneapolis	3,521,955,000	2,263,056,000	1,759,854,000	1,617,563,000	1,465,000,000
Detroit	5,063,224,000	4,032,443,000	2,968,353,000	2,736,099,000	2,020,598,000
Louisville	1,153,048,000	993,855,000	1,137,579,000	1,001,822,000	906,755,000
Cleveland	6,755,509,000	5,104,301,000	4,128,765,000	2,723,466,000	2,134,768,000
Other cities	67,065,470,000	50,521,640,000	41,481,709,000	33,526,133,000	25,483,648,000
Total	$463,020,250,000	$387,091,941,000	$321,492,180,000	$303,997,997,000	$241,407,541,000

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, SURPLUS DIVIDENDS, AND EARNINGS.

Period of Six Months Ending March 1	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends. (Current Year)	Net Earnings.	Divi to Capt'l.	Divi. to cap. and Surpl's	Earn to cap and Surpl's
		Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Per Ct*	*Per Ct*	*Per Ct.*
1879	2,043	464,413,996	116,744,135	17,541,054	14,678,660	3 78	3 02	2 53
1880	2,046	454,080,090	117,226,501	18,121,273	21,152,784	3 99	3 17	3 70
1881	2,087	456,844,865	122,481,788	18,877,517	24,452,021	4 13	3 26	4 22
1882	2,137	460,354,485	131,291,889	19,915,375	27,083,599	4 33	3 37	4 56
1883	2,267	483,091,342	137,570,105	20,285,103	26,432,934	4 20	3 27	4 25
1884	2,491	507,969,300	145,600,849	21,082,806	27,994,764	4 15	3 23	4 29
1885	2,650	522,899,715	148,771,121	20,437,650	21,601,202	3 91	3 04	3 20
1886	2,708	527,356,195	152,996,992	21,265,661	27,252,667	4 03	3 13	4 00
1887	2,855	548,355,770	163,731,900	22,148,587	31,698,795	4 04	3.11	4.45
1888	3,044	577,136,748	179,397,148	23,088,607	32,601,295	4 00	3 05	4 31
1889	3,147	593,153,850	192,507,500	23,293,473	35,109,889	3.93	2 96	4 47
Sept. 1								
1890	3,412	634,773,746	211,869,139	24,909,117	36,807,024	3 92	2.94	4 35
March 1								
1891	3,542	652,586,585	219,430,741	25,768,776	40,145,974	3.95	2 96	4 60
1892	3,671	675,356,310	234,676,901	25,546,854	34,363,090	3 78	2 81	3 78
1893	3,759	686,874,375	245,714,438	26,474,210	36,091,708	3 85	2 84	3 87
1894	3,770	680,449,735	247,342,295	23,231,360	19,762,826	3 40	2 50	2 10
1895	3,729	663,971,565	246,552,149	24,150,634	23,367,885	3 64	2.65	2.57
1896	3,694	655,319,145	248,027,226	23,732,644	25,068,123	3 62	2 63	2.78
1897	3,648	644,673,395	250,030,256	21,422,515	23,938,732	3 32	2.39	2 68
1898	3,586	626,097 395	248,166,708	22,843,928	25,233,450	3 65	2 61	2 89
1899	3,568	615,319,195	248,251,704	23,487,081	24,515,918	3 82	2 72	2 84
1900	3,587	604,756,505	253,475,898	24,228,936	40,151,038	4.01	2 82	4 68
1901	3,909	631,979,492	265,470,791	26,414,956	40,454,375	4 18	2 94	4 52
1902	4,232	680,173,259	299,814,593	39,517,620	57,797,747	5 80	4.03	5 90
1903	4,596	710,281,395	343,713,237	31,441,748	53,959,990	4.43	2.98	5 12
1904	5,024	757,416,659	382,605,619	41,516,024	60,553,595	5 48	3.64	5 31
1905	5 429	770,280,133	406,362,709	36,923,456	52,813,322	4 79	3.14	4 49
1906	5,787	777,017,473	420,675,516	44,616,844	60,566,466	5.74	3.73	5 06
Jan. 1								
1907	5,780	816,428,634	506,685,707	51,281,258	75,371,556	6 28	3 88	5 70
1908	6,467	886,631,425	538,858,424	43,883,151	65,088,793	4 95	3.08	4 57
1909	6,779	919,150,875	579,904,988	47,086,082	65,100,767	5 12	3 14	4 34
1910	6,925	950,216,335	615,595,925	53,689,980	73,682,950	5 65	3 43	4 71
1911	7,140	1,005,740,915	662,090,882	62,355,256	84,486,933	6.20	3.74	5 07
July 1								
1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11 66	6 93	8 59
1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9 06	6 75	11 40
1914	7 453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170	11 39	6 81	8 39
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10 63	6 33	7 08
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,365	114,724,595	157,543,547	10 76	6 38	8 76
1917	7.589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	125,538,000	194,321,000	11 61	6 79	10 52
1918	7,691	1 098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	212,332,000	11 81	6.78	11 09
1919	7,785	1.118,603,000	872,226,000	135,588,000	240,366,000	12.15	6.83	12.11

DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Year (Fiscal).	Deposits in National Banks.	Deposits in State Banks	Year (Fiscal).	Deposits in National Banks	Deposits in State Banks
1863	.....	No data	1892	$1,753,339,680	$648,513,809
1864	$119,414,239	"	1893	1,556,761,230	706,865,643
1865	398,357,560	"	1894	1,677,801,201	658,107,494
1866	533,338,174	"	1895	1,736,022,007	712,410,423
1867	539,599,076	"	1896	1,668,413,508	695,659,914
1868	575,842,070	"	1897	1,770,480,563	723,640,795
1869	574,307,383	"	1898	2,023,357,160	912,365,406
1870	542,261,563	"	1899	2,522,157,509	1,164,020,972
1871	602,110,758	"	1900	2,458,092,758	1,266,735,282
1872	618,801,619	"	1901	2,941,837,429	1,610,502,246
1873	641,121,775	$110,754,034	1902	3,098,875,722	1,698,185,287
1874	622,863,154	143,696,383	1903	3,200,993,509	1,814,570,163
1875	686,478,630	165,871,439	1904	3,312,439,842	2,073,218,049
1876	641,432,886	157,928,658	1905	3,783,658,494	2,365,209,630
1877	636,267,529	226,654,538	1906	4,055,873,637	2,741,464,129
1878	621,632,160	142,764,491	1907	4,322,880,141	3,068,649,860
1879	648,934,141	166,958,229	1908	4,374,551,208	2,937,129,508
1880	833,701,034	208,751,611	1909	4,898,576,696	2,466,958,666
1881	1,031,731,043	261,362,303	1910	5,287,216,312	2,727,926,986
1882	1,066,707,249	281,775,496	1911	5,477,991,156	2,777,566,836
1883	1,043,137,763	334,995,702	1912	5,825,461,163	2,919,977,898
1884	979,020,350	325,365,669	1913	5,953,461,551	3,081,011,583
1885	1,106,376,517	344,307,916	1914	6,268,692,430	3,226,793,217
1886	1,146,246,911	342,882,767	1915	6,611,281,822	3,277,772,330
1887	1,285,076,979	447,995,653	1916	8,143,048,000	4,300,710,294
1888	1,292,342,471	410,047,842	1917	9,521,648,000	5,390,824,047
1889	1,442,137,979	507,084,481	1918	10,437,433,000	6,114,198,977
1890	1,521,745,665	553,054,584	1919	15,924,865,000	9,460,919,000
1891	1,535,058,569	556,637,012	1920	17,155,421,000	.....

Total assets June 30, 1920, of National, State, private and savings banks, and trust companies, approximated $53,079,108,000, not including Federal Reserve banks; total resources of all banking institutions under State supervision, $20,667,855,000; total deposits (other than bank deposits), $23,694,372,000

BANKING RESOURCES—(*Continued*).

Total resources of national banks (June 30, 1920), $22,196,737,000, an increase over June 30, 1919 of $1,397,187,000. Total deposits included $175,788,000 of Government money. Loans and discounts (excluding re-discounts), $12,396,900,000; bills payable, $991,552,000, of which $876,095,000 were Federal Reserve banks; re-discounts, $1,214,081,000, of which $1,033,039,000 were with Federal Reserve banks; due other banks and bankers, $3,274,308,000; due from other banks and bankers, $3,121,201,000; lawful reserve, items in process of collection with Federal Reserve banks, and cash on hand, $2,177,693,000; United States securities held (including certificates of indebtedness), $2,269,575,000, of which $700,000,000 were old Government bonds held to secure circulation; circulation, $688,178,000; surplus and capital, $2,622,075,000.

DEPOSITORS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

The total number of deposit accounts in National Banks on Nov. 17, 1919, was 19,129,842, of which 1,540,650 were in N. Y.; 2,465,375 in Penn., 1,056,114 in Tex.; 1,077,358 in Ohio; 1,112,771 in Ill.; 669,176 in N. J.; 611,524 in Minn.; 692,701 in Calif.; 522,187 in Mass.; 561,057 in Va.; 586,392 in Ind.; 530,406 in Wis., and 569,333 in Ia. In New England there were 1,100,212; in the Eastern States, 5,040,210; in the Southern States, 4,584,162; in the Middle States, 5,305,771; in the Western States, 1,592,876; in the Pacific States, 1,497,018. In New York City the total was 303,570; in Chicago, 105,535; in St. Louis, 121,160; in Boston, 44,114; in Phila., 103,245; in Balto., 42,220; in Wash., D. C., 119,548; in Richmond, 80,550; in Atlanta, 115,679; in New Orleans, 17,100; in Houston, 78,470; in Louisville, 54,972; in Cinn., 43,010; in Cleveland, 19,892; in Detroit, 18,031; in Milwaukee, 89,926; in Minneapolis, 71,035; in St. Paul, 45,301; in Kansas City, Mo., 84,384; in Omaha, 58,054; in Denver, 59,277; in Seattle, 82,103; in Spokane, 43,781; in Portland, Ore., 83,951; in Los Angeles, 72,698; in San Francisco, 85,625; in Salt Lake City, 29,570.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

YEAR.	Banks. *No.*	Depositors *No*	Deposits *Dollars*	YEAR.	Banks *No*	Depositors *No*	Deposits *Dollars*
1820	10	8,635	1,138,576	1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973
1825	15	16,931	2,537,082	1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142
1830	36	38,035	6,973,304	1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081
1835	52	60,058	10,613,726	1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1884	636	3,016,151	1,073,294,955
1845	70	145,206	24,506,677	1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147
1846	74	158,709	27,374,325	1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578
1847	76	187,739	31,627,479	1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371
1848	83	199,764	33,087,488	1888	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550
1849	90	217,318	36,073,924	1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506
1851	128	277,148	50,457,913	1891	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749
1852	141	308,863	59,467,453	1892	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026
1853	159	365,538	72,313,606	1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	1894	1,024	4,777,087	1,747,961,280
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	1895	1,017	4,875,619	1,810,597,023
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901	1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885
1861	285	694,487	146,729,882	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611
1865	317	980,844	242,619,382	1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198
1867	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	1908	453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945
1869	476	1,466,684	457,075,050	1909	1 703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1874	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1876	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	1917	1,807	11,427,013	5,418,022,274
1878	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948
1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	1919	1,719	11,434,881	5,906,082,000

Stock Savings Banks—Data for this class of savings banks is included in the above table.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Year	No. Depositors	Dollars	COUNTRY	Year	No. Depositors	Dollars
Argentina	1917	212,881	4 187,248	Netherlands	1915-'17	2,277,535	136,099,110
Austria	1913-'17	7,031,888	1,767,100,587	Norway	1916	1,334,485	255,228,079
Belgium	1912	3,063,090	216,031,894	Roumania	1910	218,600	11,616,820
Bulgaria	1911	312,462	8,797,965	Russia	1917	12,488,000	2,133,233,000
Chile	1915	631,483	22,673,604	Spain	1917	1,041,102	115,118,882
Denmark	1917	1,314,744	249,396,331	Sweden	1916-'17	2,510,353	340,765,295
Egypt	1917	203,360	3,382,528	Switzerland	1915	2,025,491	297,428,628
Finland	1915-'16	468,702	72,423,081	United Kingdom	1916	16,762,715	1,218,762,157
France	1917	8,522,861	872,218,278	British India	1916	1,660,424	49,707,248
Germany	1916	27,205,927	5,105,989,882	Australia	1918	2,830,593	568,342,188
Hungary	1909-'17	2,244,759	509,571,006	New Zealand	1919	679,398	177,771,561
Italy	1914-'17	8,945,658	923,386,666	Canada	1917	165,419	56,216,089
Japan	1916-'17	23,598,967	254,547,832	United States	1919	12,000,390	6,069,900,260

Above figures for the United States and several other countries include postal savings banks. German data do not include Brunswick. Russia does not include securities ($769,307,000) held by banks for depositors. United Kingdom does not include securities ($539,179,429) held by banks for depositors. Canada does not include savings accounts in other than public savings banks.

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

(Exclusive of Postal Revenue, for which see Index.)

Year (Fiscal).	Population.	Ordinary Receipts.	Per Capita on Receipts.	Ordinary Disbursements.	P'r Capita on Disbursem'ts.
1840	17,069,453	$19,480,115 00	$1.14	$24,314,518.19	$1 42
1850	23,191,876	43,592,888 88	1 88	40,948,383 12	1.77
1860	31,443,321	56,054,599 83	1.78	63,200,875 65	2 01
1870	38,558,371	395,959,833 87	10 26	293,657,005.15	7 61
1880	50,155,783	333,526,500 98	6 65	264,847,637 36	5 28
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982 00	6 43	297,736,486 60	4.75
1900	76,295,220	567,240,851 89	7.43	487,713,791 71	6.39
1901	77,754,000	587,685,337.53	7.56	509,967,353 15	6.56
1902	79,117,000	562,478,233 21	7.11	471,190,857.64	5 96
1903	80,847,000	560,396,674 40	6 93	506,089,022 04	6 26
1904	81,867,000	539,716,913.86	6.59	532,237,821 31	6 50
1905	83,260,000	544,606,758.62	6 54	563,360,093.62	6 77
1906	84,662,000	594,717,942 32	7 02	549,405,425.35	6 43
1907	86,074,000	663,125,659 92	7 70	551,705,129 04	6.41
1908	87,496,000	601,060,723 27	6 87	621,102,390.64	7.10
1909	88,926,000	603,589,489 84	6 79	662,324,444 77	7 45
1910	90,363,000	675,511,715 02	7 48	659,705,391.08	7.30
1911	93,983,000	701,372,374 99	7.46	654,137,997.89	6 96
1912	95,656,000	691,778,465 37	7.23	654,553,963 47	6 84
1913	97,337,000	724,111,229 84	7.44	682,770,705 51	7 01
1914	99,027,000	734,673,166 71	7 42	700,254,489.71	7 07
1915	100,725,000	697,910,827.58	6.93	731,399,759 11	7 26
1916	102,431,000	779,664,552 49	7.61	724,492,998.90	7.08
1917	104,146,000	1,118,174,126 43	10.78	1,147,898,991.16	11 06
1918	105,118,000	4,174,010,586 00	39 74	8,966,532,266 00	85 38
1919	106,136,000	4,647,603,852.00	43 79	15,365,362,742.00	144 77
1920					

U. S. DEBT, INTEREST AND COIN IN CIRCULATION, 1800-1920.

June 30.	Less Cash in Treas.	Debt Per Capita	Interest-Bearing Debt July 1.	Annual Interest Charge.	Int. Per Capita.	Gold in Circulation	Silver in Circulation.
	Dollars	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	
1800	82,976,294	15 63	82,976,294	3,402,601	0.64	16,000,000	
1810	53,173,217	7 34	53,173,218	3,163,671	.44	27,000,000	
1820	91,015,566	9 44	91,015,566	5,151,004	.53	22,300,000	
1830	48,565,406	3 77	48,565,406	1,912,575	.15	26,344,295	
1840	3,573,343	21	3,573,344	174,598	.01	79,336,916	
1850	63,452,773	2 74	63,452,774	3,782,393	.16	147,395,456	
1860	59,964,402	1 91	64,640,838	3,443,687	11	228,304,775	
1870	2,331,169,956	60 46	2,046,455,722	118,784,960	3 08	25,000,000	
1880	1,919,326,747	38 27	1,723,993,100	79,633,981	1.59	225,695,779	68,622,345
1890	890,784,370	14 15	725,313,110	29,417,603	.47	374,258,923	110,311,336
1900	1,107,711,257	14 58	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	.44	610,806,472	142,050,334
1901	1,044,739,119	13 46	987,141,040	29,789,153	.38	629,790,765	146,156,537
1902	969,457,241	12 24	931,070,340	27,542,946	.35	632,394,289	154,468,577
1903	925,011,637	11 44	914,541,410	25,541,573	32	617,260,739	165,117,934
1904	967,231,773	11 73	895,157,440	24,176,745	29	645,817,576	166,842,169
1905	989,866,772	11 77	895,158,349	24,176,781	.29	651,063,589	175,022,043
1906	964,435,686	11 25	895,159,140	23,248,064	27	668,655,075	188,630,872
1907	878,596,755	10 06	894,834,280	21,628,914	25	561,697,371	203,487,845
1908	938,132,409	10 55	897,503,990	21,101,197	24	613,244,810	200,506,822
1909	1,023,861,530	11 31	913,317,490	21,275,602	23	599,337,698	204,319,698
1910	1,046,449,185	11 35	913,317,490	21,275,602	23	590,877,993	208,016,245
1911	1,015,784,338	10 83	915,353,190	21,336,673	23	589,295,538	210,867,772
1912	1,027,574,697	10 77	963,776,770	22,787,084	24	610,724,154	215,373,772
1913	1,028,564,055	10 60	965,706,610	22,835,330	24	608,400,799	226,585,263
1914	1,027,257,009	10 41	967,953,319	22,891,498	23	611,544,681	230,266,183
1915	1,090,148,005	10 87	969,759,030	22,936,642	23	590,133,619	223,913,111
1916	1,006,281,572	9 88	971,062,599	23,084,636	23	637,250,272	237,864,783
1917	1,998,635,224	18 44	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	82	690,574,537	265,677,472
1918	10,924,281,355	103 92	11,985,882,436	466,256,835	4 44	1114,077,426	294,503,829
1919	24,479,302,376	203 06	25,234,496,273	1052,333,621	9 09	1112,353,324	312,641,023
1920			24,662,500,285				

Subsidiary silver coins are included in silver circulation

Gold coin in circulation in 1918 and 1919 included, respectively, $533,909,560 and $799,301,860, credited to Federal Reserve agents in gold-settlement fund deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. As the result of special investigation by the Director of the Mint a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin.

PER CAPITA WEALTH OF UNITED STATES.

Distribution of the money in the country outside of the amount held in the Treasury and Federal system was estimated at $51 06 per capita on Sept. 1, 1920, or an increase of $13.18 over July 1, 1917, by the Federal Reserve Board, which put the general stock of money in the country on Sept. 1 at $7,997,080,820, the amount held in the Treasury at $485,884,277, the amount held by Federal Reserve Banks at $2,031,514,938 and the amount held outside those Government agencies at $5,479,681,605

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS—CHIEF SOURCES.

(Fiscal Years Ended June 30.)

	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
Customs	225,962,393	182,758,989	183,428,625
Income and excess profits taxes	.....	2,838,999,894	2,600,762,735
Miscellaneous internal revenue	449,681,060	857,043,590	1,239,468,260
Interest on obligations of foreign governments	.....	107,496,017	322,162,228
Interest on public deposits	702,538	11,516,786	23,709,715
Prices on coinage, bullion, etc.	10,957,182	22,484,686	11,963,244
Premium on war risk insurance	11,526,587	34,348 312	4,225,398
Indian moneys	10,323,313	13,696,842	13,972,534
Panama Canal	6,150,668	6,414,570	6,777,046
Public debt receipts (including war loans)	2,428,017,800	16,974,889,210	29,075,976,516
Postal revenues	329,726,116	344,475,962	364,847,126
Total receipts, including all other	3,882,068,711	21,499,790.328	34,095,204,541

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the cash expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917-1918-1919, as published in the daily Treasury statements and classified according to departments and establishments:

EXPENDITURES.

	1917	1918	1919.
ORDINARY	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Legislative	15 092 373 97	15,825,506 72	17,090,106 24
Executive proper	1,280,484 85	9,662,847 53	17,467,352 03
State Department	6,169.316.41	9,892,898.09	20,766,400 14
Treasury Department	84 294,313.65	152,500,426.53	227,277.657.81
War Department	358.158,361 12	4,850,687,186.88	8,995.880,266.18
Department of Justice	10.566.401.25	12,964,628 18	15.717,022.36
Post Office Department	1.895.578.21	4.173,103 28	2,412 250.05
Navy Department	239,632,756 63	1,278,840,486.80	2,002,310.785.02
Interior Department	216.415,516.48	244,556,893 96	288,285,627.61
Department of Agriculture	29,547,234 01	42,870.188 28	39,246,454.41
Department of Commerce	11.689,792 94	12,833,808 82	15,589 514.30
Department of Labor	3,852,111.34	5,469.268 09	12,942.558 75
United States Shipping Board	14,291,282 96	770.681,550 83	1,820,606,870.90
Federal control of transportation systems	.....	120,263,996.17	358,795,274.60
War Finance Corporation	.....	44,929,168.38	302 621,846.92
Food and Fuel Administrations	.....	54,859 896 40	87,338 207.08
Other independent offices and commissions.	7.558 829 88	12,714,740.06	75,375,809.41
District of Columbia	13,681 595.39	14,446,832.46	16,014 105.80
Interest on public debt	23,232.376 66	189,743,277 14	619,215,569.17
Unclassified	4.314.285.49	26,469,620 31	895,660.84
Total ordinary expenditures	1,041,672,611.24	7,874,386,324.91	14,935,848,739.62
SPECIAL			
Panama Canal	19,745,015 02	19,268,099 30	13,195,522.37
Payment for West Indian Islands	25 000,000 00	.....	.....
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	885,000,000 00	4,738,029,750.00	3,479,255,265.56
Purchase of farm loan bonds	.....	65,018,296 93	86,580,427.48
Subscription to stock, Federal land banks	8,880,315 00	.....	.....
Total special expenditures	938,625,330.02	4,822,316,146.23	3.579,031,215.41
Total ordinary and special expenditures	1,980,297,941.26	12,696,702,471 14	18,514,879,955.03
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed	626,196,844 66	7,086 312.732 00	15,538,078,900 00
War savings certificates redeemed	.....	2 727,345.96	131,519,529.91
Bonds, interest bearing notes, certificates retired	18,398 75	20,650 33	63,029,583 00
One-year Treasury notes redeemed (sec. 18, Federal Reserve Act, approved Dec 23, 1913)	4,390,000 00	27,362 000 00	19,150,000.00
National bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes retired (acts of July 14, 1890 and Dec. 23, 1913)	40,574,115 50	21.625 225.00	23,718,797.50
First Liberty Bonds retired	.....	656 000 00	4,003,050 00
Second Liberty Bonds retired	.....	61 050 000 00	180,351,000 00
Third Liberty Bonds retired	.....	14 935,500.00	201,655,700 00
Fourth Liberty Bonds retired	.....	.....	165,000,000.00
Total public debt expenditures	671,179,358 91	7 214,689 453 29	16.326 506,560.41
Grand totals	2,651,477,300.00	19 911 391 924 00	34.841,386,515.00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

(Year ended June 30, 1920.)

In the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1920, the total receipts of the United States Government were $22,547,420,420, of which customs collections represented $322 902,290. income and excess profits taxes, etc., $3,944,949,288; miscellaneous internal revenue, $1 460,082 287: Panama Canal, $5 664,741; public debt receipts, including war loans, $15,852.865.031

The grand total of disbursements in the year ended June 30 1920. was $23,441.383,565.

GOLD HOLDINGS OF EUROPEAN BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1920

Bank of England, £124,112.851; Bank of France, 5,491,697,000 francs; Bank of Germany, 1,091,600,000 marks.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.

Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800....	9,080,933	809,397	1876.....	148,071,985	116,768,096	1899....	206,128,482	273,484,573
1810....	8,583,309	7,431	1877.....	130,956,493	118,549,230	1900....	233,164,871	295,316,107
1820....	15,005,612	106,261	1878.....	130,170,680	110,654,163	1901....	238,585,456	306,871,669
1830....	21,922,391	12,161	1879.....	137,250,048	113,449,621	1902....	254,444,708	271,867,990
1840....	13,499,502	1,682	1880.....	186,522,066	123,981,916	1903....	284,479,582	230,740,925
1850....	39,668,686	.....	1881.....	198,159,676	135,229,912	1904 ..	261,274,565	232,903,781
1855 ...	53,025,794	.....	1882.....	220,410,730	146,523,273	1905....	261,798,857	234,187,976
1860....	53,187,512	.....	1883.....	214,706,497	144,553,344	1906 ..	300,251,878	249,102,738
1861....	39,582,126	.....	1884.....	195,067,490	121,590,039	1907 ..	332,233,363	269,664,022
1862....	49,056,398	.....	1885.....	181,471,939	112,421,121	1908....	286,113,130	251,665,850
1863....	69,059,642	41,003,192	1886.....	192,905,023	116,902,869	1909....	300,711,934	246,212,719
1864....	102,316,153	116,965,578	1887.....	217,286,893	118,837,301	1910....	333,683,445	289,957,220
1865....	84,928,261	210,855,864	1888.....	219,091,174	124,326,475	1911....	314,497,071	322,526,299
1866....	179,046,652	310,120,448	1889.....	223,832,742	130,894,434	1912....	311,321,672	321,615,894
1867...	176,417,811	265,064,938	1890.....	229,668,585	142,594,696	1913 ...	318,891,396	344,424,453
1868...	164,464,600	190,374,925	1891.....	219,522,205	146,035,415	1914....	292,320,015	380,008,893
1869....	180,048,427	159,124,226	1892.....	177,452,964	153,857,544	1915....	209,786,672	415,681,023
1870....	194,538,374	184,302,828	1893	203,355,017	161,004,989	1916 ...	213,185,846	512,723,287
1871....	206,270,408	143,198,322	1894.....	131,818,531	147,168,449	1917....	225,962,393	809,393,640
1872....	216,370,287	130,890,096	1895.....	152,158,617	143,246,077	1918....	179,998,383	3,698,955,820
1873....	188,089,523	113,504,012	1896.....	160,021,752	146,830,615	1919....	184,457,867	3,850,150,078
1874....	163,103,834	102,191,016	1897.....	176,554,127	146,619,593	1920....	322,902,649	5,408,075,468
1875....	157,167,722	110,071,515	1898.....	149,575,062	170,866,819			

1863 internal revenue figures cover nine months.

20,000 "MILLIONAIRES" IN THE UNITED STATES.

More than 20,000 residents of the United States reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1920 that their income reached $50,000 or over in the year ending June 30. War profits are known to have increased the millionaire group. In 1917 it numbered slightly more than 26,000. Returns showing incomes of $50,000 to $750,000 a year were filed by 15,917 heads of families, while ninety confessed to annual incomes ranging from $750,000 to $1,000,000. Persons with incomes of more than $1,000,000 in the 1919 return are estimated at 162. More than 4,000,000 heads of families filed returns. At least one-half represent families whose annual income was $2,000 or less. With a population estimated at 105,000,000 the United States now has a "millionaire group" numbering one in each 2,100.

There are two men in the country who have incomes above $3,000,000 annually, twenty-eight with incomes above $2,000,000, and thirteen with incomes between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Officials said that 16,000 men had incomes of $50,000 to $750,000. Among the rich men there are 1,271 in the $50,000 to $60,000 income class; 901 in the $60,000 to $70,000 class; 658 who have $70,000 to $80,000; 472 who have $80,000 to $90,000; 374 who have $90,000 to $100,000; 1,084 who have $100,000 to $150,000; 476 who have $150,000 to $200,000; 263 who have $200,000 to $250,000; 131 who have $250,000 to $300,000; 134 who have $300,000 to $400,000; 74 who have $400,000 to $500,000. More than 6,000 of the men with incomes of more than $50,000 live in New York State, and about half of these reside in New York City. Of the twenty-eight richest men in the United States about half live in New York State. Two of them reside in Delaware and are said to have engaged in munition making. Another lives in Michigan. One lives in Ohio, two in Pennsylvania, one in Texas and one in Rhode Island.

More than 5,600,000 firms and individuals filed in 1920 income tax returns; and, of the number, 4,900,000 swore to incomes of $5,000 or less.

UNITED STATES TREASURY OPERATIONS.

RECEIPTS.

	1920	1919	1918.	1917.	1916
Customs	$332,902,650	$184,457,867	$179,998,383	$225,981,934	$211,866,222
Income and profits tax	3,944,949,288	3,018,783,687	2,314,006,293	360,006,142	124,867,430
Miscellaneous	1,460,082,287	1,296,501,292	872,028,020	449,209,856	387,873,339
Miscellaneous revenues	960,966,422	646,139,700	292,513,815	87,378,298	52,873,496
Panama Canal	5,664,741	6,374,590	6,036,354	5,872,244	2,554,577
Liberty bonds	5,576,050	7,899,606,957	7,566,035,812	1,385,018,756	.....
Victory notes	1,027,546,073	3,467,840,956	.....	.....	.....
Certificates of indebtedness	14,728,725,969	17,182,244,390	8,790,732,000	918,205,000	.....
War savings	73,699,515	783,177,606	307,092,391	.....	.....
Postal savings	189,400	289,260	1,020,940	1,794,660	1,803,500
Bank notes retired, etc	17,118,024	22,628,186	29,415,090	41,693,045	56,565,405
Total	$22,547,420,419	$34,508,044,491	$20,358,879,098	$3,475,159,935	$838,403,969

DISBURSEMENTS.

Checks and warrants paid	$5,283,846,551	$14,316,633,170	$7,684,643,048	$1,018,402,740	$693,466,805
Loans to allies	421,337,028	3,479,255,266	4,738,029,750	885,000,000	.....
Bonds, notes, etc., retired	17,014,615,559	16,302,787,763	7,193,064,228	630,605,243	35,903
Interest on public debt	1,020,251,622	619,215,569	189,743,277	23,232,377	22,900,869
Farm loan bonds bought	29,643,546	86,580,427	65,018,297	8,880,315	.....
Panama Canal	11,365,714	13,195,522	19,268,099	19,782,509	18,629,572
Bank notes, etc, retired	23,424,165	23,718,798	21,625,225	40,574,116	24,633,010
Total	$23,441,383,565	$34,841,386,515	$19,911,391,924	$2,651,477,300	$759,666,159

EXCHANGE RATES, OCTOBER 27, 1920, AT NEW YORK.

	Unit Value.	Rate in Cents Oct 27		Unit Value	Rate in Cents Oct 27		Unit Value	Rate in Cents Oct. 27.
Canada	1 00	9050	France	1930	.0635	Sweden	.2680	.1950
Germany	2382	.0141	England	4 8665	3.49	Spain	.1930	.1395
Italy	.1930	.0375	Switzerland	.1930	.1575	Argentina	.9648	.80
Belgium	.1930	0675	Holland	4020	.3060	Japan	.4985	.5125

INCOME TAX CHART.

(Compiled by the Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y., and based on the U. S. Revenue Act of 1918.)

Chart shows the tax payable for 1919 and subsequent years by a married person, but does not take cognizance of the $200 exemption for each dependent child.

Net Income	Rate. Normal Tax.	Rate. Surtax.	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates	Normal Tax.	Surtax on Instalments	Total Surtax.	* Total Tax.	Net Income	Rate. Normal Tax.	Rate. Surtax.	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates	Normal Tax.	Surtax on Instalments	Total Surtax.	Total Tax.
*Dol	P.C	P.C	*Dollars	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols	*Dol	P.C	P.C	*Dollars	Dols	Dols	Dols	Dols.
3	4	....	. . . .	40	....	. . . .	40	58	8	27	56 to 58	4,320	540	7,550	11,870
4	4	....	.... ..	80	....	.....	80	60	8	28	58 " 60	4,480	560	8,110	12,590
5	4	....	....	120	....	. . . .	120	62	8	29	60 " 62	4,640	580	8,690	13,330
6	4	1	5 to 6	160	10	10	170	64	8	30	62 " 64	4,800	600	9,290	14,090
8	8	2	6 " 8	320	40	50	370	66	8	31	64 " 66	4,960	620	9,910	14,870
10	8	3	8 " 10	480	60	110	590	68	8	32	66 " 68	5,120	640	10,550	15,670
12	8	4	10 " 12	640	80	190	830	70	8	33	68 " 70	5,280	660	11,210	16,490
14	8	5	12 " 14	800	100	290	1,090	72	8	34	70 " 72	5,440	680	11,890	17,330
16	8	6	14 " 16	960	120	410	1,370	74	8	35	72 " 74	5,600	700	12,590	18,190
18	8	7	16 " 18	1,120	140	550	1,670	76	8	36	74 " 76	5,760	720	13,310	19,070
20	8	8	18 " 20	1,280	160	710	1,990	78	8	37	76 " 78	5,920	740	14,050	19,970
22	8	9	20 " 22	1,440	180	890	2,330	80	8	38	78 " 80	6,080	760	14,810	20,890
24	8	10	22 " 24	1,600	200	1,090	2,690	82	8	39	80 " 82	6,240	780	15,590	21,830
26	8	11	24 " 26	1,760	220	1,310	3,070	84	8	40	82 " 84	6,400	800	16,390	22,790
28	8	12	26 " 28	1,920	240	1,550	3,470	86	8	41	84 " 86	6,560	820	17,210	23,770
30	8	13	28 " 30	2,080	260	1,810	3,890	88	8	42	86 " 88	6,720	840	18,050	24,770
32	8	14	30 " 32	2,240	280	2,090	4,330	90	8	43	88 " 90	6,880	860	18,910	25,790
34	8	15	32 " 34	2,400	300	2,390	4,790	92	8	44	90 " 92	7,040	880	19,790	26,830
36	8	16	34 " 36	2,560	320	2,710	5,270	94	8	45	92 " 94	7,200	900	20,690	27,890
38	8	17	36 " 38	2,720	340	3,050	5,770	96	8	46	94 " 96	7,360	920	21,610	28,970
40	8	18	38 " 40	2,880	360	3,410	6,290	98	8	47	96 " 98	7,520	940	22,550	30,070
42	8	19	40 " 42	3,040	380	3,790	6,830	100	8	48	98 " 100	7,680	960	23,510	31,190
44	8	20	42 " 44	3,200	400	4,190	7,390	150	8	52	100 " 150	11,680	26,000	49,510	61,190
46	8	21	44 " 46	3,360	420	4,610	7,970	200	8	56	150 " 200	15,680	28,000	77,510	93,190
48	8	22	46 " 48	3,520	440	5,050	8,570	300	8	60	200 " 300	23,680	60,000	137,510	161,190
50	8	23	48 " 50	3,680	460	5,510	9,190	500	8	63	300 " 500	39,680	126,000	263,510	303,190
52	8	24	50 " 52	3,840	480	5,990	9,830	1,000	8	64	500 " 1,000	79,680	320,000	583,510	663,190
54	8	25	52 " 54	4,000	500	6,490	10,490	Over							
56	8	26	54 " 56	4,160	520	7,010	11,170	1,000	8	65					

*Thousands.

Total surtax is the total of the instalments for the income considered.

Exemption $2,000. No allowance is made for credit for dividends or interest on Liberty bonds, if any, included in net income.

The exemption is $1,000 in case of a single person, or married person not living with husband or wife.

DUE DATES FOR FEDERAL REVENUE TAX RETURNS, 1921.

March 1—Annual withholding returns (forms 1013, 1042 and 1098).

March 15—Information returns (forms 1096, 1099 and 1096B).

March 15—Return for income and excess profits taxes (corporations, partnerships, individuals and fiduciaries).

March 15—Payment of income and excess profits taxes—first instalment.

June 15—Payment of income and excess profits taxes—second instalment.

June 15—Payment of tax withheld.

July 31—Return for Federal capital stock tax.

July 31—Return for and payment of occupational taxes (under Title X. of the Revenue Act).

September 15—Payment of income and excess profits taxes—third instalment.

December 15—Payment of income and excess profits taxes—fourth instalment.

Returns and payments required monthly or at other than fixed dates are not included.

PERSONS LIABLE TO INCOME TAX.

Every citizen of the United States, wherever resident, is liable to the tax, even though he may have no assets within the United States and receives no income from sources therein. Every resident alien individual is liable to the tax, even though his income is wholly from sources outside the United States. Every non-resident alien individual is liable to the tax on his income from sources within the United States. Estates and trusts are also subject to the tax.

Every person born in the United States subject to its jurisdiction, or naturalized in the United States, is a citizen. When any naturalized citizen has left the United States and resided for two years in the foreign country from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign country, he is presumed to have lost his American citizenship; but this presumption does not apply to residence abroad while the United States is at war.

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME ALLOWED INDIVIDUALS.

The following deductions (exemptions) are allowed from gross income of individuals, in computing net income subject to the tax: (1) Dividends received from a corporation taxable upon its net income, or dividends from a personal service corporation paid out of earnings upon which income tax has been imposed; (2) Interest not wholly exempt from tax received upon obligations of the United States and bonds of the War Finance Corporation; (3) Personal exemption (noted over and under table).

No deductions are allowed for personal, living or family expenses; nor for moneys paid out for permanent improvements to, or restorations of, property.

Life insurance is taxed 8 cents on each $100 of insurance or fractional part; on weekly or monthly payment insurance not in excess of $500, 40 per cent. of first weekly, or 20 per cent. of first monthly premium; casualty insurance, 1 cent on each dollar (or fractional part) of premium; 40 per cent. of first weekly, or 20 per cent. of first monthly, premium.

Further deductions allowed in computing net income are: Ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on trade or business, including salaries and other compensation paid for personal services and rentals; interest paid (or accrued) on indebtedness; United States, State and local taxes (except income, war-profits and excess profits taxes); losses during taxable year not compensated for by insurance (but in case of non-resident aliens only as to transactions or property within the United States); worthless debts; a reasonable

INCOME TAX LAW—*Continued*

allowance for wear and tear of trade or business property, and a reasonable amount for amortization for buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., for production of articles for war purposes, and for vessels for carrying articles or men; in case of mines, gas or oil wells; other natural deposits and timber; a reasonable amount for depletion and depreciation of improvements; gifts to religious, charitable, scientific or educational societies, or for prevention of cruelty to animals or children, or to vocational rehabilitation fund.

CORPORATIONS

Practically the same amount of income taxes is imposed on corporations as on individuals, viz., for 1919 and subsequent years 10 per cent. of net income in excess of interest on United States obligations and bonds of War Finance Corporation, excluding war profits and excess profits taxes, and practically the same deductions (i. e., necessary trade or business expenses, salaries, rentals, etc.). There is an exemption of $2,000 allowed to domestic corporations instead of $4,000, as allowed to citizens and resident individuals.

Organizations exempt from taxation are chiefly those not run for profit, such as agricultural, labor, horticultural, scientific, educational, charitable and religious; for prevention of cruelty to children and to animals, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, fraternal societies, civic and social welfare leagues, mutual or co-operative fire, cyclone and hail insurance companies, clubs for pleasure and recreation, mutual savings and co-operative banks without capital, cemetery companies for members only, domestic and national building and loan associations, Federal land banks and personal service corporations (i. e , those whose income is due to activities of its stockholders and in which capital is not a producing factor).

Provision is made for re-examination and credit for return of overpaid taxes.

A full schedule of the various taxes on estates, transportation, beverages, etc , was published in the 1920 ALMANAC.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1920, BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	14,507,028.17	3,928,924.72	18,435,952 89
Alaska	372,949.02	127,731.20	500,680 22
Arizona	5,685,349 24	912,166 06	6,597,515 30
Arkansas	9,928,798 46	2,627,373 86	12,556,172 32
California	129,858,256 29	49,409,309 49	179,267,565 78
Colorado	28,116,321 15	7,611,636 11	35,727,957 26
Connecticut	75,958,692 37	30,891,196.45	106,849,888.82
Delaware	18,606,049.42	2,537,556 01	21,143,605.43
District of Columbia	8,928,755.77	9,716,298 20	18,645,053.97
Florida	8,027,614 62	7,596,197.27	15,623,811.89
Georgia	33,731,763 14	9,532,790 01	43,264,553.15
Hawaii	10,737,113.35	1,192,759.37	11,929,872 72
Idaho	3,769,048 29	1,194,215 94	4,963,264 23
Illinois	310,789,887.83	132,935,708 64	443,725,596 47
Indiana	49,691,162 26	24,895,035 33	74,586,197.59
Iowa	30,352,938.64	9,959,849,41	40,312,788 05
Kansas	29,147,067.71	12,116,310 79	41,263,378 50
Kentucky	27,005,203 00	22,684,609 36	49,689,812.36
Louisiana	31,973,161.51	19,351,835 20	51,324,996.71
Maine	16,091,951 59	4,539,937.23	20,631,888.82
Maryland	49,952,391 73	31,500,476 16	81,452,867.89
Massachusetts	302,205,596.50	49,816,655 56	352,022,252.06
Michigan	187,521,306 72	95,774,717 37	283,296,024 09
Minnesota	53,405,882 26	24,192,834 08	77,598,716 34
Mississippi	9,741,970 10	2,044,416 04	11,786,386.14
Missouri	101,963,031 86	47,529,627 73	149,492,659.59
Montana	4,830.980 75	1,939,276 31	6,770,257 06
Nebraska	16,282,082 15	8,784,365 43	25,066,447 58
Nevada	849,759 29	447,574 75	1,297,334 04
New Hampshire	12,591,437 29	2,117,880 77	14,709,318 06
New Jersey	109,821,649 14	45,268,078 51	155,089,727 65
New Mexico	1,672,830 71	295,178 47	1,968,009 18
New York	1,109,802,448 70	308,530,203 17	1,418,332,651.87
North Carolina	44,964,209 84	117,703,110 44	162,667,320 28
North Dakota	2,418,932 45	919,728 48	3,338,660 93
Ohio	279,793,930 81	94,719,022 96	374,512,953 77
Oklahoma	20,038,874 67	6,250,228 27	26,289,102 94
Oregon	21,994,587 22	5,574,636 24	27,569,223 46
Pennsylvania	429,559,915.15	127,449,057 68	557,008,972 83
Rhode Island	40,139,827 10	4,313,095.71	44,452,922 81
South Carolina	23,943,518 47	3,130,918 36	27,074,436 83
South Dakota	4,829,056 81	1,840,737 49	6,669,794 30
Tennessee	26,295,058 15	10,227,933 98	36,522,992.13
Texas	76,216,882 75	28,881,057 93	105,097,940 68
Utah	5,545,632 00	4,049,519 18	9,595,151.18
Vermont	5,431,701 59	1,268,446 78	6,700,148 37
Virginia	37,447,741 14	32,303,386.33	69,751,127 47
Washington	34,755,730 83	7,352,041 90	42,107,772.73
West Virginia	27,671,888 57	5,956,836 82	33,628,725 39
Wisconsin	69,526,114 88	23,990,141 86	93,516,256 74
Wyoming	3,207,293.26	1,017,989 18	4,225,282 44
Philippine Islands	.....	1,423,478 69	1,423,478 69
Totals	3,957,701,374.72	1,450,374,093.28	5,408,075,468.00

1920 income and profits tax figures include the third and fourth installments of the 1918 and the first and second installments of the 1919 income and profits tax.

EXPENSES.

According to Internal Revenue Commissioner W. M. Williams, the approximate expenses of operation in the fiscal year 1920 was $29,700,000, excluding $195,000 in rejected offers of compromise. There is included in the expenditures for fiscal year 1920 the expenditures for enforcing the Child-Labor, the

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.—*Continued.*

Narcotic, and the Prohibition laws, which are regulatory rather than revenue-producing measures. Approximately $90,000 was expended for enforcing the provisions of the Child-Labor act, $467,000 for enforcing the provisions of the Narcotic laws, and $2,100,000 for enforcing the provisions of the Prohibition laws, an aggregate of $2,657,000. Deducting this amount from the total amount expended, $29,700,000, leaves $27,043,000 as the net expenditure for collecting the internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1920, which is equivalent to a cost of 50 cents for each $100 collected.

The following table gives a recapitulation of receipts by sources for the fiscal year 1920:

Sources	Amt. Collected	Sources	Amt. Collected.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Income and profits tax	3,957,699,870 70	Specl taxes, incl. corp. cap stk tax	105,508,052 20
Estates	103,628,104.69	Stamp taxes (documentary, and playing cards)	84,349,027.47
Transportation, etc., and insurance	307,808,095.38	Child-labor tax	2,380.20
Beverages of all kinds	197,353,438 99	Miscellaneous collections	6,501,289.83
Cigars, tobacco, and manuf. thereof	294,813,072 87		
Admissions and dues	81,931,780 64		
Excise taxes, manufacturers', etc	268,480,355.03	Total	5,408,075,468.00

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1919, BY STATES.

States and Territories.	Income and Profits Tax, 1919.	Miscellaneous Taxes, 1919.	Total, 1919.	Income and Excess Profits Tax, 1918.
Alabama	$10,392,914 26	$2,481,161 72	$12,874,075 98	$18,200,142.73
Alaska	282,287 27	69,279 06	351,566.33	269,344.58
Arizona	4,962,995.54	743,939 03	5,706,934.57	6,179,671.74
Arkansas	6,330,623 02	1,184,386 07	7,515,009.09	5,731,398.42
California	74,267,539.80	48,170,662 84	122,438,202.64	76,616,857.59
Colorado	17,650,463 23	3,970,645 77	21,621,109 00	23,190,502 66
Connecticut	61,367,388 85	18,251,475 30	79,618,864 15	62,190,711.73
Delaware	20,262,707 69	2,185,920 80	22,448,628.49	27,410,733.36
District of Columbia	7,323,728 29	7,852,233 82	15,175,962.11	8,822,573.23
Florida	4,465,886.54	4,763,577 46	9,229,464.00	4,639,716.09
Georgia	25,062,149 50	5,870,070 89	30,932,220.39	16,230,449.09
Hawaii	5,148,047 92	683,885.27	5,831,933.19	8,961,868.47
Idaho	3,129,349 60	473,828 03	3,603,177 63	2,067,089.07
Illinois	201,473,091 83	121,530,541.87	323,003,633.70	275,579,056.40
Indiana	34,572,093.71	25,328,619 14	59,900,712.85	29,054,944.64
Iowa	22,414,925 26	5,149,966 86	27,564,892.12	14,972,211.59
Kansas	21,677,746.86	7,703,645.62	29,381,392.48	25,943,912.41
Kentucky	22,101,296.30	156,826,289 35	178,927,585.65	20,946,948.81
Louisiana	19,079,461 59	12,538,841 84	31,618,303.43	21,807,341.85
Maine	10,067,350 83	2,238,869 92	12,306,220.75	12,016,085.50
Maryland	30,930,214 85	37,025,064 83	67,955,279.68	40,003,951.94
Massachusetts	207,680,626 09	38,050,543 27	245,731,169.36	166,598,752.86
Michigan	90,670,964 08	43,742,909 39	134,413,873.47	71,061,308.12
Minnesota	30,651,657 90	20,468,300 97	51,119,958 87	58,218,134.48
Mississippi	5,873,160 53	783,429 24	6,656,589.77	4,955,263.52
Missouri	67,028,558.42	39,361,247 61	106,389,806.03	60,012,953.42
Montana	5,461,404 42	1,545,909 65	7,007,314.07	3,325,820.00
Nebraska	13,058,788 03	5,178,414.13	18,237,202.16	11,335,082.21
Nevada	6,189,394 61	221,646 79	6,411,041 40	609,229.99
New Hampshire	8,180,113.25	1,260,101.47	9,440,214.72	6,318,838.42
New Jersey	67,886,787 27	34,014,057.78	101,900,845 05	71,811,484.88
New Mexico	1,107,408 02	239,924.55	1,347,332.57	1,802,649.79
New York	712,425,702 94	217,318,791.66	929,744,494 60	685,649,375.16
North Carolina	30,161,143.77	71,117,009 21	101,278,152 98	20,248,035.74
North Dakota	2,563,333.96	396,322 59	2,959,656.55	1,828,857.21
Ohio	184,420,127 24	75,585,769 68	260,005,896 92	241,027,649.66
Oklahoma	14,764,148.75	2,897,555 86	17,661,704.61	18,263,262.07
Oregon	12,750,223.12	3,918,572 64	16,668,795.76	10,070,079.46
Pennsylvania	302,011,410.79	135,642,466 28	437,653,877.07	495,881,375.95
Rhode Island	17,598,438 12	4,292,075 02	21,890,513.14	16,385,548 57
South Carolina	17,200,692.49	1,459,868 84	18,660,561.33	7,884,094.31
South Dakota	5,028,765 95	624,402 13	5,653,168.08	2,478 972.94
Tennessee	17,220,136.88	6,251,634 65	23,471,771 53	14,172,718.62
Texas	47,800,575 35	14,414,507 80	62,215,083.15	30,313,161.81
Utah	6,348,347 35	2,323,812 97	8,672,160 32	6,103,175 21
Vermont	3,363,459.44	762,780 54	4,126,239.98	3,589,674 62
Virginia	23,851,930 36	21,256,615 48	45,108,545 84	21,486,152.38
Washington	25,996,295 61	3,686,516 35	29,682,811 96	19,334,083 84
West Virginia	21,357,100 27	4,373,854 82	25,730,955 09	45,548,830.46
Wisconsin	46,954,967.56	20,905,613 96	67,860,581.52	39,192,571 30
Wyoming	2,215,977 39	951,030 32	3,167,007 71	2,685,289.67
Philippine Islands	.....	1,078,118.21	1,078,118.21	.....
Total	$2,600,783,902.70	$1,239,166,709.35	$3,839,950,612.05	$2,839,027,938.57

Income tax on Alaska railroads, included, was $28,044 29 for 1918 and $21,167 86 for 1919.

1916 figures include 1917 income and profits tax.

1919 income and profits tax figures include first and second instalment of 1918 income and profits tax.

The receipts for 1919 do not include the third and fourth instalments of the tax, which, under provisions of the Revenue Act of 1918, are payable September 15 and December 15, respectively.

Nor do they include, in the miscellaneous taxes column, $10,199,466.51, realized from internal revenue stamps on parcel post packages; nor $42,348 05, from stamps on Philippine products.

In the last fiscal year the people of the United States spent $22,700,000,000 for luxuries, according to Government returns—$750,000,000 for face powder, cosmetics and perfumery; $300,000,000 for furs; $800,000,000 for cigarettes; $510,000,000 for cigars; $500,000,000 for jewelry; $250,000,000 for musical instruments; $2,000,000,000 for autos; $350,000,000 for soft drinks; $400,000,000 for toilet soaps; $800,000,000 for tobacco and snuff; $250,000,000 for ice cream; $50,000,000 for chewing gum; $350,000,000 for cake and candy; $3,000,000,000 for "luxurious services;" $5,000,000,000 for food luxuries; $3,000,000,000 on joy rides, pleasure resorts and races.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

APPROPRIATIONS BY SECOND SESSION, SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1920.

(Covering fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.)

TITLE.	Amount	TITLE	Amount.
Agriculture	$31,712,784 00	Sundry civil	$437,106,806 92
Army	392,558,365 00		
Diplomatic and consular	9,218,537 91	Total, regular appropriation bills.	$2,212,126,298 78
District of Columbia	18,373,004 87	Permanent annual appropriations.	1,363,768,980.29
Fortifications	18,833,442 00		
Indian	10,040,655 27	Total, reg. and perm. an. approp	$3,575,895,279 07
Legislative, executive and judicial	104,735,726 11	Miscellaneous	797,500,000 00
Military academy	2,142,212 70	Total, regular, permanent annual and misc appropriations	$4,373,395,279 07
Naval	433,279,574 00	Deficits, fiscal year 1920 and prior	486,495,048 23
Pensions	279,150,000 00		
Post Office	462,575,190 00		
River and harbor	12,400,000.00	Grand total	$4,859,890,327.30

"Miscellaneous" appropriations included estimated amount of $2,500,000 to cover appropriations made in miscellaneous public and private acts; $35,000,000 estimated on account of increased compensation to certain Government employees at the rate of $240 per annum; $35,000,000 estimated on account of increases in salaries to employees of the postal service under the Postal Reclassification Act; and $725,000,000 in the Transportation Act as follows: $300,000,000 for new loans to carriers, $200,000,000 on account of Federal control of railroads, $200,000,000 estimated to pay the six months' guarantee to carriers, and $25,000,000 estimated on account of payments to the "short-line' railroads.

"Permanent annual appropriations" included interest on the public debt, $980,000,000; sinking fund, $260,800,000; expenses of handling loans by Treasury Department, $15,017,228; customs service, repayments, etc., $20,200,000; Indian funds, including proceeds of labor, trust funds and interest on trust funds, $23,775,000; construction of roads, Department of Agriculture, $26,000,000; other miscellaneous permanent appropriations, $37,976,752 29.

Of the total appropriations, $1,025,000,000 related to Federal operation and control of transportation systems and expenses incident to termination of Federal control; appropriations carried in the Transportation Act, 1920, and Railroad Deficiency Act of May 8, 1920.

Of the total appropriations, $293,168,400 was in relation to soldiers and sailors of the war with Germany; appropriations carried in the Sundry Civil and Legislative, etc., Appropriation Acts for compensation for death and disability, vocational training, hospital treatment, and return of remains from France

APPROPRIATIONS BY THIRD SESSION, SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, AND FIRST SESSION, SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1919-1920.

(Covering to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.)

ITEMS	Amount	ITEMS	Amount
Defic. for service of br'ches of Gov.	$127,111,315 88	Department of Agriculture	$111,899,761 00
Legisl., exec., and judicial expenses	97,887,831 75	Expenses of District of Columbia	15,364,421 00
Sundry civil expenses	599,934,657 95	War and other expenses	284,858,834 14
Support of the Army	772,324,877 50	Federal control of transportation.	750,000,000 00
Naval service	616,096,838 88	Increased compens., Postal Service.	35,698,400 00
Indian service	11,131,397 03	Wheat guarantee fund	1,000,000,000 00
Rivers and harbors	40,598,364 00	European food relief	100,000,000 00
Forts and fortifications	11,214,291 00	Reliefs and miscellaneous	48,911,112 12
Support of military academy	2,277,932 20		
Invalid and other pensions	215,030,000 00	Total	$4,850,169,029 44
Consular and diplomatic service	9,828,994.99		

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1911-1919.

APPROPRIATED—	1st and 2d Sessions 61st Congress, 1911	3d Session 61st Congress, 1912.	1st and 2d Sessions 62d Congress, 1913.	3d Session 62d Congress, 1914.	1st and 2d Sessions 63d Congress, 1915.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Deficiencies for service of the various branches of the Government.	23,045,612	10 028,526	8,155,587	27,080,512	24,028,999
Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses	34,158,767	35,378,149	34,245,356	35,172,434	37,630,781
Sundry civil expenses	106,015,198	135,241,935	102,538,934	106,749,532	103,080,275
Support of the Army	95,440,567	93,374,755	90,958,712	94,266,145	101,019,212
Naval service	131,410,568	126,405,509	123,151,538	140,718,434	144,868,716
Indian service	9,266,528	8,842,136	8,920,970	9,486,819	9,771,902
Rivers and harbors	49,380,541	30,883,419	40,559,620	51,118,889	26,989,000
Forts and fortifications	5,617,200	5,473,707	4,036,235	5,218,250	5,627,700
Support of Military Academy	1,856,249	1,163,424	1,064,668	1,099,734	997,899
Invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	155,758,000	153,682,000	165,146,145	180,300,000	169,150,000
Consular and Diplomatic Service	4,116,081	3,988,516	3,638,047	3,730,642	4,309,856
Department of Agriculture	13,487,636	16,900,016	16,648,168	17,986,945	19,865,832
Expenses of District of Columbia	10,608,045	12,056,786	10,675,833	11,383,739	12,171,457
War and other expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fed. control of transport'n systems	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
War Fin. Corp. and Cap. Issues Com	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of oblig. of foreign govts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of farm loan bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food, fuel control, stim. agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operations under the Mineral Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reclamation fund	20,020,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs and miscellaneous	3,514,798	1,130,678	7,642,359	445,197	14,985,991
Total	663,725 794	634,549,561	617,382,178	684,757,276	674,497,625

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS—*Continued.*

APPROPRIATED—	3d Session 63d Congress, 1916.	1st Session 64th Congress, 1917.	2d Session 64th Congress, and 1st Session 65th Congress, 1918.	2d Session 65th Congress, 1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Deficiencies for service of the various branches of the Government	11,399,025	57,034,118	89,134,631	1,867,973
Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses	36,904,799	37,925,640	39,894,592	69,937,863
Sundry civil expenses	122,940,750	126,788,485	140,359,206	2,011,904,470
Support of the Army	101,959,195	267,596,530	273,046,322	10,225,478,312
Naval service	149,661,864	313,298,071	517,273,802	1,573,468,415
Indian service	9,325,455	10,967,644	11,589,736	11,021,910
Rivers and harbors	32,982,000	42,080,935	34,381,150	31,521,900
Forts and fortifications	6,060,216	25,747,550	51,396,593	2,814,348,267
Support of Military Academy	1,069,813	1,225,043	1,344,896	2,515,005
Invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	164,100,000	158,065,000	160,060,000	220,050,000
Consular and Diplomatic service	4,040,446	5,355,096	5,082,746	7,937,376
Department of Agriculture	22,971,782	24,011,791	25,929,113	27,875,353
Expenses of District of Columbia	11,859,584	12,824,697	14,172,937	15,046,768
War and other expenses			9,378,469,821	4,315,272,038
Fed. control of transport'n systems			.....	500,000,000
War Fin. Corp. and Cap. Issues Com			.....	500,200,000
Purchase of oblig. of foreign govts			7,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Purchase of farm loan bonds			.....	200,000,000
Bureau of War Risk Insurance			221,400,000	.....
Food, fuel control, stim. agriculture			173,846,400	11,031,863
Operations under the Mineral Act			.....	50,500,000
Reclamation fund			.....	.....
Reliefs and miscellaneous	2,402,923	95,088,358	7,029,735	8,990,000
Total	678,677,858	1,178,908,962	18,144,861,745	25,598,967,517

The total in the last column includes $81,171,000 provided for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the fiscal year 1919 by the legislative act of July 3, 1918, and the deficiency act of November, 4, 1918

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—1893-1920

JULY 1.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Dollars	Smaller Coin.	U. S. Notes.	Nat. Bk Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total in Treasury.
1893	$96,519,833	$7,357,028	$11,945,257	$15,906,590	$4,043,906	$6,334,613	$142,107,227
1894	64,976,622	15,860,217	17,738,968	21,156,414	6,635,044	17,902,988	144,270,253
1895	108,236,753	30,079,665	16,604,420	27,587,031	4,737,984	30,145,231	217,391,084
1896	102,494,781	39,266,624	15,767,056	90,541,148	10,832,425	34,638,033	293,540,067
1897	141,363,989	31,933,311	16,201,960	39,766,394	5,123,683	31,397,763	265,787,100
1898	167,752,728	11,534,103	12,070,690	36,546,994	4,909,189	2,900,843	235,714,547
1899	251,104,415	6,560,759	5,800,728	18,054,174	3,545,432	956,516	286,022,024
1900	222,844,953	15,749,107	6,702,754	29,004,471	9,525,332	723,058	284,549,675
1901	247,811,938	23,835,062	10,587,557	16,635,610	8,631,386	258,462	307,760,015
1902	253,801,291	24,830,189	11,462,534	12,389,294	11,195,575	197,224	313,876,107
1903	254,162,230	27,275,973	9,307,873	12,432,449	13,673,941	166,352	317,018,818
1904	216,183,723	27,439,081	11,533,678	12,921,591	16,207,259	75,943	284,361,275
1905	221,381,650	30,366,821	13,386,482	14,260,319	15,690,957	140,982	295,227,211
1906	290,489,841	12,344,108	6,595,416	10,740,796	13,111,122	48,680	333,329,963
1907	304,619,431	10,340,313	8,674,817	4,410,961	14,546,565	12,465	342,604,552
1908	221,912,063	21,670,450	23,177,618	7,284,694	66,685,237	18,470	340,748,532
1909	227,698,852	14,356,495	27,076,748	6,562,749	24,381,268	11,585	300,087,697
1910	242,411,286	13,575,756	19,575,017	11,893,146	29,771,198	9,475	317,235,878
1911	233,533,255	39,043,622	21,185,641	7,691,894	40,493,225	8,744	341,956,381
1912	264,028,646	25,785,046	25,554,007	8,983,695	39,992,733	13,430	364,357,557
1913	258,363,327	24,357,478	20,737,926	9,465,836	43,403,670	3,330	356,331,567
1914	252,962,971	16,931,016	22,040,989	8,835,369	35,491,862	11,237	336,273,444
1915	247,746,370	19,400,104	26,164,295	14,338,770	33,880,546	9,313	420,236,612
1916	238,093,644	9,846,285	17,440,437	4,961,469	24,773,866	.....	458,961,371
1917	214,941,127	17,289,218	4,422,622	10,719,778	17,971,459	.....	644,414,394
1918	248,241,288	40,927,821	14,878,278	6,638,204	21,149,419	.....	686,838,455
1919	364,575,415	56,497,779	10,983,939	13,818,465	69,634,991	.....	515,510,589
1920	435,891,220	13,636,962	3,141,698	8,181,712	15,323,030	.....	503,605,555

CHANCERY FUNDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(By Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London, March 8, 1920.)

From time to time the American press contains reports of fabulous estates "in Chancery" awaiting claimants in Great Britain, with the frequent result that persons in the United States are led to believe that they are entitled to these funds. Every consul in the United Kingdom receives letters from claimants who make inquiries, and it may be well, therefore, to advise all persons that there are no such estates and that it is useless to pay any serious attention to the matter. It is provided in the Supreme Court Funds rules that a list of the dormant funds in court shall be prepared and published every three years. Such a list was issued on March 3, 1920. These dormant funds now aggregate about $7,250,000, distributed over more than 4,100 separate accounts Considerably more than one-half of these funds do not exceed $730, and only about one-twentieth exceed $4,867. A person desiring information as to a fund in court may apply, in writing only, to the Assistant Paymaster General, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England. The Accountant General, Four Courts, Dublin, has charge of funds under the control of the Supreme Court in Ireland. Funds are not lodged in court in Scotland, but inquiries may be addressed to the Accountant of Court, New Register House, Edinburgh

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of October 1, 1920.)

ENTRIES of merchandise liquidated upon the values proclaimed herein will be subject to reliquidation upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the values in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoices were at the date of certification at least ten per centum more or less than the values herein proclaimed.

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.
Argt Rep.	Gold	Peso	$0 9648
Aust Hung	Gold	Krone	2026
Belgium	Gold, silver	Franc	1930
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	3893
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.5462
Brit. Col in Austral. & Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4 8665
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1 0000
Cent. Amer:			
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653
Brit. Hond	Gold	Dollar	1 0000
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1 0000
Guatemala, Honduras	Silver	Peso	6864
Salvador	Gold	Colon	5000
Chile	Gold	Peso	3350
China	Silver	Tael: Amoy	1 1252
		Canton	1.1218
		Cheefoo	1 0762
		Ch. Klang	1 0992
		Fuchau	1 0408
		Haikwan (customs)	1 1449
		Hankow	1 0528
		Kiaochow	1 0904
		Nankin	1 1135
		Niuchwang	1 0552
		Ningpo	1 0818
		Peking	1 0970
		Shanghai	1 0278
		Swatow	1 0394
		Takau	1 1323
		Tientsin	1 0904
		Dol: Yuan	.7374
		Hongkong	.7491
		British	7401
		Mexican	7455
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	.9733

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1 0000
Denmark	Gold	Krone	.2680
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867
Egypt	Gold	Lb. (100 piast's)	4 9431
Finland	Gold	Markka	1930
France	Gold, silver	Franc	.1930
Germany	Gold	Mark	2382
Great Brit	Gold	Pound sterling	4 8665
Greece	Gold, silver	Drachma	.1930
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.2500
India (Brit.)	Gold	Rupee	.3244
Indo-China	Silver	Piaster	.7413
Italy	Gold, silver	Lira	.1930
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985
Netherl'ds	Gold	Guilder (Florin)	4020
Newfound	Gold	Dollar	1 0000
Norway	Gold	Krone	2680
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentine)	9648
Persia	Gold	Achreh	.0959
	Silver	Kran	.1264
Peru	Gold	Libra	4 8665
Philippines	Gold	Peso	.5000
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0805
Roumania	Gold	Leu	.1930
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146
Santo Dom	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Serbia	Gold	Dinar	.1930
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709
Spain	Gold, silver	Peseta	.1930
Str'ts. Settl	Gold	Dollar	.5678
Sweden	Gold	Krona	.2680
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930
Turkey	Gold	Plaster	.0440
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.0342
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue; denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412 5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15.988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller coins.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 14.953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece; 48 grains, 95 per cent copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion, to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100 000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; gold certificates are not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except Customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Issue unlimited, except by the required security, and by the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

AMERICAN HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE STATISTICS.

(Compiled by F. L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)

HOMICIDE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN 31 CITIES.

City.	1909-'13.	1914-'18.	1919.	City.	1909-'13.	1914-'18.	1919.
Atlanta	32.2	29.2	40 8+	Newark, N. J.	3.6	4.7	6.4+
Baltimore	4.4	7.6	8 0+	New Orleans	24.4	22.2	23.3+
Boston	5 0	4.3	5 7+	New York	5.6	5.0	5.0—
Buffalo	4.6	5.7	5.0—	Philadelphia	4.7	6.0	6 2+
Charleston	37.2	26.3	30.8+	Pittsburgh	5.5	8.0	8 9+
Chicago	9.5	9.9	11.6+	Providence	5.1	4.1	5 6+
Cincinnati	11.1	14.1	7.5—	Reading, Pa.	2.9	1.1	4 4+
Cleveland	6 6	11.0	11.1+	Rochester, N. Y.	3.5	2.6	4.5+
Dayton	6.3	8.5	2.7—	Savannah	31.0	22.5	42.0+
Hartford	3.3	3.9	6 0+	San Francisco	11.4	13.4	12 0—
Indianapolis	9.4	10 5	9 1—	Seattle, Wash.	9.3	8.9	10.7+
Los Angeles	8 9	11 3	9 5—	Spokane, Wash.	7.5	8.2	4 8—
Louisville	16 0	16 9	14 1—	St. Louis	12.7	17.0	16 5—
Memphis	73 3	68.3	55 9—	Washington, D. C.	7.1	10.1	14 8+
Milwaukee	2 6	4 3	2 5—				
Minneapolis	3 8	5.8	5.4—	Total, 31 cities. . .	8.2	8.8	9.1+
Nashville	31.3	26.2	24.7—				

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF HOMICIDE DEATHS IN 31 CITIES.

Year.	Population.	Homicides	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	Year.	Population.	Homicides.	Rate Per 100.000 Pop.
1900	11,990,999	609	5 1	1911	17,165,680	1,429	8 3
1901	12,301,148	603	4 9	1912	17,527,861	1,464	8.4
1902	12,541,402	621	5 0	1913	17,890,042	1,575	8.8
1903	12,856,651	690	5.4	1914	18,252,222	1,566	8 6
1904	12,802,687	729	5 7	1915	18,616,905	1,614	8.7
1905	13,840,557	931	6.7	1916	18,979,143	1,742	9.2
1906	14,667,414	1,148	7 8	1917	19,341,381	1,777	9 2
1907	15,526,582	1,338	8 6	1918	19,703,619	1,672	8 5
1908	15,966,214	1,272	8 0	1919	20,065,857	1,831	9.1
1909	16,391,805	1,196	7 3	1909-13	85,777,859	7,029	8.2
1910	16,802,471	1,365	8.1	1914-18	94,893,270	8,371	8.8

SUICIDES IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES.

Year.	Population	Suicides.	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	Year.	Population.	Suicides.	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
1900	16,846,895	2,593	15 4	1912	23,307,772	4,551	19 5
1901	17,319,899	2,707	15.6	1913	23,810,088	4,698	19 7
1902	17,806,387	2,992	16.8	1914	24,312,395	5,102	21 0
1903	18,242,586	3,342	18 3	1915	24,742,737	5,204	21 0
1904	18,764,961	3,569	19.0	1916	25,335,333	4,590	18 1
1905	19,286,159	3,561	18 5	1917	25,855,935	4,354	16 8
1906	19,868,452	3,401	17.1	1918	26,348,537	3,857	14 6
1907	20,500,698	3,885	19 0	1919	26,843,039	3,818	14 2
1908	21,088,594	4,569	21.7	1904-08	99,508,864	18,985	19 1
1909	21,653,913	4,444	20 5	1909-13	113,879,850	22,746	20.6
1910	22,302,631	4,380	19 6	1914-18	126,594,937	23,107	18 3
1911	22,805,446	4,673	20.5	1919	26,843,039	3,818	14.2

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES.

(Rate per 100,000 of population.)

Cities, By Groups.	No. of Cities	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919.	Cities, By Groups.	No. of Cities.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919.
New England	28	13 6	14 7	14.8	12 4	Rocky M't'n.	3	24 7	31.1	20 9	16 6
Mid. Atlantic	27	17 3	17 4	15.6	12 2	Pacific Coast	9	34 4	35 0	32.2	24.9
Southern	14	16 2	17 4	15 3	11.6						
Central	19	21.4	22.3	20.3	15.4	Average	100	19.1	20.0	18.2	14.2

SUICIDES BY METHOD AND SEX, IN U. S. REGISTRATION AREA, 1914-'18.

(With rates per 100,000 of population.)

	Male Suicides.	Per Cent.	Rate 100,000.	Female Suicides.	Per Cent.	Rate 100,000	Total Suicides	Per Cent.	Rate 100,000.
Poison	6,424	16.4	3.5	4,391	34 8	2.52	10,815	20 8	3 0
Asphyxia	4,663	11 9	2.5	2,545	20 1	1 46	7,208	13 9	2 0
Hanging	6,506	16.6	3.5	1,517	12.0	87	8,023	15.5	2 2
Drowning	1,953	5.0	1.1	1,211	9.6	.70	3,164	6.1	9
Firearms	15,200	38.7	6.2	1,699	13.5	.97	16,899	32.6	4 7
Cutting & Pr. Instr.	3,076	7.8	1.7	425	3 4	24	3,501	6.7	1 0
Jumping H. P.	806	2.0	.4	511	4 0	29	1,317	2 5	4
Crashing	372	.9	2	91	7	05	463	.9	.1
Others	272	7	.1	236	1 9	14	508	1 0	1
Total	39,272	100.0	21.2	12,626	100.0	7.24	51,898	100.0	14.4

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

THE following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1, for commodities.

COMMODITIES.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush	$1.25	$1.85	$2 25	$2.365	$2.365	$2.35
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.76	1.15	2 15	1.80	2.11	1.11
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.415	.5825	.655	.765	.865	.67
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush	.64	1.23	1.35	1.03	1.52	1 15
Rye, Western, per bush	1.08	1 51	1 86	1.75	1.75	1 98
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel	5.20	8.25	10.60	10.40	10.25	10 00
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.) per 100 lbs	10.30	11.65	17 50	19 60	18 25	17.40
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	6.50	8 55	13.00	12 00	12 25	8 00
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	7.50	10.00	17.35	18.00	23.00	13 00
Milk (New York), per quart	.06	.0725	.10	.13	.11	13
Eggs, State, fresh (New York) per dozen	.35	.42	.50	.65	.35	75
Beef, family, per barrel	18 00	25.00	33.00	39.00	34 00	26 00
Pork, new mess, per barrel	17.00	31.00	47.50	40.00	60.00	30.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.11875	.16	.30	.2525	.31	195
Hams, smoked, per lb	.17	.195	.285	.35	.38	33
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.0915	.1730	.26	.2650	.339	1975
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.2875	.3675	.445	.595	.56	.625
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.1575	215	.23	.35	.325	265
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	21 00	20.00	30.00	40.00	28.00	35 00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	8.00	8.50	11.00	14.00	15.00	14 00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.07	.09625	.0787	.10625	.225	0825
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.0515	.0750	.0840	.09	.0905	.105
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.185	.19	.28	.335	.28	20
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.40	.40	.53	.67	.76	95
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds	1.10	1 23	1.42	1.85	1.69	2 27
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.05875	.0575	.095	1025	1425	0875
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs	8 25	11.75	15 50	12.00	11.50	9 25
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	4 95	8.00	10.50	7 50	6 00	8 00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	2.50	5 50	4.25	3.00	2.00	4.00
Apples (State), per barrel	2.50	2.75	2.50	4.50	——	4 00
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	4.00	7.25	6.70	8.50	5.50	2 00
Raisins, layer, per lb	.085	.11	.08	.0925	.135	24
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1 per lb	.26	.305	.34	.285	.53	.24
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1 per lb.	.34	.46	.50	.48	.64	.42
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.1195	.1875	.2875	.2905	.357	.225
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston) per lb.	30	.35	.73	.76	.83	.62
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	3 75	5.20	5.50	6 90	9.50	6 30
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.03625	.0575	.0825	.1225	.125	.0775
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.0750	.115	.1725	.20875	.26	.17
METALS, COAL, OILS						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite per ton.	3.75	4.45	5 95	6.65	6.45	7.45
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N.Y.) per ton.	16.75	23 00	35 25	40 90	30 80	47 52
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	25.00	50 00	47 30	47.50	38.50	55.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh) per ton	28 00	33 00	38.00	55.00	45.00	55 00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh) per 100 lbs.	3.10	5 75	7.75	7.75	7 00	8 50
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	26 00	56 00	67 20	67.20	54 88	67 20
Silver, commercial bars (N Y). per ounce	49625	.68125	.88875	1.01125	1 08	.995
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb	.17875	2850	.2350	.26	.235	15
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.0490	.07	.0575	.0805	06	069
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.35875	.41875	.66	.76	.70	395
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs	95 00	76 00	100.00	125.00	109 00	58 00
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	5 35	5.75	6 175	6.95	8 35	10 46
Bituminous (Pitts), f. o. b Chic., per ton	3 40	7 00	4 10	4.70	5 25	7 60
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b	2 60	3 25	6 00	6.00	3.85	9.00
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N.Y.), per barrel	1.80	2 60	3.50	4.00	4.00	6 10
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.0775	.0835	.0865	.175	.21	.29
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N.Y.), per lb	.0765	.1250	.1850	.1975	.235	.08
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	4 40	6.15	6.15	14.10	19 90	11 35
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal	505	455	495	645	1 3775	1 23
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	2 00	2 60	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 18
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	6.50	7 75	8 00	13 00	15 00	16.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	1 20	1 50	1 90	2 50	3 50	5 20
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel	1.67	1 67	2 12	3 20	3 25	4.10
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	1 90	3 10	4 00	4.75	3 25	4 25
Glass, window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet	2 10	2 57	3 99	6.55	6 55	7 12
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M	26.50	26 75	40 00	44 50	47 00	59 00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	24 00	23.00	28 00	35 00	40 00	44 00
CHEMICALS AND MISC.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb.	.0110	.02	.0275	.04	.0265	.02875
Borax, crystals, per lb	.0575	.0775	.0775	.08	08	085
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb	1 00	55	.48	.43	.125	.125
Alcohol, 94 per cent, per gallon	2 60	2.74	4.00	4.91	4 91	5 00
Opium, per lb	10.00	11 50	30.00	22.50	8.50	7 50
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.50	.47	.75	.90	.80	.80
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb.	.0817	.1086	.2032	.44	.38	.30
Paper, news, roll, per lb.	.0215	045	.03	.0375	.0375	.095
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs	1 35	1.00	1 30	1 75	2.10	2.10
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs	36.00	57.00	74.00	64.00	64.00	27.50

The 1919 figures are as of August 1, when a peak in wholesale prices was reached.

There was a marked decline in prices on Nov. 1, 1920, as compared with Feb. 1, 1920, textiles falling 38.5 per cent.; breadstuffs, 16.3 per cent. Coal and coke advanced 46.9 per cent.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES ON AUGUST 15, 1913-1920.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. Agriculture)

Article.	Unit	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Sirloin steak	Pound	26 4	27 9	26 5	28.4	32 9	41.5	42.1	47.3
Round steak	Pound	23 2	25 1	23 8	25.7	30.8	39.6	39.5	43.7
Rib roast	Pound	20.2	21.4	20.5	21.9	25.6	32 6	32.4	34.9
Chuck roast	Pound	16 5	17 5	16.4	17 6	21.7	28 3	26.6	27.5
Plate beef	Pound	12.2	13 0	12 2	12 9	16 2	21.7	19.3	18.6
Pork chops	Pound	21.9	25.1	21.6	24 4	34.5	42.2	46.9	45.9
Bacon	Pound	28.3	28.8	27.1	29 2	43.1	54.0	57.7	54.8
Ham	Pound	28.4	29.1	26.3	30.0	39.4	48 5	56.9	60.2
Lamb	Pound	18 9	20.6	20 5	23 1	29 7	36.9	36 4	39.7
Hens	Pound	21.5	22.1	20 6	23.8	27 9	38.6	41.8	45.1
Salmon	Pound	.....	.....	19.8	20 2	27 1	30.2	32.3	38.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	8.9	8 8	9.0	11 4	13.6	15.5	17.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.3	15.6
Butter	Pound	35.4	36.1	31.4	36.5	47.6	53 9	64.1	67.0
Oleomargarine	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.5	42.2
Nut margarine	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.8	36.0
Cheese	Pound	22.0	22.8	22.8	24.4	32 8	34.6	43.5	40.5
Lard	Pound	16.1	15 6	14 1	17.6	27.7	33.1	42.0	27.9
Crisco	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.5	34.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33 0	33 2	30 5	36.3	46 1	53.6	60.2	63.6
Bread	Pound	5 6	6 3	7 1	7.1	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.9
Flour	Pound	3 3	3.5	4 1	4 4	7 6	6.8	7.4	8.4
Corn meal	Pound	3.0	3 1	3.2	3.3	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9
Rolled oats	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	11.1
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	14.6
Cream of Wheat	28 oz. pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.1	30.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.3	21.7
Rice	Pound	8 7	8 8	9 1	9 1	10 6	13.4	15.5	18.3
Beans, navy	Pound	.....	.....	7 6	12 1	19 2	17 1	12 3	11.7
Potatoes	Pound	1 9	1 9	1 4	2 4	3 5	3 9	5.0	5.0
Onions	Pound	.....	.....	3 1	5 0	4.6	5.5	7.8	5.6
Cabbage	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.3	4.4
Beans, baked	No 2 can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1	16.8
Corn, canned	No 2 can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.1	18.7
Peas, canned	No 2 can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.1	19.4
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.9	15.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5 6	7 9	6 7	8 5	10 0	9.3	11.1	22.9
Tea	Pound	54 4	54 7	54 6	54 6	60 2	65.8	70.7	74.3
Coffee	Pound	29 8	29 7	30.0	29 9	30 5	30.1	47.8	48.4
Prunes	Pound	.....	.....	13 5	13 4	16 2	17.1	27.4	28.3
Raisins	Pound	.....	.....	12 5	12 8	14 8	15.3	18 0	28.9
Bananas	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.1	44.3
Oranges	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.7	65.8

SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports. Domes.	Exports. Total. (inc. for)	Imp'ts	Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports Domes.	Exports Total. (inc. for)	Imp'ts	Year. (Fiscal)	Exports. Domes	Exports. Total. (inc. for)	Imp'ts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1885	21,634,551	33,753,633	16,550,627	1897	56,541,823	61,946,638	30,533,227	1909	54,500,308	55,682,792	43,954,810
1886	19,158,051	29,511,219	17,850,307	1898	47,829,645	55,105,239	30,927,781	1910	53,094,567	55,286,861	45,217,194
1887	17,005,036	26,296,504	17,260,191	1899	51,168,770	56,319,055	30,675,056	1911	60,068,925	64,749,958	45,937,249
1888	20,635,420	28,037,949	15,403,669	1900	52,464,345	56,712,275	35,256,302	1912	58,522,368	64,890,665	47,050,219
1889	25,284,662	36,689,248	18,678,215	1901	58,778,779	64,285,180	36,386,521	1913	67,184,864	71,614,311	41,268,516
1890	22,378,557	34,873,929	21,032,984	1902	45,971,249	49,732,390	28,232,254	1914	52,567,351	54,965,023	30,326,604
1891	14,033,714	22,590,988	18,026,880	1903	40,121,497	44,250,259	24,163,491	1915	45,977,181	50,942,187	29,110,323
1892	16,765,067	32,810,559	19,955,086	1904	37,986,864	49,472,702	27,768,814	1916	53,171,760	59,791,523	34 154,375
1893	23,559,254	40,737,319	23,193,252	1905	36,764,431	48,848,812	27,484,865	1917	74,001,157	78,279,931	35,003,563
1894	39,069,087	50,451,265	13,286,552	1906	56,967,467	65,869,063	44,442,540	1918	127,705,661	139,181,399	70,328,153
1895	40,119,428	47,295,286	20,211,179	1907	44,695,151	56,739,073	42,946,624	1919	286,779,434	301,174,550	78,825,268
1896	53,196,559	60,541,670	28,777,186	1908	52,473,292	57,921,202	44,658,097	1920	138,796,365	179,037,266	102,899,506

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

Year. (Calendar)	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.	Year. (Calendar)	Gold	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1,384,792	61,054,882	1905	49,638,400	6,332,180	2,298,555	58,269,136
1891	29,232,005	27,518 856	1,312,441	58 063,302	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087	2,890,908	91,080,041
1892	34,787 222	12,641,078	961,480	48 389,780	1907	131,907,490	13,178,435	3,042,126	148,128,051
1893	56,997,020	8 891,739	1,134,931	66,933,690	1908	131,638 632	12,391,777	1,468,738	145,499,148
1894	79,546,160	9 200 350	438,177	89,184,683	1909	88,776,907	8,087,852	1,756,388	98,621,148
1895	59 616 357	5 698,010	882,430	66,196,798	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468	3,036,929	111,501,133
1896	47,053,060	23,089,899	832,718	70,975,677	1911	56,176,822	6,457,301	3,156,726	65,790,850
1897	76,028,485	18,487,297	1,526,100	96,041,882	1912	17,498,522	7,340,995	2,577,386	27,416,903
1898	77,985,757	23,024,033	1,124,835	102,144,625	1913	25,433,377	3,184,228	4,667,335	33,284,941
1899	111,344,220	26,061 519	1,837,451	139,243,191	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823	2,208,071	61,749,711
1900	99,272,942	36,345,321	2,031,137	137,649,401	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082	2,062,839	30,145,323
1901	101,735,187	30,838,460	2,120,122	134,693,770	1916	18,525,026	8,880,300	6,337,550	33,743,376
1902	47,184,852	30,028,167	2,447,796	79,660,815	1917	10,014	29,412,300	6,118,089	35,540,403
1903	43,683,792	19,874,440	2,251,281	65,809,513	1918	None.	25,473,029	5,972,662	31,445,691
1904	233,402,400	15,695,609	1,683,529	250,781,539	1919	None.	11,068,400	9,709,100	20,777,500

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD SINCE 1493.

(From 1493 to 1885, table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; other figures represent estimates of the Director of the Mint.)

Period.	Gold. Ozs fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver Ozs fine	Silver. C'ng Val	Period.	Gold. Ozs fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ozs fine	Silver. C'ng. Val.
	Total for per'd.	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*		*Total for per'd.*	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*
1493–1520	5,221,160	107,931,000	42,309,400	54,703,000	1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	96,172,600
1521–1544	5,524,656	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	96,705,000
1545–1560	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,090,872	102,168,400
1561–1580	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	111,802,300
1581–1600	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	115,297,000
1601–1620	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	105,461,400
1621–1640	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	118,445,200
1641–1660	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	1886	5,135,679	106,164,900	93,297,290	120,626,800
1661–1680	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000
1681–1700	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400
1701–1720	8,243,269	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700
1721–1740	12,268,240	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000
1741–1760	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300
1761–1780	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,858,000	1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400
1781–1800	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400
1801–1810	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600
1811–1820	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,800,960	216,566,900
1821–1830	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	203,069,200
1831–1840	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	1897	11,420,668	236,073,700	160,421,082	207,413,000
1841–1850	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	218,576,800
1851–1855	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	217 648,200
1856–1860	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	224,441,200
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223 691,300
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1903	15,852,620	327,702,200	167,689,322	216,810,300
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	222,794,500
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	213,403,800
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	238,166,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1908	21,422,244	422,836,900	203,131,404	262,634,500
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1909	21 965,111	454,059 100	212,149,023	274,298,700
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,673	286,662,700
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1911	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	292,451,500
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1912	22,549,335	466,136,100	224,310,654	290,017,800
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	81,800,000	1913	22,249,596	459,939,900	223,907,843	289,497,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	71,500,000	1914	21,240,416	439,078,260	168,452,942	217,797,743
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	80,500,000	1915	22,674,568	468,724,918	184,204,745	238,163,710
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	87,600,000	1916	21,970,783	454,176,500	168,843,600	218,302,060
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	81,040,700	1917	20,289,546	419,422,100	174,187,800	225,212,509
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,383,451	94,882,200	1918	18,427,232	380,924,700	197,394,900	255,217,648

Commercial values of silver for single years may be ascertained by multiplying fine ounces by annual average prices of silver.

For 1915 figures of the previous year are repeated for those countries from which no returns were received.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Total (Inc. foreign)	Imports.	Year. (Fiscal.)	Exports. Domestic	Exports. Total (Inc foreign)	Imports.
1867	$36,229,676	$39,026,627	$17,024,866	1894	$64,487,354	$76,978,061	$72,449,119
1868	68,231,158	72,396,344	8,737,443	1895	56,218,307	66,468,481	36,384,760
1869	28,442,776	36,003,498	14,132,568	1896	106,934,336	112,409,947	33,525,065
1870	28,580,609	33,635,962	12,056,950	1897	39,152,522	40,361,580	85,014,780
1871	64,581,678	66,686,208	6,883,561	1898	10,470,371	15,406,391	120,391,674
1872	48,377,592	49,548,760	8,717,458	1899	27,478,412	37,522,086	88,954,603
1873	44,472,038	44,856,715	8,682,447	1900	46,693,893	48,266,759	44,573,184
1874	32,645,486	34,042,420	19,503,137	1901	52,635,309	53,185,177	66,051,187
1875	61,543,545	66,980,977	13,696,793	1902	46,761,438	48,568,950	52,021,254
1876	29,431,757	31,177,050	7,992,709	1903	44,584,640	47,090,595	44,982,027
1877	22,359,101	26,590,374	26,246,234	1904	79,195,987	81,459,986	99,055,368
1878	6,632,570	9,204,455	13,330,215	1905	86,146,743	92,594,024	53,648,961
1879	4,145,085	4,587,614	5,624,948	1906	27,847,474	38,573,591	96,221,730
1880	1,775,039	3,639,025	80,758,396	1907	47,579,479	51,399,176	114,510,249
1881	1,826,307	2,565,132	100,031,259	1908	70,196,042	72,432,924	148,337,321
1882	31,403,625	32,587,880	34,377,054	1909	89,241,464	91,531,318	44,003,989
1883	8,920,909	11,600,888	17,734,149	1910	114,569,714	118,563,215	43,339,905
1884	35,294,204	41,081,957	22,831,317	1911	21,810,820	22,509,653	73,607,013
1885	2,741,559	8,477,892	26,691,696	1912	53,495,479	57,328,348	48,936,500
1886	32,766,066	42,952,191	20,743,349	1913	76,704,551	77,762,622	69,194,025
1887	5,705,304	9,701,187	42,910,601	1914	110,515,004	112,038,529	66,538,659
1888	12,560,084	18,376,234	43,934,317	1915	143,229,912	146,224,148	171,568,755
1889	54,930,332	59,952,285	10,284,858	1916	61,254,731	90,249,548	494,009,301
1890	13,403,632	17,274,491	12,943,342	1917	284,948,025	291,921,225	977,176,026
1891	84,939,551	86,362,654	18,232,567	1918	188,441,940	190,850,224	124,413,483
1892	43,321,351	50,195,327	49,699,454	1919	116,340,663	116,575,535	62,363,733
1893	102,068,153	108,680,844	21,174,381	1920	465,766,467	466,592,606	150,540,200

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION SINCE 1792.

(The estimate 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Com. of Mining Statistics; since by Director of Mint.)

Cal'dar Years	Gold.		Silver	
	Fine ozs	Value	Fine ozs	Com val
1792 to 31				
July, 1834	677,250	$14,000,000	Insign'ant	. . . .
July 31, 1834, to 31				
Dec., 1844	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	$253,400
1845.....	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200
1846.....	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50 300
1847.....	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600
Total..	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848.....	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500
1849.....	1,935,000	40,000,000	38,700	50,700
1850 . .	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900
1851-1855.	14,270,625	295,000,000	193,500	259,400
1856-1860.	12,384,000	256,000,000	309,400	418,300
1861-1865.	10,716,271	221,525,000	28,810,600	38,674,300
1866-1870.	12,225,570	252,725,000	49,113,200	65,261,100
1871.....	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,296,400
Total..	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874. ...	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875. ...	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876.....	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877. ...	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878. ...	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880. ...	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882. ...	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883. ...	1,451,250	30,000,000	35 732,800	39,618,400
1884. ...	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885.....	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500

Cal'dar Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ozs	Value.	Fine ozs.	Com val.
1886.	1,686,788	$34,860,000	39,694,000	$39,482,400
1887..	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888. . .	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889.....	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094 500	46,838,400
1890. . .	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891...	1,604,840	33,175,000	53,330,000	57,630,000
1892. . .	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1393. . .	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894. .	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895.	2,254,766	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896. .	2,568,132	53,085,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897. .	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898. .	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,436,900	32,118,400
1899. .	3,437,210	71,053,400	51,761,500	32,858,700
1900. .	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901. .	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902... .	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903... .	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904. ...	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905... .	4,178,592	86,337,700	53,938,355	35,952,397
1906. . .	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907. ...	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908.	4,574,340	94,560 000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909.	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910.	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911.	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912.	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913.	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1914. .	4,572,976	94 531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1915. .	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
1916.....	4,479,056	92,590,300	74,414,802	48,953,000
1917.....	4,051,440	83,750,700	71,740,400	59,078,100
1918.	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,139	74,661,346
1919....	2,918,628	60,333,400	56,682,445	63,523,652
1792-1919.	195,509,526	4,041,534,800	2504,099,090	2026,426,558

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1919, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ozs	Value.	Fine ozs	Value.
Alaska.	481,984	$9,963,500	699,151	$773,570
Arizona	222,965	4,609,100	5,702,911	6,392,222
Cal ..	841,638	17,398,200	1,153,614	1,293,051
Col...	495,810	10,249,300	5,966,606	6,68[illegible],790
Georgia.	34	700	8	9
Idaho. .	34,085	704,600	5,933,076	6,650,207
Illinois	0	0	6,000	6,725
Maine...	10	200	4,142	4,643
Mich...	0	0	425,610	477,054
Missouri.	14	300	75,991	85,176
Montana	116.918	2,416,900	15,012,258	16,826,790
Nevada	225,384	4,659,100	7,045,395	7,896,972
N. Mex.	28,319	585,400	851,821	954,781
N. C....	5	100	19	21

State or Territory.	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ozs	Value	Fine ozs	Value.
Oregon..	53,029	$1,096,200	236,620	$265,220
Philip Is.	41,119	850,000	15,715	17,614
S C	5	100	2	2
S. D .	255,889	5,289,700	122,068	136,822
Tenn	271	5,600	97,554	109,345
Texas.	19	400	539,483	604,690
Utah...	109,661	2,266,900	12,542,623	14,058,650
Vt... ..	19	400	2,200	2,466
Va..	0	0	8	9
Wash ..	11,436	236,400	258,270	289,487
Wyo ...	14	300	300	336
Total	2,918,628	$60,333,400	56,682,445	$63,533,652

Gold value, $20 67+a fine ounce Silver valued at the average New York price of $1 12 an ounce

ALASKA GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION SINCE 1880.

Year	Gold Value.	Silver.	
		Fine Ounces	Com'l Value
1880	$20,000		
1881	40,000		
1882	150,000		
1883 .	301,000		
1884 ..	201,000	10,320	$11,146
1885 .	300,000		
1886. .	446,000		
1887 .	675,000		
1888.	850,000	2,320	2,181
1889.	900,000	8,000	7,490
1890	762,000	7,500	6,071
1891	900,000	8,000	7,920
1892	1,080,000	8,000	7,000
1893. .	1,038,000	8,400	6,570

Year	Gold Value.	Silver	
		Fine Ounces	Com'l Value
1894	$1,282,000	22,261	$14,257
1895.	2,328,500	67,200	44,222
1896	2,861,000	145,300	99,087
1897.	2,439,500	116,400	70,741
1898	2,517,000	92,400	54,575
1899	5,602,000	140,100	84,276
1900.	8,166,000	73,300	45,494
1901.	6,932,700	47,900	28,598
1902.	8,283,400	92,000	48,590
1903 .	8,683,600	143,600	77,843
1904	9,160,000	198,700	114,934
1905	15,630,000	132,174	80,165
1906	22,036,791	203,500	136,345
1907	19,349,743	149,784	98,357

Year.	Gold Value.	Silver.	
		Fine Ounces	Com'l Value.
1908. .	$19,292,818	135,672	$71,906
1909. .	20,411,716	147,950	76,934
1910. .	16,126,749	157,850	85,239
1911 . .	16,853,256	460,231	243,923
1912...	17,145,951	515,186	316,839
1913...	15,626,813	362,563	218,988
1914...	15,764,259	394,805	218,327
1915 .	16,702,144	1,071,782	543,393
1916. .	17,241,713	1,379,171	907,495
1917 .	14,657,353	1,239,150	1,021,060
1918. .	9,480,952	847,789	787,057
1919.	9,963,500	690,151	773,570

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Lowest, highest, and average quotations, and value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)

CALENDAR.	Lowest.	Highest	Average	Value.	Ratio	CALENDAR	Lowest	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence*	*Dollars*			*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence*	*Dollars.*	
1850.....	59 1-2	61 1-2	61 1-16	1 316	15 70	1885.....	46 7-8	50	48 9-16	1 06510	19.41
1851.....	60	61 5-8	61	1.337	15 46	1886.....	42	47	45 3-8	.99467	20 78
1852.....	59 7-8	61 7-8	60 1-2	1 326	15 59	1887.....	43 1-4	47 1-8	44 11-16	97946	21 10
1853.....	60 5-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1.348	15 33	1888.....	41 5-8	44 9-16	42 7-8	.93974	22 00
1854.....	60 7-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1 348	15 33	1889.....	41 15-16	44 3-8	42 11-16	93511	22 10
1855.....	60	61 5-8	61 5-16	1 344	15 38	1890...	43 5-8	54 5-8	47 3-4	1.04634	19 75
1856.....	60 1-2	62 1-4	61 5-16	1.344	15 38	1891.....	43 1-2	48 3-4	45 1-16	.98800	20 92
1857.....	61	62 3-8	61 3-4	1 353	15 27	1892.....	37 7-8	43 3-4	39 3-4	.87145	23 72
1858.....	60 3-4	61 7-8	61 5-16	1 344	15 38	1893.....	30 1-2	38 3-4	35 9-16	.78030	26.49
1859.....	61 3-4	62 3-4	62 1-16	1 36	15 19	1894.....	27	31 3-4	28 15-16	.63479	32.56
1860.....	61 1-4	62 3-8	61 11-16	1 352	15 29	1895.....	27 3-16	31 3-8	29 13-16	.65406	31 60
1861.....	60 1-8	61 3-8	60 13-16	1 333	15 59	1896.....	29 3-4	31 15-16	30 13-16	.67565	30 59
1862.....	61	62 1-8	61 7-16	1.346	15 35	1897.....	23 5-8	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60483	34 20
1863.....	61	61 3-4	61 3-8	1 345	15 37	1898.....	25	28 3-8	26 15-16	.59010	35.03
1864.....	60 5-8	62 1-2	61 3-8	1 345	15 37	1899.....	26 5-8	29	27 7-16	.60154	34.36
1865.....	60 1-2	61 5-8	61 1-16	1 338	15.44	1900.....	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33 33
1866.....	60 3-8	62 1-4	61 1-8	1.339	15 43	1901.....	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595	34 68
1867.....	60 3-8	61 1-4	60 9-16	1 328	15 57	1902.....	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795	39 15
1868.....	60 1-8	61 1-8	60 1-2	1 326	15 59	1903.....	21 11-16	28 1-2	24 3-4	.54257	38.10
1869.....	60	61	60 7-16	1 325	15 60	1904 ...	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876	35.70
1870.....	60 1-4	60 3-4	60 9-16	1 328	15 57	1905.....	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61027	33 87
1871.....	60 3-16	61	60 1-2	1 326	15 57	1906.....	29	33 1-8	30 7-8	.67689	30 54
1872.....	59 1-4	61 1-8	60 5-16	1 322	15 63	1907.....	24 1-4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152	31.24
1873.....	57 7-8	59 15-16	59 3-16	1 29769	15 93	1908.....	22	27	24 13-32	.53490	38 64
1874.....	57 1-4	59 1-2	58 5-16	1 27883	16 16	1909.....	23 1-16	24 7-8	23 23-32	.52016	39 74
1875.....	55 1-2	57 5-8	56 11-16	1 24233	16 64	1910.....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38 22
1876.....	46 3-4	58 1-2	53 1-8	1 16414	17 75	1911.....	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38 33
1877.....	53 1-4	58 1-4	54 13-16	1 20189	17 20	1912.....	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33 62
1878.....	49 1-2	55 1-4	52 5-8	1 15358	17 92	1913.....	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34 19
1879.....	48 7-8	53 3-4	51 1-4	1 12392	18 39	1914.....	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	55312	37.37
1880.....	51 1-2	52 13-16	52 1-4	1 14507	18 05	1915.....	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 21-32	.51892	39 84
1881.....	50 7-8	52 7-8	51 5-8	1 13229	18 25	1916.....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1-4	.68647	30.11
1882.....	50	52 3-8	51 13-16	1 13562	18 20	1917.....	35 11-16	55	40 14-16	89525	23 09
1883.....	50 1-16	51 3-16	50 9-16	1 10874	18 64	1918.....	42 1-2	49 1-2	47 9-16	1 0426	19.83
1884.....	49 1-2	51 3-8	50 11-16	1.11068	18.61	1919.....	47 3-4	79 1-8	57 1-32	1.2563	16.45

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD, 1700-1919.

[NOTE—From 1700 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint, and since from daily London quotations.]

YEARS.	Ratio	YEARS.	Ratio.	YEARS.	Ratio	YEARS.	Ratio	YEARS.	Ratio.
1700.....	14 81	1744.....	14 87	1788.....	14.65	1832.....	15.73	1876.....	17.75
1701.....	15 07	1745	14 98	1789	14 75	1833.....	15.93	1877.....	17 20
1702.....	15 52	1746.....	15 13	1790.....	15 04	1834.....	15.73	1878.....	17 92
1703.....	15 17	1747.....	15 26	1791.....	15 05	1835.....	15.80	1879.....	18 39
1704.....	15 22	1748.....	15.11	1792.....	15 17	1836.....	15.72	1880.....	18 05
1705.....	15 11	1749.....	14.80	1793.. ...	15 00	1837.....	15 83	1881	18 25
1706.....	15 27	1750.....	14.55	1794.....	15 37	1838.. ..	15.85	1882.....	18 20
1707.....	15 44	1751.....	14 39	1795	15 55	1839.	15 62	1883.....	18 64
1708	15.41	1752.....	14 54	1796	15 65	1840.....	15 62	1884	18.61
1709.....	15 31	1753.....	14.54	1797.....	15 41	1841.....	15 70	1885.....	19.41
1710.....	15 22	1754.....	14 48	1798	15 59	1842.....	15 87	1886.....	20.78
1711.....	15 29	1755.....	14 68	1799.....	15 74	1843.....	15 93	1887.....	21 10
1712.....	15 31	1756	14 94	1800	15 68	1844.....	15 85	1888. ..	22 00
1713.....	15 24	1757	14 87	1801.	15 46	1845.....	15 92	1889. .	22.10
1714.....	15 13	1758.....	14 85	1802 .	15 26	1846.. ..	15 90	1890. .	19 75
1715.....	15 11	1759 ...	14 15	1803	15 41	1847.....	15 80	1891. .. .	20.92
1716.....	15 09	1760 ..	14 14	1804 .	15 41	1848.....	15 85	1892 ..	23 72
1717.....	15 13	1761	14.54	1805 ..	15 79	1849.....	15 78	1893 ...	26.49
1718	15 11	1762.....	15 27	1806 ..	15 52	1850.....	15 70	1894...	32.56
1719.....	15.09	1763.....	14 99	1807	15 43	1851.....	15.46	1895...	31 60
1720.....	15 04	1764.....	14 70	1808 ..	16 08	1852.....	15 59	1896....	30 59
1721.....	15 05	1765.....	14 83	1809. ..	15 96	1853	15 33	1897.....	34 20
1722.....	15.17	1766.....	14 80	1810	15 77	1854.....	15 33	1898 ...	35 03
1723	15 20	1767.....	14 85	1811 ..	15 53	1855.....	15 38	1899....	34 36
1724.....	15 11	1768.....	14 80	1812....	16 11	1856.....	15 38	1900 . .	33 33
1725	15 11	1769.....	14 72	1813.....	16 25	1857.....	15.27	1901... . .	34 68
1726.....	15.15	1770.....	14 62	1814 ...	15 04	1858.....	15 38	1902.... .	39 15
1727.....	15.24	1771.....	14 66	1815.....	15 26	1859.....	15 19	1903.....	38 10
1728	15 11	1772.....	14 52	1816.....	15.28	1860.....	15 29	1904 .. .	35 70
1729.....	14 92	1773.....	14 62	1817.....	15 11	1861.....	15 50	1905 .	33 87
1730.....	14 81	1774.....	14 62	1818.....	15.35	1862.....	15 35	1906	30 54
1731.....	14.94	1775.....	14 72	1819.....	15 33	1863.....	15 37	1907 .	31.24
1732.....	15.09	1776.....	14 55	1820.....	15.62	1864.....	15 37	1908 ...	38 64
1733.....	15 18	1777.....	14 54	1821.....	15 95	1865.....	15.44	1909... .	39 74
1734.....	15 39	1778.....	14.68	1822.....	15 80	1866.....	15.43	1910...	38 22
1735.....	15 41	1779.....	14.80	1823.....	15.84	1867.....	15.57	1911... .	38 33
1736.....	15.18	1780.....	14.72	1824.....	15 82	1868.....	15 59	1912...	33 62
1737.....	15 02	1781.....	14 78	1825.....	15.70	1869.....	15 60	1913.....	34 19
1738.....	14 91	1782.....	14.42	1826.....	15 76	1870.....	15 57	1914.....	37 37
1739.....	14 91	1783.....	14.48	1827.....	15 74	1871.....	15 57	1915.....	39 84
1740.....	14 94	1784.....	14.70	1828.....	15.78	1872.....	15.63	1916.....	30 11
1741.....	14 92	1785.....	14 92	1829.....	15 78	873.....	15 93	1917.....	23 09
1742.....	14 85	1786.....	14.96	1830.....	15.82	1874.....	16 16	1918....	19 83
1743	14.85	1787.....	14.92	1831.....	15.72	1875.....	16.64	1919....	16 45

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by Frederick L Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)

YEAR (Calendar).	No. of Ordinary Policies	Amount.	No of Industrial Policies.	Amount.	Total No of Policies.	Amount.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1850	29,407	68,614,189	.....	.....	29,407	68,614,189
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	60,000	180,000,000
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	839,226	2,262,847,000
1880	685,531	1,581,841,706	236,674	20,533,469	922,205	1,602,375,175
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,882,914	428,789,342	5,202,475	4,048,846,787
1898	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798 512	1,110,078,702	11,218,362	6,825,042,953
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10 052,833	1,293,329,995	12,873,783	7,774,484,478
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,928,342	14,395,347	8,562,080,722
1901	3,693,702	7,952 989,395	12,337,019	1,640,827,454	16,030,721	9,593,816,849
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13 448,147	1,806,894,473	17,608 235	10,508,482,385
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,606,635	1,978,241,009	19,300,656	11,571,249,157
1904	5,507,759	10,412 078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872 583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841 396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11.850.032,581	19,687,675	2 668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227 213,168	23,044,162	3 179,489,541	29,998,281	16,406,702,709
1911	7 693,263	14,578,989,903	24,708,499	3,423,790,536	32,401,762	18,002,780,439
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,655	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956,064
1913	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933 219.429	37,448,941	20,520,598,372
1914	9 045,081	17,425,501,137	30.537,592	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652,328
1915	9,890,264	18,349,285,339	32 623,419	4,394,051,492	42,513,683	22,743,336,831
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27.116,690,770
1918	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	40,453,438	5,629,956,453	53,221,457	29,797,068,355
1919	14,460,828	29,274,557,871	43,861,894	6,239,996,056	53,322,722	35,514,553,927

The 1919 totals include 6.211 group insurance contracts for $1,102,466,628.

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC

YEAR (Calendar)	Total Income	Payments to Policy Holders	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1880	80,537,990	55,881.794	452,680,651	.....	.....
1890	196.938,069	90,007,819	770,972,061	678,681,309	92,290,752
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1,245,786,245	216,865,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199.883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,656,595	309,696,977	3,052,732,353	2,736,329,746	316,402,607
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,380,294,090	2,939,482,079	440,812,011
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,170,492,711	473,365,260
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,385,821,478	490,055,571
1911	836,160,804	414,268,448	4,164,491,688	3,645,906,544	518,585,144
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006
1913	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468
1914	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288
1915	1,043,083,337	544,705,320	5,190 310,353	4,648,524,264	541,786,089
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,536,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562
1917	1,249,491,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513
1918	1,324,586,741	710,201,684	6,529,620,899	6,201,990,207	327,630,692
1919	1,556,998,189	739.117.418	6,742,577,790	6,426,857,244	315,720,546

NEW YORK STATE LIFE INSURANCE DATA.

New York State life insurance companies (as of Jan 1, 1920)—real estate, market value, $79,929,434; mortgage loans, $698,043,206; collateral loans $507,302; loans on policies, $380,618,100; bonds and stocks owned, $1,921,961,146; cash in office and bank $42,837,130; interest and rent due and accrued, $42,181,830; net uncollected and deferred premiums, $47,776,337; all other assets, including premium notes, $19,716,270; total assets, $3,233,570,755; reinsurance reserve, $2,733,483,715; policy claims unpaid, $30,172,978; dividends to policy holders due and unpaid, including those left on deposit, $14,312,793; dividends declared on or apportioned to annual and deferred dividend policies payable in 1920, $79,485,222; amount set apart on deferred dividend policies, $192,400,933; special reserve funds, $77,697,255; other liabilities, $54,727,964; total liabilities and other funds, excluding capital and surplus, $3,182,280,861; capital, $1,733,100; surplus, $49,556,794; first year's premiums on original policies, $72,849,932; total new premiums, $87,669,327; renewal premiums, $300,766,254; extra premiums for disability, war risks, etc., $4,427,655; total premium income, $486,917,640; interest, $140,696,162; rent, $8,069,406; profit on sales or maturity of ledger assets, $4,371,105; other income, $48,598,127; total income, $688,652,443; death claims, $152,374,260; endowments, $61,745,784; disability claims and additional accidental death benefits, $628,253; annuities, $6,199,179; lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies, $62,245,178; dividends to policy holders, $78,298,160; commissions, $43,378,486; salaries, medical fees and other charges of employees, $54,033,107; loss on sale of maturity of ledger assets, $2,807,380, other disbursements, $154,735,161; total disbursements, $616,444,949; total insurance in force Jan. 1, 1919, $8,883,769,167; issued during 1919, $2,100,411,832; revived and increased in 1919, $83,692,930; ended in 1919 by death, $114,981,624; ended in 1919 by maturity, $57,118,210; ended in 1919 for other reasons, $517,170,434; insurance in force Jan. 1, 1920, $10,378,603,661.

Life insurance in force in New York State, placed by State and out-State companies, on Jan. 1, 1920, totaled $5,473,026,587, of which $249,584,182 was group, and $1,208,993,061 was industrial.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE RESUME, BY YEARS.

YEAR.	Premium Income.	Claim Payments	Payments to Policyholders.	Reserve Increase (Over Previous Year).	Payments to Policyh'rs Plus Reserve Incr.
1910	$109,510,535	$37,143,007	$45,128,890	$28,098,628	$73,227,518
1911	116,904,962	39,090,490	49,002,707	31,910,106	80,912,813
1912	125,224,393	41,245,918	52,601,384	41,647,825	94,249,209
1913	133,767,046	44,542,306	57,442,253	46,049,835	103,492,088
1914	143,290,619	47,926,020	64,067,359	43,378,401	107,445,760
1915	154,293,399	49,107,021	66,492,581	51,897,197	118,389,778
1916	164,966,333	54,635,165	72,049,045	66,124,188	138,173,233
1917	178,980,442	59,161,651	77,660,796	65,523,922	143,184,718
1918	196,408,962	89,503,638	110,515,615	67,153,715	177,669,330
1919	225,097,027	67,054,013	88,598,561	92,306,786	180,905,347

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES.

(From the Insurance Year Book of the Spectator Company, New York.)

YEAR (Calendar).	Income Stock and Mutual Companies.	Losses Paid by Stock and Mutual Companies.	Income Lloyd's and Similar Companies.	Losses Paid by Lloyd's and Similar Companies	Total Income All Companies.	Total Payments by All Companies to Policy H'ders.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	157,857,983	75,334,517	.....	.....	157,857,983	80,768,012
1900	198,312,577	108,307,171	.....	.....	198,312,577	116,753,281
1901	216,452,381	112,008,998	.....	.....	216,452,381	121,020,924
1902	239,468,206	113,147,727	.....	.....	239,468,206	123,332,012
1903	258,340,036	112,817,357	2,972,800	1,057,238	261,431,401	124,434,065
1904	278,340,036	151,264,900	2,888,366	1,538,505	281,228,402	165,658,558
1905	293,224,649	125,074,600	3,337,939	1,371,417	296,562,588	140,825,191
1906	350,285,740	276,795,627	3,637,254	1,441,353	353,922,994	293,649,192
1907	338,232,409	145,597,362	4,298,640	1,616,001	342,531,049	163,436,624
1908	334,490,040	165,489,578	4,578,875	1,865,181	339,068,915	185,163,126
1909	360,545,341	154,430,781	4,719,072	1,938,834	365,264,413	175,461,211
1910	381,545,814	166,789,763	4,111,214	1,644,002	385,657,028	189,143,026
1911	388,462,193	183,476,741	4,504,793	1,440,809	392,966,986	203,689,509
1912	406,336,104	188,081,546	4,424,249	1,991,618	410,760,353	207,915,120
1913	416,975,367	202,694,933	4,623,320	2,102,110	421,598,687	220,543,616
1914	430,873,256	224,639,583	9,859,954	3,575,440	440,733,210	244,387,590
1915	459,361,260	221,701,359	12,634,377	4,469,546	474,626,373	237,312,569
1916	535,753,022	244,812,685	13,745,503	5,653,324	550,010,315	267,518,465
1917	681,921,517	293,842,174	14,002,857	5,867,957	695,924,374	299,710,131
1918	772,739,806	335,921,319	21,635,852	10,470,111	794,375,658	371,745,324
1919	884,165,884	335,569,611	24,145,668	8,738,802	908,311,552	372,032,530

The last two columns include operations of the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Journal of Commerce.)

YEAR (Calendar.)	Loss.	YEAR (Calendar)	Loss	YEAR (Calendar)	Loss.	YEAR (Calendar)	Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	1887	$120,283,055	1898	$130,593,905	1909	$188,705,150
1876	64,630,600	1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300
1877	68,265,800	1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575
1878	64,315,900	1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900
1879	77,703,700	1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550
1880	74,643,400	1892	151,516,098	1903	115,302,155	1914	221,439,350
1881	81,280,900	1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,033,200
1882	84,505,024	1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	214,530,995
1883	100,149,228	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	250,753,640
1884	110,008,611	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	290,959,885
1885	102,818,796	1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,850	1919	269,000,775
1886	104,924,750						

For fire losses in New York City see index. The 1906 figures in above table include the San Francisco conflagration-earthquake.

RECORD OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

FOLLOWING are the comparative figures as specially compiled by The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1919	1918	1917.		1919	1918.	1917.
Jan	$380,865,000	$209,285,000	$244,450,000	Aug	$677,000,000	$77,975,000	$382,100,000
Feb	248,975,000	120,650,000	283,815,000	Sept	1,402,843,500	132,925,000	202,500,000
Mar	252,950,000	128,620,000	281,000,000	Oct	2,192,607,500	57,665,000	308,513,700
Apr	394,450,000	169,375,000	361,510,000	Nov	1,192,250,000	94,260,000	285,590,000
May	548 000,000	213,372,000	388,481,000	Dec	919,014,000	68,200,000	186,350,000
June	1,208,000,000	144,490,000	352,584,000				
July	1,230,000,000	90,725,000	416,350,000	Total	$11,646,955,000	$1,507,452,000	$3,693,243,700

CHIEF FRATERNAL ORDERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Orders.	Assets Jan. 1, 1920.	Liabilities Jan. 1, 1920.	Income in 1919.	Disbursements in 1919.	Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1920.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aid Association for Lutherans, Wis.	1,391,462	11,882	401,622	229,099	12,616,693
Anc. Order Untd. Workmen of Conn., Conn.	868,200	589,372	232,718	181,841	5,020,547
Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, Penn.	1,479,446	34,081	475,103	363,293	20,426,750
Ben Hnr, Supreme Tribe, Ind.	2,115,159	133,530	1,790,131	1,445,795	79,365,794
Brith Abraham, Independent Order, U S. A.	1,276,736	224,797	1,530,405	1,596,537	81,293,500
Brith Abraham (Order of), U.S. Grand Lodge	161,510	108,282	426,756	435,753	12,566,750
Brith Sholom, Ind. Ord. U S. Grand Lodge, Pa.	347,530	53,329	433,057	482,232	23,941,500
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Iowa.	4,471,184	1,297,380	3,927,117	4,629,691	353,277,500
Catholic Benevolent Legion.	4,149,439	4,104,999	403,684	308,605	11,984,000
Catholic Knights of America, Mo.	1,103,182	107,655	634,737	689,601	19,189,335
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.	1,446,350	563,594	1,333,144	1,367,618	25,646,898
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion	632,137	29,500	278,103	221,448	9,452,375
Columbian Circle, Ill	624,372	105,161	547,956	529,795	24,557,000
Foresters, Ind. Order, Canada.	44,388,487	43,725,170	5,543,991	7,310,284	171,064,927
Fraternal Mystic Circle, Pa	591,890	465,228	475,860	476,052	12,705,968
Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order.	1,333,408	37,132	360,804	274,716	6,551,750
French Canadian Artisans' Society, Canada.	4,436,611	52,885	1,126,303	758,615	34,957,035
Golden Cross, United Order of, Tenn.	164,261	47,920	555,384	545,162	14,247,225
Golden Seal Assurance Society.	721,462	632,226	254,663	253,822	13,957,755
Gr. Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union, Ill	678,685	37,625	332,093	167,635	10,364,500
Knights of Columbus.	9,743,792	212,159	3,106,697	2,291,136	176,766,562
Knights of Pythias Ins Dept., Ind.	11,264,854	10,328,801	3,087,093	2,325,627	101,248,894
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Assn., Pa.	4,552,007	40,679	2,456,682	1,925,467	106,674,250
Ladies of the Maccabees, Mich.	1,605,378	88,960	674,543	555,572	32,950,750
L'Union St. Jean, Baptiste d'Amerique, R. I.	1,370,374	18,374	425,460	292,325	15,205,025
Maccabees, Mich.	14,740,768	1,785,100	7,757,939	8,030,637	352,343,547
Masonic Mut. Life Assn. of the Dist Col, D.C	2,202,756	2,150,977	1,037,629	620,974	37,657,924
Modern Woodmen of America, Ill	14,887,150	2,647,341	22,138,200	23,874,701	1,627,088,500
National Protective Legion.	179,833	70,776	360,847	377,666	12,197,617
National Slovak Society of the U.S A., Penn.	1,767,219	256,838	871,647	540,332	29,473,750
National Union Assurance Society, Ohio.	1,599,307	459,240	1,377,490	3,232,884	75,185,412
Order of Knights of St. Joseph, Ohio.	82,930	310	106,147	84,765	7,370,000
Polish Nat. Alliance of U. S of Nor Am, Ill.	4,708,360	388,305	2,156,695	2,001,069	68,984,800
Protected Home Circle, Pa	891,963	185,000	1,488,792	1,659,117	96,721,750
Royal Arcanum, Mass.	7,547,061	568,921	6,996,252	5,825,861	221,978,058
Royal Neighbors of America, Ill	3,447,766	513,430	3,826,229	4,268,140	394,612,000
Serb Federation "Sloga".	379,339	350,601	319,318	273,930	9,352,800
Slovenic National Benefit Society, Ill.	585,590	69,185	634,501	560,447	12,160,650
Travelers Protective Assn. of America, Mo.	500,493	84,048	692,365	527,513	412,665,000
Ukrainian National Association, N J.	503,386	118,767	252,502	149,750	9,670,600
Women's Benefit Assn. of Maccabees, Mich	13,323,313	247,098	3,219,426	2,336,614	158,115,907
Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest, Neb.	8,051,750	640,416	3,292,186	2,716,592	211,990,700
Woodmen of the World, Sov. Camp, Neb	37,765,572	3,204,681	18,127,964	19,740,943	1,173,423,275
Workmen's Circle	1,191,434	84,793	837,885	606,550	20,161,400
Workmen's Sick & Death Ben Fund, U S A	1,290,675	42,655	660,086	481,402	13,435,000
Total for all fraternal orders	219,939,732	77,378,228	111,294,346	109,781,299	6,368,074,594

ACTUARIES' OR COMBINED EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Age	Number Living.	Number Dying	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life, Years	Age	Number Living	Number Dying.	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life, Years	Age	Number Living	Number Dying	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life Years.
10	100.000	676	006760	48 36	40	78653	815	010362	27 28	70	35837	2327	.064933	8 54
11	99324	674	006786	47 68	41	77838	826	.010612	26 56	71	33510	2351	070158	8 10
12	98650	672	006812	47 01	42	77012	839	010894	25 84	72	31159	2362	075805	7 67
13	97978	671	006848	46 33	43	76173	857	.011251	25.12	73	28797	2358	081884	7.26
14	97307	671	006896	45 64	44	75316	881	011697	24 40	74	26439	2339	.088468	6 86
15	96636	671	006944	44 96	45	74435	909	012212	23 69	75	24100	2303	095560	6.48
16	95965	672	007003	44 27	46	73526	944	012839	22 97	76	21797	2249	103179	6 11
17	95293	673	007062	43 58	47	72582	981	013516	22.27	77	19548	2179	111469	5.76
18	94620	675	.007134	42 88	48	71601	1021	014260	21 56	78	17369	2092	.120444	5.42
19	93945	677	007206	42.19	49	70580	1063	015061	20 87	79	15277	1987	.130065	5 09
20	93268	680	007291	41 49	50	69517	1108	015939	20 18	80	13290	1866	.140406	4 78
21	92588	683	007377	40.79	51	68409	1156	.016898	19 50	81	11424	1730	.151436	4 48
22	91905	686	007464	40 09	52	67253	1207	017947	18.82	82	9694	1582	.163194	4.18
23	91219	690	007564	39 39	53	66046	1261	.019093	18.16	83	8112	1427	.175912	3.90
24	90529	694	.007666	38 68	54	64785	1316	020313	17 50	84	6685	1268	189678	3 63
25	89835	698	007770	37 98	55	63469	1375	.021664	16.86	85	5417	1111	.205095	3.36
26	89137	703	007887	37.27	56	62094	1436	.023126	16 22	86	4306	958	.222480	3 10
27	88434	708	.008006	36 56	57	60658	1497	.024679	15 59	87	3348	811	242234	2 84
28	87726	714	008139	35 86	58	59161	1561	026386	14 97	88	2537	673	.265274	2.59
29	87012	720	.008275	35 15	59	57600	1627	028247	14 37	89	1864	545	.292382	2.35
30	86292	727	.008425	34.43	60	55973	1698	.030336	13.77	90	1319	427	.323730	2.11
31	85565	734	008578	33 72	61	54275	1770	032612	13 18	91	892	322	.360987	1 89
32	84831	742	.008747	33 01	62	52505	1844	035120	12 61	92	570	231	.405263	1.67
33	84089	750	008919	32 30	63	50661	1917	.037840	12 05	93	339	155	.457227	1.47
34	83339	758	009095	31 58	64	48744	1990	.040826	11 51	94	184	95	516304	1 28
35	82581	767	.009288	30 87	65	46754	2061	044082	10 97	95	89	52	.584270	1.12
36	81814	776	.009485	30 15	66	44693	2128	047614	10 46	96	37	24	.648649	99
37	81038	785	.009687	29.44	67	42565	2191	051474	9 96	97	13	9	.692308	89
38	80253	795	.009906	28.72	68	40374	2246	055630	9 47	98	4	3	750000	75
39	79458	805	.010131	28.00	69	38128	2291	060087	9.00	99	1	1	1 000000	.50

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data supplied by the Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850	1880	1900	1920.
Area ... square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population ... no	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	106,389,246
Population per square mile ... no	6 47	7.88	16.86	25.55	35.77
Wealth ... dols	...	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	187,739,071,090
Public debt, less cash in Treasury ... dols	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	24,330,889,731
Interest bearing debt ... dols	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	24,061,095,361
Annual interest charge ... dols	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,861	33,545,130	1,052,333,621
Gold coined ... dols	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	...
Silver coined ... dols	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,684	36,345,321	11,068,400
Gold in circulation ... dols	16,000,000	147,305,456	225,695,779	610,806,472	834,687,970
Silver in circulation ... dols			68,622,345	142,050,334	385,083,071
Gold certificates in circulation ... dols	...	...	7,963,900	200,733,019	390,522,842
Silver certificates in circulation ... dols	...	...	5,789,569	408,465,574	118,521,774
U. S notes (Greenbacks) in circulation ... dols.	...	...	327,895,457	313,971,545	337,299,793
National bank notes in circulation ... dols	...	...	337,415,178	300,115,112	696,345,834
Federal Reserve notes ... dols	...	...	...	...	3,122,001,747
Federal Reserve bank notes ... dols	...	...	...	...	198,735,191
Total circulation of money ... dols	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	6,084,854,578
National banks ... no	...	...	2,076	3,732	7,990
Capital ... dols.	...	...	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,214,769,000
Bank clearings, New York ... dols.	...	...	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	214,703,444,468
Total United States ... dols	...	...	...	84,582,450,081	387,091,941,000
Deposits in National banks ... dols	...	...	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	13,533,908,000
Deposits in savings banks ... dols	...	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	5,902,577,000
Depositors in savings banks ... no	...	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	11,434,881
Farms and farm property ... dols	...	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,439,901,164	40,991,449,000
Farm products, value ... dols	...	...	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	24,982,000,000
Manufacturing establishments ... no	...	123,025	253,852	207,514	275,791
Value of products ... dols	...	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	11,406,926,701	24,246,434,724
U. S. Gov. receipts—net ordinary ... dols	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	6,688,900,647
Customs ... dols	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	322,902,650
Internal revenue ... dols	809,397	...	124,009,374	295,327,927	5,405,031,575
U. S. Gov. disbursements, net ordinary ... dols	10,813,974	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	6,304,098,173
War ... dols	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	9,253,059,384
Navy ... dols	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	2,009,272,389
Pensions ... dols	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	221,614,781
Interest on public debt ... dols	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	615,867,337
Imports of merchandise ... dols	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	5,238,621,668
Exports of merchandise ... dols	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,032	8,111,039,733
Imports, rubber, crude ... lbs	...	...	16,826,099	49,377,138	632,392,636
Domestic expts., iron and steel man'f't's dols	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	932,675,866
Domestic exports, all manufactures ... dols	...	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	3,827,949,628
Farm animals, value ... dols	...	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	8,566,313,000
Cattle ... no	...	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	68,232,000
Horses ... no.	...	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,109,000
Sheep ... no.	...	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	48,615,000
Mules ... no	...	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,995,000
Swine ... no	...	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	72,909,000
Production of gold ... dols	...	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	58,488,800
Silver, commercial value ... dols	...	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	61,966,412
Coal ... long tons	...	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	485,949,107
Petroleum ... gals.	...	...	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	15,864,198,000
Pig iron ... tons	...	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	31,015,364
Steel ... tons	...	...	1,247,335	10,188,329	44,462,432
Tin plates ... lbs.	...	...	...	849,004,022	3,301,624,244
Copper ... long tons	...	650	27,000	270,588	585,063
Wool ... lbs	...	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	301,307,000
Wheat ... bush	...	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	940,987,000
Corn ... bush.	...	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,917,450,000
Cotton ... bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,102,102	11,420,763
Cane sugar ... lbs	...	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	241,998,400
Sugar consumed ... lbs.	...	...	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	9,721,948,011
Cotton consumed ... 500-lb bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,687,253	6,288,920
Domestic cotton exported ... lbs.	...	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	3,543,743,487
Railways operated ... miles	...	9,021	93,267	194,262	264,233
Passengers carried ... no	...	...	...	576,831,251	1,084,997,896
Passenger cars ... no	...	...	...	34,713	56,505
Other cars ... no.	...	...	...	1,416,125	2,515,737
American vessels built ... tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	3,880,639
Trading, domestic, etc ... tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	6,395,429
Trading, foreign ... tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	9,928,595
On Great Lakes ... tons	...	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	3,138,690
Ves pass. through Sault Ste. Marie C'l ... tons	...	...	1,734,890	22,315,834	50,089,490
Commercial failures ... no	...	...	4,735	10,774	3,352
Amount of liabilities ... dols	...	...	65,752,000	138,495,673	86,743,876
Post-Offices ... no	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	53,084
Receipts of Post-Office Department ... dols	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	436,239,126
Public schools, salaries ... dols	...	...	55,942,972	137,687,746	436,477,090
Patents issued ... no	...	993	13,947	26,499	38,598
Immigrants arrived ... no.	...	369,980	457,257	448,572	621,576

A large proportion of the figures in 1920 column are somewhat preliminary, and they relate to that year or to the latest previous year for which figures are available. For later data on separate items see Index. Population is continental. Net ordinary receipts and disbursements do not include loans, Treasury notes or general postal expenses or revenues. 1920 commercial failures cover first six months. Mineral production is mainly for 1917. A reduction of $350,000,000 in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation is reflected in both receipts and disbursements for 1920.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

THE superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899 6 miles. The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet. The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more, 11½ miles, between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.		CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,619	142,751,000	12 3	Australasia	3,312,613	16,228,591	4.9
America, N.	8,589,257	150,000,000	16.3	Europe	3,872,561	464,681,000	120.
America, S.	7,570,015	56,337,775	7 4	Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	.....
Asia	17,206,000	872,522,000	50.7	Total	57,255,000	1,702,520,366	29.6

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States 934; England 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

CONTINENTS	HIGHEST POINT.	Elevation (Ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	.....
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

RACE.	Location.	Number.	RACE.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	806,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	630,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half-breeds)	... .	27,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	70,000,000	Total	....	1,702,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	134,000,000			

POPULATION IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70 15	59 06	21.90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8.20	2 89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7.89	4 35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1 48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	37	4 81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33.2), extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27 9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade, 3,614,670 (9 5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4 4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES, IN 1917.

According to figures collected by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, the Selective Service Draft showed the industrial population of the United States to be occupied, by chief classes, as follows: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 19,271,834; domestic and manual service, 4,208,862; laborers, in general, not otherwise classified, 4,053,385; professional, 2,202,609; trade and merchandise, 4,708,908; building industries, 2,878,792; transportation (steam), 1,236,867; all other industries and occupations, approximately, 17,000,000.

WORLD'S POP., PROD., VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE.

(From the Statistical Abstract of the U. S.)

YEAR.	Population.	Total Com.	Com. per Cap	Ships, Sail.	Ships, Steam	Railways.	Telegraphs	Cables.	Cotton Prod.	Coal Prod.	Pig Iron Prod.
	Million.	*Million Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Tons.*	*1,000 Tons.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million S. Tons.*	*Million Tons.*
1820.....	780	1,659	2 13	5,814	20	.....	.....	..	630	17 2	1.0
1830.....	847	1,981	2 34	7,100	111	0.2	.....	....	820	25 1	1.8
1840.....	950	2,789	2 93	9,012	368	5 4	.....	.....	1,310	44 8	2.7
1850.....	1,075	4,049	3 76	11,470	864	24 0	5	1–40	1,435	81 4	4.7
1860.....	1,205	7,246	6 01	14,890	1,710	67 4	100	1½	2,551	142 3	7.2
1870.....	1,310	10,653	8 14	12,900	3,040	139 9	281	15	2,775	213 4	11.9
1880.....	1,439	14,761	10 26	14,400	5,880	224 9	440	49	3,601	340 0	18 0
1890.....	1,488	17,519	11 80	9,166	8,295	390.0	768	132	5,600	446.0	27.2
1900.....	1,543	20,105	13 02	6,674	13,857	500 0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4
1906.....	1,579	27,418	17 36	5,809	19,713	564 0	1,200	270	7,650	885.0	58.7
1910.....	1,616	33,634	20 81	4,624	22,046	637 0	1,307	291	9,013	1,141 6	65.8
1911.....	1,630	35,909	21.71	4,366	23,932	666 0	1,356	318	10,634	1,309 6	62.4
1912.....	1,643	39,570	24 08	4,083	24,978	683 4	1,400	320	10,301	1,377 0	72.8
1913.....	1,652	40,420	24.47	3,891	26,517	690 2	1,462	330	11,809	1,478 0	77.9
1914.....	1,661	37,760	22 73	3,686	27,988	703.5	1,489	335	11,933	1,346 0	56.8
1915.....	1,672	31,302	18 72	3,583	28,160	717 5	1,526	335	8,804.5	1,169 6	59.0
1916.....	1,692	46,523	27.50	3,435	27,858	720.3	1,322	.....	9,047.5	1,242.9	71.4
1917.....	1,693	52,781	31.18	4,425	25,380	729 8	1,568	.....	8,705	1,317.9	64.6
1918.....	1,699	62,802	36.96	4,120	27,019	732.8	1,586	.....	8,845	.....	62.0

The population figures do not include unimportant subdivisions of the earth.

FOREIGN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

CITIES.	Pop'lat'n	CITIES	Pop'lat'n	CITIES.	Pop'lat'n
Adelaide, Australia.....	225,000	Frankfort, Germany....	415,000	Ningpo, China.....	700,000
Armedabad, India.....	216,800	Genoa, Italy.....	325,000	Nottingham, England...	275,573
Aleppo, Syria.....	250,000	Glasgow, Scotland.....	1,111,428	Nurnberg, Germany....	335,000
Alexandria, Egypt.....	444,600	Goteborg, Sweden.....	200,000	Odessa, Russia.....	600,000
Algiers, Algeria.....	200,000	The Hague, Holland....	360,000	Oporto, Portugal.....	200,000
Amsterdam, Holland....	650,000	Halle, Germany	200,000	Osaka, Japan	1,500,000
Bagdad, Mesopotamia..	200,000	Hamburg, Germany....	1,000,000	Ottawa, Canada.....	112,232
Bahia, Brazil.....	400,000	Hangchow, China.....	700,000	Palermo, Italy.....	360,000
Baku, Russia.....	240,000	Hankow, China.....	1,500,000	Paris, France.....	3,300,000
Bangkok, Siam.....	541,000	Hanover, China.....	1,500,000	Pekin, China.....	1,200,000
Barcelona, Spain.....	625,000	Havana, Cuba.....	361,000	Pernambuco, Brazil....	250,000
Batavia, Java.....	240,000	Havre, France.....	200,000	Petrograd, Russia.....	2,300,000
Balem, Brazil.....	300,000	Helsingfors, Finland....	200,000	Portsmouth, England...	224,846
Belfast, Ireland.....	393,000	Hong Kong, China.....	551,000	Prague, Bohemia.....	700,000
Benares, India.....	204,000	Hyderabad, India.....	500,600	Rangoon, India.....	293,300
Berlin, Germany.....	1,900,000	Kazan, Russia.....	200,000	Riga, Latvia	570,000
Birmingham, England..	861,585	Kharkov, Russia.....	250,000	Riga, Russia.....	550,000
Bologna, Italy.....	200,000	Kiel, Germany.....	220,000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ..	1,200,000
Bombay, India.....	979,000	Kiev, Russia	600,000	Rome, Italy.....	600,000
Bordeaux, France.....	400,000	Kingston, England.....	279,664	Rosario, Argentina....	222,600
Bradford, England.....	282,714	Kobe, Japan.....	510,000	Rostov, Russia.	200,000
Bremen, Germany.....	300,000	Konigsberg, Germany...	250,000	Rotterdam, Holland....	510,000
Breslau, Germany.....	520,000	Kyoto, Japan.....	550,000	Santiago, Chile.....	430,000
Bristol, England.....	361,247	Lahore, India	228,700	Sao Paulo, Brazil.....	510,000
Brno, Czech-Slovakia...	225,000	Leeds, England	430,834	Saratov, Russia.....	230,000
Brussels, Belgium	680,000	Leicester, England.....	236,059	Seoul, Korea.....	310,000
Bucharest, Roumania.	350,000	Leipsig, Germany.....	600,000	Shanghai, China.....	1,100,000
Budapest, Hungary..	900,000	Lille, France.....	375,000	Sheffield, England.....	473,695
Buenos Aires, Argentina	1,637,000	Lisbon, Portugal.....	450,000	Singapore, Straits Settl.	846,000
Cairo, Egypt.....	791,000	Liverpool, England.....	772,665	Soochow, China.....	550,000
Calcutta, India.....	1,222,000	Lodz, Poland.....	430,000	Stettin, Germany.....	230,000
Canton, China.....	950,000	London, Greater, Eng...	7,258,263	Stockholm, Sweden.....	410,000
Catania, Italy.....	225,000	Lucknow, India	259,800	Strassbourg, France	225,000
Changsha, China.	550,000	Lwow, Poland	210,000	Stuttgart, Germany...	290,000
Charlottenburg, Germ..	310,000	Lyon, France	700,000	Sydney, Australia...	792,700
Chemnitz, Germany...	290,000	Madras, India.	518,600	Tabriz, Persia..	200,000
Chalon, Fr Indo China	200,000	Madrid, Spain.....	655,000	Tashkent, Siberia ..	275,000
Christiania, Norway....	260,000	Magdeburg, Germany ..	280,000	Tcheran, Persia. ..	225,000
Chungking, China. ...	440,000	Manchester, England ..	741,068	Tientsin, China.....	800,000
Cologne, Germany.....	525,000	Mannheim, Germany...	200,000	Tiflis, Georgian Repub.	346,000
Constantinople, Turkey	1,000,000	Marseilles, France.....	800,000	Tokio, Japan.....	2,400,000
Copenhagen, Denmark .	650,000	Melbourne, Australia...	723,500	Toronto, Canada.....	562,585
Damascus, Syria.....	250,000	Mexico City, Mexico ...	1,000,000	Tunis, Africa	200,000
Danzig, Baltic.....	200,000	Milan, Italy	600,000	Turin, Italy	460,000
Delhi, India.....	233,000	Montevideo, Uruguay. .	362,000	Valencia, Spain.....	250,000
Dortmund, Germany...	250,000	Montreal, Canada.....	800,000	Valparaiso, Chile.....	230,000
Dresden, Germany.....	550,000	Moscow, Russia..	1,100,000	Vancouver, Canada.....	195,000
Dublin, Ireland.....	399,000	Munich, Germany	600,000	Venice, Italy.....	200,000
Duisburg, Germany.....	230,000	Nagoya, Japan	400,000	Vienna, Austria.....	2,400,000
Dusseldorf, Germany...	360,000	Nanking, China.....	390,000	Vilna, Lithuania.....	215,000
Edinburgh, Scotland....	333,883	Nantes, France.....	220,000	Warsaw, Poland.....	825,000
Ekaterinoslav. Russia...	200,000	Naples, Italy.....	700,000	Wenchow, China.....	225,000
Essen, Germany.....	460,000	Neu Kolln, Germany....	250,000	Winnipeg, Canada	000,000
Florence, Italy.....	250,000	Newcastle, England.....	275,099	Yokohama, Japan	450,000
Foochow, China.....	650,000	Nice, France.....	200,000	Zurich, Switzerland.....	213,000

The figures for foreign cities are from the latest official counts and estimates.
London registration area population in 1911 census was 4,521,685.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Census Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for United Kingdom.		
				Males.	Females	Total.
1801	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	10,164,256	1,805,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1831	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929
1851	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629
1861	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485
1871	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661
1881	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848
1891	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,721
1911	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,615

The Census of Ireland in 1821 is the first which was made on such a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades.

Since 1831 the total included Army, Navy and Merchant Service at home.

POPULATION OF IRELAND—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, 1911.

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.	County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
LEINSTER.				ULSTER.			
Carlow	32,317	89 15	3,935	Antrim	39,751	20 50	154,113
Dublin	122,372	70 99	50,022	Armagh	54,526	45.33	65,765
Dublin Co. Bor	253,730	83 13	51,432	Belfast Co. Bor.	93,243	24.10	293,704
Kildare	54,684	82 07	11,943	Cavan	74,271	81 46	16,902
Kilkenny	71,193	94 97	3,769	Donegal	133,021	78 93	35,516
King's	51,178	90 05	5,654	Down	64,485	31 56	139,818
Longford	40,297	91 96	3,523	Fermanagh	34,740	56.18	27,096
Louth	58,303	91.58	5,362	Londonderry	41,478	41.54	58,367
Meath	60,660	93 19	4,431	Londonderry Co. Bor	22,923	56 21	17,857
Queen's	48,480	88 74	6,149	Monaghan	53,363	74.68	18,092
Westmeath	54,779	91 32	5,207	Tyrone	79,015	51 39	63,650
Wexford	94,413	92 31	7,860				
Wicklow	47,999	79 06	12,712	Total	690,816	43 67	890,880
Total	990,045	85.20	171,999				
MUNSTER.				CONNAUGHT.			
Clare	102,300	08 14	1,932	Galway	177,920	97.64	4,304
Cork	288,455	91 45	26,976	Leitrim	58,159	91.47	5,423
Cork Co. Bor	67,814	88 44	8,859	Mayo	188,969	97.86	4,108
Kerry	155,322	97 26	4,362	Roscommon	91,731	97 63	2,225
Limerick	101,502	97 08	3,049	Sligo	72,125	91.24	6,920
Limerick Co. Bor	34,865	90 52	3,653				
Tipperary	144,156	94 57	8,277	Total	588,004	96 24	22,980
Waterford	54,060	95 68	2,442				
Waterford Co. Bor	25,331	92 23	2,133	Total of Ireland	3,242,670	73.86	1,147,549
Total	973,805	94.04	61,690				

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to a computation, made early in 1920, by David Trietsch, the statistician, of London, the Jewish population of the world is approximately 15,430,000. Of this number, he says, 3,300,000 live in Poland; 3,300,000 in the Ukraine districts of the former Russian Empire in Europe; 3,100,000 in the United States; 900,000 in Soviet Russia; and 300,000 in the British Isles. By other estimates, there are in Austria and Hungary 2,250,000; in France, 100,000; in Germany, 600,000; Holland, 107,000; Roumania, 240,000; Palestine, 100,000; Armenia, 175,000; Argentina, 110,000; Morocco, 104,000. These are the chief countries. In New York State, it is estimated, there are over 1,600,000; in Pennsylvania, 325,000; Illinois, 250,000; Massachusetts, 190,000; New Jersey, 150,000; Ohio, 167,000. In Chicago there are 250,000; Philadelphia, 210,000; Cleveland, 100,000.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK ESTIMATE

The American Jewish Year Book estimates the Jewish population of the world, on pre-war data, at 15,744,662; in North America, 3,379,668; in South America, 116,557; in Europe, 11,435,968; in Asia, 433,332; in Africa, 359,722, and in Australia, 19,415. It is noted that in 1818 only 3,000 Jews lived in the whole United States and by 1907 that number had grown to 1,777,185. The book calculates from 1918 figures that there are 1,500,000 Jews in New York City.

VITALITY OF LAST CHILDREN.

The old belief, still common, that first-born children are endowed by nature with greater vitality and longevity than last-born, has induced Dr. Alfred Ploetz of Munich, Germany, to make a study to ascertain if this were true. He compiled the returns from a large number of families of the nobility, and his figures show, generally speaking, that the vitality of first to ninth-born children varied very little, but that from the tenth to the nineteenth-born the mortality was markedly greater.

In the following table Dr. Ploetz has made groupings of first-born children, second-born, and so on, and it was his object to find out how many of these died before the fifth year. Order or birth, number of children, and per cent. died, as follows:

First-born	614	26 4	Fifth-born	311	26 0	Tenth to nineteenth-born	302	34.4
Second-born	539	24 9	Sixth-born	249	26 1			
Third-born	455	26 4	Seventh to ninth-born	463	26 3		3,319	26.7
Fourth-born	386	25 6						

POPULATION AND AREA—STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Abyssinia	350,000	8,000,000	Adis Ababa.
Aden	80	46,165	Aden.
Afghanistan	245,000	6,380,500	Kabul.
Africa, Brit. E.	246,822	2,300,000	Mombasa.
" Ger. E.	384,180	7,650,000	Daressalam.
(Ger. E. Africa conquered by Brit, 1918; now called Tanganyika Territory).			
" Ital. E.	(See Eritrea).		
" Portug E.	(See Mozambique).		
" Equat. Fr	(See Congo, French).		
" Ger. SW.	322,450	150,000	Windhuk
(Ger. S W. Africa was conquered by Brit, 1915, and made a protection of South Africa).			
" So. Brit.	(See Basutoland, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Swaziland).		
" West Brit.	(See Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast, Asaanti, and Sierra Leone)		
" Fr.	(See Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan upper Senegal-Niger and Mauritanea).		
Alabama	51,279	2,347,295	Montgomery
Alaska	590,884	64,356	Juneau.
Albania	12,000	850,000	Scutari.
Alberta	257,000	496,117	Edmonton.
Aleutian Is. (See Alaska)		2,000	Juneau
Algeria	1,120,000	5,600,000	Algiers
Alsace	3,197	1,150,000	Strassburg.
Amur	203,000	1,500,000	Tsitsihar.
Annam	52,100	5,200,000	Hue.
Andaman and Nicobars Isles	3,143	25,459	Port Blair.
Andorra	191	5,231	Andorra.
Angola, Kabinda	480,000	5,000,000	St. P. de Lou
Anhalt	888	331,128	Dessau.
Antigua	108	35,073	Antigua.
Arabia	1,200,000	3,000,000	Damascus.
Argentina	1,131,841	8,300,000	Buenos Aires
Arizona	113,810	333,273	Phoenix.
Arkansas	52,525	1,750,985	Little Rock.
Armenian Rep	80,000	7,000,000	.....
Ascension Is	34	25	Georgetown.
Ashanti	11,000	3,000,000	Kumasi.
Asia Minor	199,272	10,186,900	.....
Assam	53,015	6,713,635	Shillong.
Astrakhan	91,042	1,427,500	Astrakhan.
Athabasca	251,300	6,615	Dunvegan.
Australia	3,063,041	5,000,000	Melbourne.
Austria	31,000	6,500,000	Vienna.
Azerbaijan	40,000	5,000,000	Baku
Azores	922	242,611	Angra.
Baden	5,823	2,142,833	Karlsruhe.
Bahamas	4,404	60,000	Nassau.
Bahrein Isles	300	110,000	Moharek.
Balearic Isles	1,935	330,167	Palma.
Baluchistan	132,000	1,100,000	Quetta.
Barbados	166	192,000	Bridgetown
Baroda	8,182	1,055,935	Baroda.
Basutoland	10,300	400,000	.....
Bavaria	29,288	7,000,000	Munich.
Bechuanaland	275,000	126,000	Vryburg.
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	Brussels.
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077	Calcutta.
Bermudas	193	22,000	Hamilton.
Bessarabia	17,143	2,686,600	Kishinev.
Bhutan	20,000	250,000	Punakha.
Bohemia	20,065	6,769,548	Prague.
Bokhara	83,000	1,250,000	Bokhara.
Bolivia	570,000	3,000,000	La Paz.
Bombay Presidency	123,059	19,672,642	Bombay.
Bombay	75,993	16,113,042	.....
Borneo	290,000	1,800,000	Sandakan.
Bosnia, Herzego'na	19,768	1,898,379	Sarajevo.
Brazil	3,300,000	22,000,000	Rio de Janeiro
British Columbia	390,344	396,800	Victoria.
British Empire	13,123,712	442,000,000	London.
Brunei	4,000	30,000	Brunei.
Brunswick	1,418	494,339	Brunswick.
Bukowina	4,033	800,098	Czernowitz.
Bulgaria	42,000	4,500,000	Sofia.
Burma	230,839	12,115,217	Rangoon.
California	155,652	3,426,536	Sacramento

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Campeche	18,087	86,661	Campeche.
Canada	3,730,000	8,370,000	Ottawa.
Canary Isles	2,807	419,809	Santa Cruz.
Cape Breton Is	3,975	122,081	Sydney
Cape Province	276,775	2,564,965	Cape Town.
Cape Verde Isles	1,475	150,000	Porto Grande.
Caucasus	85,708	5,719,600	Tifila.
Celebes	49,390	415,999	Celebes.
Ceylon	25,332	4,700,000	Colombo.
Channel Islands	70	97,000	.....
Chihuahua	87,802	405,707	Chihuahua.
Chile	295,000	4,000,000	Santiago.
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	Peking.
Chosen, Korea	84,738	17,500,000	Seoul.
Christmas Is	81	700	.....
Cochin-China	20,000	3,050,785	Saigon.
Cocos-Keeling Isles	.....	749	.....
Colorado	103,658	939,376	Denver.
Colombia	462,000	5,475,000	Bogota.
Congo, Belgian	909,654	15,005,465	Boma.
" French	669,000	9,000,000	.....
Connecticut	4,820	1,380,585	Hartford.
Corsica	3,366	295,589	Ajaccio
Costa Rica	23,000	441,000	San Jose.
Couriand	10,435	812,300	Mitau.
Crete	2,950	336,151	Candia.
Croatia, Slavonia	16,421	2,621,954	Agram.
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	Havana.
Curacao	212	30,000	Willemstad.
Cyprus	3,584	311,000	Nicosia.
Cyrenaica, Tripoli	410,000	1,000,000	Bengazi.
Czecho-Slovakia	56,300	14,000,000	Prague.
Dahomey	58,000	900,000	Porto Novo.
Dalmatia	4,956	645,666	Zara.
Danish West Indies, (Virgin Isles)	138	26,051	St. Thomas.
Delaware	1,965	223,003	Dover.
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	Copenhagen.
Dist. of Columbia	60	437,571	Washington.
Dominica	18,750	700,000	San Domingo.
Durango	42,272	436,147	Durango.
Dutch E. Indies	735,000	48,000,000	Batavia.
E.Afric.Protec.(B)	246,822	2,800,000	.....
Ecuador	116,530	1,300,000	Quito.
Egypt	363,181	12,800,000	Cairo.
England and Wales	59,874	46,000,000	London.
Eritrea	45,800	450,000	Massowa.
Esthonia	23,000	1,800,000	Reval
Ethiopia, Abyssinia	350,000	8,000,000	Adis Ababa
Faroe Isles	515	19,600	Thornshawn.
Falkland Isles	7,500	3,275	Stanley.
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,036,999	.....
Fiji	7,083	163,000	Suva.
Finland	125,689	3,300,000	Helsingfors.
Flanders, West	1,249	874,135	Bruges.
" East	1,158	1,120,335	Ghent.
Florida	54,861	966,296	Tallahassee.
Formosa, Taiwan	13,944	3,700,000	Tamsui.
France	212,659	41,500,000	Paris.
French Indo-China	256,000	16,990,229	Ha-noi.
Galicia	30,321	8,211,780	Corunna.
Gambia	4,000	208,000	Bathurst.
Georgia	58,725	2,894,683	Atlanta.
Georgia, Rep. of	36,000	3,500,000	Tiflis
Ger. Em., Europe, as it was in 1913.	208,780	65,000,000	Berlin.
German Republic	172,000	55,000,000	Berlin.
Gibraltar	2	16,000	Gibraltar.
Goa	1,469	515,772	New Goa.
Gold Coast	80,000	1,500,000	Accra.
Gozo Is	27	20,000	Rabato.
Greece	41,933	5,000,000	Athens.
Greenland	830,000	13,460	Godhavn
Guam	225	13,916	Guam.
Guatemala	47,500	2,000,000	New Guate'a
Guernsey	25	40,477	St. Pet.-le-Pt.
Guiana, British	89,480	311,000	Georgetown.
" Dutch	46,060	91,622	Parimaribo.
" French	32,000	49,000	Cayenne
Guinea, French	95,000	1,808,893	Konakry.
" Portuguese	13,940	290,000	Bissau
" Spanish	12,000	200,000	Santa Isabel.
Hawaii	6,449	255,912	Honolulu.
Hayti	10,200	2,000,000	P't-au-Prince.
Hedjaz	97,000	750,000	Mecca.

Country or State.	Square Miles	Population	Capital or Chief City.
Holland	12,761	6,600,000	The Hague.
Honduras	44,275	553,446	Tegucigalpa.
Honduras, British	8,592	42,000	Belize.
Hong Kong	390	440,000	Victoria.
Hungary	62,000	10,000,000	Budapest
Hyderabad	82,698	12,374,676	Hyderabad.
Iceland	40,497	86,500	Reykjavik.
Idaho	83,354	431,826	Boise.
Illinois	56,043	6,485,098	Springfield
India	1,802,629	315,156,000	Delhi.
Indiana	36,045	2,930,514	Indianapolis
Indo-China	309,979	16,600,000	Hanoi.
Iowa	55,586	2,403,630	Des Moines
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	Dublin.
Isle of Man	230	50,000	Douglas
Italy	120,000	40,000,000	Rome.
Ivory Coast	130,000	1,690,000	Bingerville.
Jamaica	4,207	891,000	Kingston
Japan, proper	148,756	58,000,000	Tokyo
" empire	210,738	78,263,000	Tokyo
Java and Madura	50,557	36,035,435	Batavia.
Jersey, Isle	.. ..	51,898	St. Helier.
Johore	7,500	185,000	Johore Bahru
Jugo-Slavia	101,000	14,500,000	Belgrade.
Kamchatka	502,424	41,400	Petropavl'sk
Kamerun	191,130	2,650,000	Buea.
Kansas	81,774	1,769,257	Topeka.
Kashmir	84,432	3,158,126	Srinagur
Keewatin	470,000	8,546	Keewatin.
Kentucky	40,181	2,416,013	Frankfort.
Khiva	24,000	646,000	Khiva.
Khorassan	.... ..	....	Meshed.
Kiau-Chau	193	184,000	Tsingtau.
Kongo (Congo), Fr.	669,000	9,000,000	Libreville.
Korea, Chosen	84,738	17,500,000	Seoul
Ku il Isl	6,068	.... ..	....
Kurdestan, Armenia	71,990	2,470,900	Diarbekr.
Labrador	120,000	4,073	Bat Harbor
Laccadive Isles	.....	10,600	....
Latvia	40,000	2,000,000	Riga
Lebanon	7,300	750,000	Beirut.
Leeward Isles	715	127,193	St. John.
Liberia	41,000	2,000,000	Monrovia.
Liechtenstein	65	10,716	Vaduz
Liguria	2,038	1,269,506	Genoa
Lippe	469	150,937	Detmold.
Lithuania	23,500	2,000,000	Vilna.
Lombardy	9,333	4,790,473	Milan.
Lorraine	2,400	600,000	Metz.
Louisiana	45,409	1,797,798	Baton Rouge
Lubeck	115	116 599	Lubeck.
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	Luxemburg.
Macao	4	74,866	Macao.
Madagascar	228,000	3,512,690	Tananarivo.
Madeira	251	200,000	Funchal
Madras	142,000	4,811,841	Madras.
Madura, Java	50,557	36,035,435	Bankalan.
Maine	29,895	768,014	Augusta.
Malay States Fed	24,800	1,280,000	Kuala Lump
Malta	118	224,000	Valetta.
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	Mukden.
Manitoba	251,832	553,860	Winnipeg.
Maritime Provinces	720 000	223,336	Vladivostok.
Martinique	385	193,087	Saint Pierre
Maryland	9,941	1,449,610	Annapolis
Massachusetts	8 039	3,852,356	Boston.
Mauritania	344,967	600,000	Morocco.
Mauritius	720	385,000	Port Louis
Meckl'b'g-Schwerin	5,068	639,958	Schwerin.
Meckl'b'g-Strelitz	1,131	106,442	New Strelitz
Mesopotamia	143,250	2,800,000	Bagdad
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	Mexico.
Michigan	57,480	3,667,222	Lansing
Minnesota	80,858	2,386,371	St. Paul
Miquelon	83	443	.....
Mississippi	46,362	1,789,384	Jackson.
Missouri	68,727	3,403 547	Jefferson City
Madeira Isles	314	169,777	Funchal.
Moluccа Isles	21,500	430,850	Ternate
Monaco	8	22,956	Monaco.
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000	Urga.
Montana	146,201	547,593	Helena.
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	Cettinje.
Morocco	193,000	4,500,000	Fez.
Mozambique	293,580	362,724	Lour'coMarq
Mysore	29,475	5,806,193	Mysore.
Natal	34,600	1,194,043	Pieter n'b'g
Nebraska	76,808	1,295,502	Lincoln.
Nepal	54,000	5,639,092	Khatmandu
Netherlands	12,761	6,600,000	The Hague

Country or State	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Nevada	109,821	77,407	Carson City.
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Frederieton.
New Caledonia	7,650	50,600	Noumea.
Newfoundland	42,734	259,000	St. Johns
New Guinea { Br.	90,540	350,000	.....
New Guinea { D.	152,000	200,000	Rabaul.
New Hampshire	9,031	443,083	Concord
New Hebrides	5,100	70,000	.....
New Jersey	7,514	3,155,374	Trenton.
New Mexico	122,503	360,247	Santa Fe
New South Wales	309,460	1,646,734	Sydney.
New York	47,654	10,384,144	Albany
New Zealand	105,000	1,226,000	Wellington
Nicaragua	51,700	600,000	Managua.
Nigeria { Northern	255,700	10,000,000	} Old Cal'b'r
Nigeria { Southern	78,000	7,000,000	
North Carolina	48,740	2,556,486	Raleigh.
North Dakota	70,183	645,730	Bismarck
N. W Territories	1,242,224	17,196	Regina.
Norway	124,400	2,700,000	Christiania.
Nova Scotia with Cape Breton	20,907	492,338	Halifax.
Nyassaland	39,073	1,140,000	Zomba.
Ohio	40,740	5,759,368	Columbus.
Oklahoma	69,414	2,027,564	Okla. City.
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042	Oldenburg.
Oman	82,000	550,000	Muscat.
Ontario	407,263	2,580,252	Toronto.
Orange Free State	48,326	528,174	Bloemfontein.
Oregon	95,607	783,389	Salem
Orkney Isles	376	25,896	Kirkwall
Palestine	13,724	675,000	Jerusalem
Panama	31,890	401,428	Panama
" Canal Zone	436	21,707	..
Papua	300,000	200,000	..
Paraguay	97,700	1,000,000	Asuncion
Pemba Isl.	380	83,130	.....
Pennsylvania	44,832	8,720,159	Harrisburg
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	Teheran
Peru	680,026	3,530,000	Lima.
Pescadores Isles	47	.....	.....
Philippines	114,400	9,000,000	Manila.
Piedmont	11,331	3,508,626	Turin.
Podolia	16,224	4,127,600	Kam'tz-Pod.
Poland	142,000	30,000,000	Warsaw.
Porto Rico	3,435	1,295,826	San Juan
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	Lisbon.
Prince Edward Isl	2,133	93,728	Charlot'town.
Prussia	136,075	40,165,219	Berlin.
Punjab, India	36,351	4,424,398	Lahore.
Quebec	703,653	2,316,417	Quebec
Queensland	670,500	605,813	Brisbane.
Rajputana	128,987	19,530,432	Jaipur.
Reuss-Elder Bro	122	72,769	Greiz.
" Junior "	319	152,752	Schleiz.
Rhode Island	1,067	604,397	Providence.
Rhodesia	450,000	1,750,000	Salisbury.
Rio de Oro, Adra	73,000	12,000	Rio de Oro.
Roumania	122,000	15,000,000	Bucharest.
Russia	8,300,000	167,000,000	Petrograd.
Saar Basin	220	641,000	.....
Sahara Desert	2,000,000	.....	.....
" French	924,160	450,000	.....
St Croix Is, S Cruz	84	18,590	Christ'sted.
St Helena	47	3,500	Jamestown.
St. Pierre, Mique'n	93	6,500	St. Pierre.
St. Thomas Isl.	33	11,012	Char. Amalie.
Sakhalin Island	29,400	90,000	.....
Salvador	7,225	1,300 000	San Salvador.
Samoa (Amer)	102	8,056	Apia.
Sandwich Is, Haw'l	6,449	191,909	Honolulu.
San Marino	33	12,000	San Marino.
Santo Domingo	18,750	700,000	San Domingo
Sarawak	42,000	650,000	Sarawak
Sardinia	9,299	880,363	Cagliari
Saskatchewan	251,700	833,000	Battleford.
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128	Altenburg.
Saxe-Cob'g-Gotha	764	257,177	Cob'g-Gotha
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	417,149	Weimar
Saxony	5,856	4,806,661	Dresden.
Schaumb'g-Lippe	469	150,937	Bueckeburg
Schleswig-Holstein	7,340	1,621,004	Schleswig.
Schw'zb'g-Rudol'dt	363	100,702	Rudolstadt.
Schw'zb'g-Sonders	333	89,917	Sond'hausen
Scilly Isles	9	2,096	Hugh Town.
Scotland	30,405	4,760,904	Edinburgh.
Senegal	74,000	1,250,500	St. Louis.
Senegambia	..	.....	Dakar.
Serbia (old)	34,000	5 000,000	Belgrade

POPULATION AND AREA—STATES AND COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of (See Jugo-Slavia).			
Seychelles	150	23,000	Pt. Victoria.
Shetland Isles	550	26,410	Lerwick.
Siam	220,000	8,150,000	Bangkok.
Siberia	4,831,882	10,377,900	Omsk.
Sicily	9,935	3,793,465	Palermo.
Sierra Leone	34,000	1,400,000	Freetown.
Sikkim	2,818	87,920	Tumlong.
Silesia	1,988	756,949	Breslau.
Solomon Islands	17,000	100,000	.....
Somaliland { Br.	68,000	300,000	Berbera.
Somaliland { Fr.	46,300	203,000	Jibuti.
Somaliland { It.	139,430	450,000	Barava.
Sonora	76,633	265,383	Hermosillo.
Soudan, Ang-Egypt.	900,000	2,000,000	Khartum.
South Africa, U. of	473,075	5,973,394	.....
South Carolina	30,495	1,683,662	Columbia.
South Dakota	76 868	635,839	Pierre.
South Georgia	1,000	None.	.....
Spain	196,700	20,500,000	Madrid.
Spitzbergen (isles)	No est.	.....	.....
Steppes	710,905	4,017,020	Omsk.
Straits Settlements	1,660	846,000	Singapore.
Sudan	984,520	3,500,000	Khartoum.
Sumatra	159,739	4,029,865	.....
Surinam, D. Gui'a	46,060	91,622	Paramaribo.
Swaziland	6,536	99,959	Bremersdorp.
Sweden	172,900	5,814,000	Stockholm.
Switzerland	15,976	4,000,000	Berne.
Syria	114,530	3,675,100	Damascus.
Tahiti	1,544	30,600	Papeete.
Taiwan, Formosa	13,944	3,700,000	.....
Tanganylka (See Africa, Gen. E).			
Tasmania	26,215	191,211	Hobart.
Tennessee	41,687	2,337,459	Nashville.
Texas	262,398	4,661,027	Austin.
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	Lhasa.
Timor	17,698	950,067	Dilli.
Tobago	114	18,750	Scarborough.
Togo	33,700	1,400,000	Lome.
Tonga (Friendly) Is	250	23,727	Nukualofa.
Tonking	46,400	6,119,720	Ha-noi.
Trans-Caucasia	95,405	7,509,500	.....
Transvaal	108,000	1,686,212	Pretoria.
Trinidad	1,754	333,552	Trinidad.
Tripoli, Cyrenaica	410,000	1,000,000	Tripoli.
Tunis	46,300	1,800,000	Tunis.
Turkestan, Chinese	580,000	2,500,000	Khami.
Turkey	174,900	8,000,000	Constan'ople.
Tuscany	9,302	2,787,765	Florence.
Tutuila Is	77	5,885	Pango Pango.
Tyrol & Vorarlberg	11,312	1,130,534	Innsbruck.
Uganda	223,500	3,300,000	Entebbe
Ukrainia	498,000	46,000,000	Lemberg.
Ungava	351,780	5,113	.....
Union of So. Africa	467,701	6,000,000	Cape Town.
United Kingdom of Gt. Brit., Ireland	121,633	46,080,000	London.
United States	3,026,788	105,683,108	Washington.
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	Montevideo.
Utah	82,184	449,446	Salt Lake C'y
Venezuela	393,976	2,848,000	Caracas.
Vermont	9,124	352,421	Montpelier.
Victoria	87,884	1,315,551	Melbourne.
Virginia	40,262	2,306,361	Richmond.
Virgin Isles	138	26,051	.....
Waldeck	433	61,707	Arolsen.
Wales	7,446	2,025,202	Cardiff.
Washington	66,836	1,356,316	Olympia.
Welhaiwei	300	160,000	Weihaiwei.
West Virginia	24,022	1,463,610	Charleston.
Windward Isles	516	180,000	St. Georges.
Wisconsin	55,256	2,631,839	Madison.
Wurttemberg	7,534	2,437,574	Stuttgart.
Wyoming	97,594	194,402	Cheyenne.
Yucatan	35,200	314,08.	Merida.
Yukon Territory	207,076	8,512	Dawson.
Zanzibar	1,020	200,000	Zanzibar.

Figures for Greece, Armenia and other countries affected by the world war and the peace treaties are provisional.

100 LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	Worcester, Mass	179,754	Lynn, Mass	99,148
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	Birmingham, Ala	178,270	Duluth, Minn	98,917
Philadelphia, Pa	1,823,158	Syracuse, N. Y	171,717	Tacoma, Wash	96,965
Detroit, Mich	993,739	Richmond, Va	171,667	Elizabeth, N. J	95,682
Cleveland, Ohio	796,836	Memphis, Tenn	162,351	Lawrence, Mass	94,270
St. Louis, Mo	772,897	San Antonio, Tex	161,379	Utica, N. Y	94,156
Boston, Mass	748,060	Dallas, Tex	158,976	Erie, Pa	93,372
Baltimore, Md	733,826	Dayton, Ohio	152,559	Somerville, Mass	93,091
Pittsburgh, Pa	588,193	Bridgeport, Conn	143,538	Flint, Mich	91,599
Los Angeles, Cal	576,673	Houston, Tex	138,076	Jacksonville, Fla	91,558
Buffalo, N. Y	506,775	Hartford, Conn	138,036	Waterbury, Conn	91,410
San Francisco, Cal	508,410	Scranton, Pa	137,783	Oklahoma City, Okla	91,258
Milwaukee, Wis	457,147	Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634	Schenectady, N. Y	88,723
Washington, D. C.	437,571	Paterson, N J	135,866	Canton, Ohio	87,091
Newark, N J	414,216	Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	Fort Wayne, Ind	86,549
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	Springfield, Mass	129,563	Evansville, Ind	85,264
New Orleans, La	387,219	Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	Savannah, Ga	83,252
Minneapolis, Minn	380,582	New Bedford, Mass	121,217	Manchester, N H	78,384
Kansas City, Mo	324,410	Fall River, Mass	120,485	St. Joseph, Mo	77,939
Seattle, Wash	315,652	Trenton, N. J	119,289	Knoxville, Tenn	77,818
Indianapolis, Ind	314,194	Nashville, Tenn	118,342	El Paso, Tex	77,543
Jersey City, N. J	297,864	Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	Bayonne, N J	76,754
Rochester, N. Y	295,750	Camden, N J.	116,309	Peoria, Ill.	76,121
Portland, Ore	258,288	Norfolk, Va	115,777	Harrisburg, Pa	75,917
Denver, Col	256,369	Albany, N. Y	113,344	San Diego, Cal	74,683
Toledo, Ohio	243,109	Lowell, Mass.	112,759	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	73,833
Providence, R. I	237,595	Wilmington, Del	110,168	Allentown, Pa	73,502
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	Cambridge, Mass	109,694	Wichita, Kan	72,128
Louisville, Ky	234,891	Reading, Pa	107,784	Tulsa, Okla	72,075
St. Paul, Minn	234,595	Fort Worth, Tex	106,482	Troy, N. Y	72,013
Oakland, Cal	216,361	Spokane, Wash	104,437	Sioux City, Iowa	71,227
Akron, Ohio	208,435	Kansas City, Kan	101,177	South Bend, Ind	70,983
Atlanta, Ga	200,616	Yonkers, N. Y	100,228	Hoboken, N. J	68,166
Omaha, Neb	191,601				

Cities in the United States are increasing in population seven and a half times as fast as the rural districts, according to the 1920 count. The urban population increased at a rate of 25.2 per cent., while that of the rural districts, including the villages and towns under 2,500 population was 3.4 per cent. For the strictly farm territory, the rate was 3 2 per cent. and that of the villages was 4.7 per cent.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1920.

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama				127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,347,295
Arizona									9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	333,273
Arkansas			1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,750,995
California							92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,536
Colorado								34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,376
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,585
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003
District of Columbia		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571
Florida					34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	966,296
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,894,683
Idaho									14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,826
Illinois			12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,098
Indiana		5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,544
Iowa						43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,403,630
Kansas								107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,013
Louisiana			76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,797,798
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,610
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356
Michigan			4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,667,222
Minnesota							6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,386,371
Mississippi		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,789,384
Missouri			19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,403,547
Montana									20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	547,593
Nebraska								28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,295,502
Nevada								6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,374
New Mexico							61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,247
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,384,144
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,556,486
North Dakota											190,983	319,146	577,056	645,730
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,368
Oklahoma											258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,027,564
Oregon							13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,159
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	117,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,662
South Dakota								4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	635,839
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,459
Texas							212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,661,027
Utah							11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,446
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,421
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,183	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,361
Washington								11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,316
West Virginia									442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,610
Wisconsin						30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,631,839
Wyoming									9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,683,108

The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182, and in 1900—392,060. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,462) of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1920.

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	....	....	....	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	18	18
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	44	47	47	46	46
Arkansas	....	....	26	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	25	25
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	26	24	24	22	21	12	8
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	41	35	31	32	32	33
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29	29	31	29
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	43	45	47	47
Dist. of Columbia	....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	40	41	43	42
Florida	....	....	....	....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32	33	33	32
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	10	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	46	46	46	45	43
Illinois	....	....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Indiana	....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	9	11
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	29	27	20	11	10	10	10	15	16
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	29	20	19	22	22	24
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	14	15
Louisiana	....	....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	24	22
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30	31	34	35
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	27	28
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	6
Michigan	....	....	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	8	7
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	30	28	26	20	19	19	17
Mississippi	....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	21	23
Missouri	....	....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5	5	7	9
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	45	45	43	40	39
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	36	30	26	27	29	31
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	40	43	49	49	49	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33	37	39	41
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	11	10
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	34	37	41	44	44	44	44
New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16	15	16	14
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	45	40	42	40	37	36
Ohio	....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	30	23	21
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	36	38	37	38	36	35	34
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	36	35	38	38
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23	24	26	26
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	38	36	37
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	17	19
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	23	19	11	7	6	5	5
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	37	39	39	41	42	41	40
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	37	39	42	45
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	20	20
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	42	42	34	34	30	30
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	29	28	28	28	27
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	30	24	15	15	16	14	13	13	13
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	47	48	48	48	48
GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.														
New England	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
Middle Atlantic	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
East No. Central	....	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
West No. Central	....	....	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	4
South Atlantic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
East So. Central	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
West So. Central	....	....	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5
Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

For 1890 the rank of Arizona advances from 48 to 47 and that of Oklahoma advances from 46 to 39 when the population specially enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations is included.

North Dakota included in South Dakota in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

The ranking of Oklahoma in 1900 was 38 and Indian Territory 39. The present ranking for the same census is based on the combined population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

For 1890 the rank of South Dakota advances from 37 to 35 when the population specially enumerated on Indian reservations is included

New England Division—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut Middle Atlantic Division—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. East North Central Division—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. West North Central Division—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. South Atlantic Division—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. East South Central Division—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. West South Central Division—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Mountain Division—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada. Pacific Division—Washington, Oregon, California.

The population in 1910, according to United States Census Bureau estimates, of the outlying possessions was as follows: Alaska, 64,366; Hawaii, 192,389; Porto Rico, 1,119,987; Philippines, 8,276,802; Virgin Islands (1917), 26,051. Samoa (1916), 7,426; Guam (1912), 12,240.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) was 892,135 square miles.

DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain.	1819	13,435	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Danish West Indies (now Virgin Isl.)..	1917	142
Texas.....	1845	389,166	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435			
Oregon.....	1846	286,541	Guam.	1898	210			
Mexican cession....	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands...	1898	114,958	. Total added area..	..	2,851,313
			Samoa.....	1899	77	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,448

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000; Mexican cession, $8,250,000.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.....	.....
1800.....	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6
1810.....	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.....	36.9
1820	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5
1830	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4
1840	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0
1850	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8
1860	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6
1870	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	44.1
1880	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58.1
1890 . :	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind..	48.6
1900 . .	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6
1910.....	In the City of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863. †Movement in miles during preceding decade.

BIRTHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

(By the United States Census Bureau.)

The number of births for the year 1919, compared with 1918, shows a decrease of 7 per cent. in the registration area Each State shows a decrease, the percentage ranging from less than one in Maryland to ten in Utah and Wisconsin.

AREA.	Number of Births.	Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Live Births	AREA.	Number of Births.	Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Live Births.
Registration area, total..	1,365,585	87	Utah..	13,040	71
STATES.			Vermont	7,032	85
California	56,527	70	Virginia.....	60,785	91
Connecticut.....	33,912	86	Washington.....	25,112	63
Indiana	59,286	79	Wisconsin.....	54,781	80
Kansas.....	36,373	70	CITIES.		
Kentucky.....	57,737	82	Los Angeles, Cal.....	9,130	67
Maine..	15,496	91	San Francisco, Cal.....	8,369	62
Maryland.....	33,972	105	Washington, D. C.....	8,180	85
Massachusetts.....	87,817	88	Baltimore, Md.....	17,539	98
Michigan.....	83,910	90	Boston, Mass.....	18,793	97
Minnesota..	51,942	67	Detroit, Mich	25,625	97
New Hampshire.....	8,778	93	Minneapolis, Minn.....	8,126	65
New York.....	226,108	84	Buffalo, N. Y.....	12,694	110
North Carolina..	73,854	84	New York, N. Y.....	130,308	81
Ohio..	113,054	90	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6,939	88
Oregon..	13,540	63	Cleveland, Ohio.....	18,393	95
Pennsylvania . ..	207,905	100	Philadelphia, Pa.....	41,924	91
Rhode Island	....	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa..	14,465	114
South Carolina.....	44,624	113	Milwaukee, Wis	10,173	101

POPULATION OF PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(United States Census of January, 1920; some figures stated as preliminary.)

ALABAMA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alabama City	5,432	4,313	2,276
Albany	7,652	6,118	4,437
Anniston	17,734	12,794	9,695
Bessemer	18,674	10,864	6,358
Birmingham	178,270	132,685	38,415
Dothan	10,034	7,016	3,275
Florence	10,529	6,689	6,478
Gadsden	14,737	10,557	4,282
Huntsville	8,018	7,611	8,068
Mobile	60,777	51,521	38,469
Montgomery	43,464	38,136	30,346
Selma	15,607	13,649	8,713
Sheffield	6,682	4,865	3,333
Talladega	6,546	5,854	5,056
Troy	5,696	4,961	4,097
Tuscaloosa	11,996	8,407	5,094

ARIZONA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Bisbee	9,205	9,019	.....
Douglas	9,916	6,437	.....
Globe	7,044	7,083	.....
Miami	6,689	.....	.....
Nogales	5,199	3,514	1,761
Phoenix	29,053	11,134	5,544
Prescott	4,380	5,092	3,559
Tucson	20,292	13,193	7,531

ARKANSAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Blytheville	6,447	3,849	302
Fayetteville	5,362	4,471	4,061
Fort Smith	28,870	23,975	11,587
Helena	9,112	8,772	5,550
Hot Springs	11,695	14,434	9,973
Jonesboro	9,384	7,123	4,508
Little Rock	65,030	45,941	38,307
North Little Rock	14,048	11,138	.....
Paragould	6,306	5,248	3,324
Pine Bluff	19,280	15,102	11,496
Texarcana	8,257	5,655	4,914
Van Buren	5,224	3,878	2,573
West Helena	6,226	.....	.....

CALIFORNIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alameda	28,806	23,383	16,464
Alhambra	9,096	5,021	.....
Anaheim	5,526	2,628	1,456
Bakersfield	18,638	12,727	4,836
Berkeley	56,036	40,434	13,214
Brawley	5,392	881	.....
Calexico	6,223	797	.....
Chico	8,872	3,750	2,640
Colton	4,282	3,980	1,285
Corona	4,129	3,540	1,434
Daly City	3,779	.....	.....
El Centro	5,464	1,610	.....
Eureka	13,212	11,845	7,327
Fresno	45,086	24,892	12,470
Glendale	13,536	2,746	.....
Grass Valley	4,606	4,520	4,719
Hanford	5,888	4,829	2,929
Long Beach	55,593	18,809	2,252
Los Angeles	576,073	319,198	102,479
Marysville	5,461	5,430	3,497
Modesto	9,241	4,034	2,024
Monrovia	5,480	3,576	1,205
Monterey	5,479	4,923	1,748
Napa	6,757	5,791	4,036
Oakland	216,361	150,174	66,960
Ontario	7,280	4,274	722
Orange	4,884	2,920	1,216
Palo Alto	5,900	4,486	1,658
Pasadena	45,334	30,291	9,117
Petaluma	6,226	5,880	3,871
Pittsburgh	4,715	.....	.....
Pomona	13,505	10,207	5,526
Porterville	4,097	2,696	.....
Red Bluff	3,104	3,530	2,750
Redlands	9 571	10,449	4,797
Richmond	16,843	6,802	.....
Riverside	19,341	15,212	7,973
Sacramento	65,857	44,696	29,282
Salinas	4,308	3,736	3,304
San Bernadino	18,721	12,779	6,150
San Diego	74,683	39,578	17,700
San Francisco	508,410	416,912	342,782

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
San Jose	39,604	28,946	21,500
San Leandro	5,703	3,471	2,253
S. L. Obispo	5,895	5,157	3,021
San Mateo	5,979	4,384	1,832
San Raphael	5,512	5,934	3,879
Santa Ana	15,483	8,429	4,933
Santa Barbara	19,441	11,659	6,587
Santa Clara	5,220	4,348	3,650
Santa Cruz	10,917	11,146	5,659
Santa Monica	15,252	7,847	3,057
Santa Rosa	8,758	7,817	6,673
S. Pasadena	7,648	4,649	1,001
Stockton	40,296	23,253	17,506
Vallejo	16,853	11,340	7,965
Venice	10,385	3,119	.....
Visalia	5,753	4,550	3,085
Watsonville	5,013	4,446	3,528
Whittier	7,997	4,550	1,590
Woodland	4,147	3,187	2,886

COLORADO.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Boulder	10,989	9,539	6,150
Canon City	4,551	5,162	3,775
Colorado Springs	29,572	29,078	21,085
Cripple Creek	2,325	6,206	10,147
Denver	256,369	213,381	133,859
Fort Collins	8,734	8,210	3,053
Grand Junction	8,605	7,754	3,503
Greeley	10,883	8,179	3,023
Leadville	4,959	7,508	12,455
Longmont	5,848	4,256	2,201
Loveland	5,279	3,651	1,091
Pueblo	42,908	44,395	28,157
Sterling	6,415	3,044	998
Trinidad	10,906	10,204	5,345

CONNECTICUT.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Ansonia	17,643	15,152	12,681
Branford	2,619	6,047	5,706
Bridgeport	143,538	102,054	70,996
Bristol	20,620	13,502	9,643
Danbury	18,889	20,234	16,537
Derby	11,238	8,991	7,970
East Hartford	11,648	8,138	6,406
Enfield	11,708	9,719	6,699
Fairfield	11,475	6,134	4,489
Greenwich	5,939	3,886	2,420
Groton	4,236	6,495	5,962
Hamden	8,611	5,850	4,626
Hartford	138,036	98,915	79,850
Huntington (She ton)	9,475	6,545	5,572
Killingly	8,178	6,564	6,835
Manchester	18,370	13,641	10,601
Meriden	29,842	27,265	24,296
Middletown	13,638	11,851	9,589
Milford	10,193	4,366	3,783
Naugatuck	15,051	12,722	10,541
New Britain	59,316	43,916	28,202
New Haven	162,390	133,605	108,027
New London	25,688	19,659	17,548
New Milford	4,781	5,010	4,804
Norwalk	27,557	24,211	19,932
Norwich	22,304	20,367	17,251
Plainfield	7,926	6,719	4,821
Plymouth	5,942	5,021	2,828
Putnam	7,711	6,637	6,667
Rockville	7,726	7,977	7,287
Seymour	6,781	4,786	3,541
Southington	5,085	3,714	3,411
South Norwalk (See N'rwalk)		8,968	6,591
Stafford	2,024	5,233	4,297
Stamford	35,086	25,138	15,997
Stonington	2,100	9,154	8,540
Stratford	12,347	5,712	3,657
Torrington (boro)	20,623	15,483	8,360
Wallingford	9,648	8,690	6,737
Waterbury	91,410	73,141	51,139
West Hartford	8,854	4,808	3,186
West Haven	12,369	8,543	5,247
Willimantic	12,330	11,230	8,937
Winsted	8,248	7,754	6,804

DELAWARE.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Wilmington	110,168	87,411	76,508

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900
Washington	437,571	331,069	278,718
FLORIDA.			
Daytona	5,445	3,082	1,690
Fernandina	5,457	3,482	3,245
Gainesville	5,286	6,183	3,633
Jacksonville	91,558	57,699	28,429
Key West	18,749	19,945	17,114
Lakeland	7,062	3,719	1,180
Miami	29,549	5,471	1,681
Ocala	4,914	4,370	3,380
Orlando	9,257	3,894	2,481
Palatka	5,102	3,779	3,301
Pensacola	31,035	22,982	17,747
St Augustine	6,192	5,494	4,272
St Petersburg	14,237	4,127	1,575
Sanford	5,588	3,570	1,450
Tallahassee	5,637	5,018	2,981
Tampa	51,608	37,782	15,839
West Palm Beach	8,659	1,743	564
West Tampa	8,463	8,258	2,355
GEORGIA.			
Albany	11,555	8,190	4,606
Americus	9,010	8,063	7,674
Athens	16,748	14,913	10,245
Atlanta	200,616	154,839	89,872
Augusta	52,548	41,040	39,441
Brunswick	14,413	10,182	9,081
Columbus	31,125	20,554	17,614
Cordele	6,538	5,883	3,473
Dalton	5,222	5,324	4,315
Decatur	6,150	2 466	1,418
Dublin	7,707	5,795	2,987
East Point	5,241	3,682	1,315
Elberton	6,475	6,483	3,834
Fitzgerald	6,870	5,795	1,817
Gainesville	6,272	5,925	4,382
Griffin	8,240	7,478	6,857
La Grange	17,038	5,587	4,274
Macon	52,995	40,665	23,272
Marietta	6,190	5,949	4,446
Moultrie	6,789	3,349	2,221
Newman	7,037	5,548	3,654
Rome	13,252	12,009	7,291
Savannah	83,252	65,064	54,244
Thomasville	8,196	6,727	5,322
Valdosta	10,783	7,656	5,613
Waycross	18,068	14,485	5,919
IDAHO.			
Boise	21,393	17,358	5,957
Burley	5,408	.....	.....
Caldwell	5,106	3,543	997
Coeur d Alene	6,473	7,291	508
Idaho Falls	8,064	4,827	1,262
Lewiston	6,574	6,043	2,425
Nampa	7,621	4,205	799
Pocatello	14,961	9,110	4,046
Twin Falls	8,324	5,258	.....
ILLINOIS.			
Alton	24,714	17,528	14,210
Aurora	36,265	29,807	24,147
Beardstown	7,111	6,107	4,827
Belleville	24,741	21,122	17,484
Belvidere	7,760	7,253	6,937
Benton	7,201	2,675	1,341
Berwyn	14,150	5,841	.....
Bloomington	28,638	25,768	23,286
Blue Island	11,424	8,043	6,114
Cairo	15,203	14,548	12,566
Canton	10,928	10,453	6,564
Carbondale	6,267	5,411	3,318
Carlinville	5,212	3,616	3,502
Centralia	12,491	9,680	6,721
Champaign	15,873	12,421	9,098
Charleston	6,600	5,884	5,488
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575
Chicago Heights	19,653	14,525	5,100
Cicero	44,995	14,557	16,310
Clinton	5,898	5,165	4,452
Collinsville	9,753	7,478	4,021
Danville	33,750	27,871	16,354
Decatur	42,818	31,140	20,754
DeKalb	7,871	8,102	5,904
Dixon	8,191	7,216	7,917
Duquoin	7,285	5,454	4,353
East Moline	8,675	2,665	.....

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
East St Louis	66,740	58,547	29,655
Edwardsville	5,336	5,014	4,157
Eldorado	5,004	3,366	1,445
Elgin	27,431	25,976	22,433
Evanston	37,215	24,978	19,259
Forest Park	10,768	6,594	4,085
Freeport	19,669	17,567	13,258
Galesburg	23,834	22,089	18,607
Granite	14,757	9,903	3,122
Harrisburg	7,125	5,309	2,202
Harvey	9,216	7,227	5,395
Herrin	10,986	6,861	1,559
Hillsboro	5,074	3,424	1,937
Highland Park	6,167	4,209	2,806
Hoopeston	5,451	4,698	3,823
Jacksonville	15,713	15,326	15,078
Johnston	7,137	3,248	787
Joliet	38,372	34,670	29,353
Kankakee	16,721	13,986	13,595
Kewanee	16,026	9,307	8,382
La Grange	6,525	5,282	3,969
La Salle	13,050	11,537	10,446
Lincoln	11,882	10,892	8,962
Litchfield	6,215	5,971	5,918
Macomb	6,714	5,774	5,375
Madison	4,996	5,046	1,979
Marion	9,582	7,093	2,510
Mattoon	13,449	11,456	9,622
Maywood	12,072	8,033	4,532
Melrose Park	7,147	4,806	2,592
Metropolis	5,055	4,655	4,069
Moline	30,709	24,199	17,248
Monmouth	8,116	9,128	7,460
Mt. Carmel	7,456	6,934	4,311
Mt. Vernon	9,815	8,007	5,216
Murphysboro	10,411	7,485	6,463
North Chicago	5,839	3,306	1,150
Oak Park	39,830	19,444	.....
Olney	4,491	5,011	4,260
Ottawa	10,816	9,535	10,588
Pana	6,122	6,055	5,530
Paris	7,985	7,664	6,105
Pekin	12,086	9,897	8,420
Peoria	76,121	66,950	56,100
Peru	8,869	7,984	6,863
Pontiac	6,664	6,090	4,266
Quincy	35,978	36,587	36,252
Rockford	65,651	45,401	31,051
Rock Island	35,177	24,335	19,493
Savanna	5,237	3,691	3,325
Springfield	59,183	51,678	34,159
Spring Valley	6,493	7,035	6,214
Staunton	6,027	5,048	2,756
Sterling	8,182	7,467	6,309
Streator	14,779	14,253	14,779
Taylorville	5,806	5,446	4,246
Urbana	10,230	8,245	5,728
Waukegan	19,199	16,069	9,426
West Frankfort	8,478	2,111	.....
West Hammond	7,492	4,948	2,935
Wilmette	7,814	4,943	2,300
Winnetka	6,694	3,168	1,833
Woodstock	5,523	4,331	2,502
Zion	5,580	4,789	.....
INDIANA.			
Alexandria	4,172	5,096	7,221
Anderson	29,767	22,476	20,178
Bedford	9,076	8,716	6,115
Bicknell	7,635	2,794	.....
Bloomington	11,595	8,838	6,660
Bluffton	5,391	4,987	4,479
Brazil	9,293	9,340	7,786
Clinton	10,962	6,229	2,918
Columbus	8,990	8,813	8,130
Connersville	9,901	7,738	6,836
Crawfordsville	10,139	9,371	6,649
East Chicago	35,967	19,098	3,411
Elkhart	24,277	19,282	15,184
Elwood	10,790	11,028	12,950
Evansville	85,264	69,647	59,007
Fort Wayne	86,549	63,933	45,115
Frankfort	11,585	8,634	7,100
Gary	56,378	16,802	.....
Goshen	9,525	8,514	7,810
Greensburg	5,345	5,420	5,034
Hammond	36,004	20,925	12,376
Hartford	6,163	6,187	5,912

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Huntington	14,000	10,272	9,491
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650	169,164
Jeffersonville	10,098	10,412	10,774
Kokomo	30,067	17,010	10,609
Lafayette	22,456	20,081	18,116
Laporte	15,158	10,525	7,113
Lebanon	6,257	5,474	4,465
Linton	5,845	5,906	3,071
Logansport	21,626	19,050	16,204
Madison	6,711	6,934	7,835
Marion	23,747	19,359	17,337
Michigan City	10,457	19,027	14,850
Mishawaka	15,195	11,886	5,560
Mt. Vernon	5,284	5,563	5,132
Muncie	36,524	24,005	20,942
New Albany	22,992	20,629	20,628
New Castle	14,458	9,446	3,406
Noblesville	4,758	5,073	4,792
Peru	12,561	10,910	8,463
Portland	5,958	5,130	4,798
Princeton	7,132	6,448	6,041
Richmond	26,728	22,324	18,226
Rushville	5,498	4,925	4,541
Seymour	7,348	6,305	6,445
Shelbyville	9,701	9,500	7,169
South Bend	70,983	53,684	35,999
Terre Haute	66,083	58,157	36,673
Valparaiso	6,518	6,987	6,280
Vincennes	17,210	14,895	10,249
Wabash	9,872	8,687	8,618
Warsaw	5,478	4,430	3,987
Washington	8,705	7,854	8,551
Whiting	10,140	6,587	3,983
IOWA.			
Albia	5,067	4,969	2,889
Ames	6,270	4,223	2,422
Atlantic	5,329	4,560	6,046
Boone	12,451	10,347	8,880
Burlington	24,057	24,324	23,201
Cedar Falls	6,316	5,012	5,319
Cedar Rapids	45,566	32,811	25,656
Centerville	8,486	6,936	5,256
Charlton	5,175	3,794	3,989
Charles City	7,350	5,892	4,227
Clinton	24,151	25,577	22,698
Council Bluffs	36,162	29,292	25,802
Creston	8,034	6,924	7,752
Davenport	56,727	43,028	35,254
Des Moines	126,468	86,368	62,139
Dubuque	39,141	38,494	26,297
Fairfield	5,948	4,970	4,689
Fort Dodge	19,333	15,543	12,162
Fort Madison	12,066	8,900	9,278
Grinnell	5,362	5,036	3,860
Iowa City	11,267	10,091	7,987
Keokuk	14,423	14,008	14,641
Le Mars	4,683	4,157	4,146
Marshalltown	15,731	13,374	11,544
Mason City	20,065	11,230	6,746
Muscatine	16,068	16,178	14,073
Newton	6,627	4,616	3,682
Oelwein	7,455	6,028	5,142
Oskaloosa	9,427	9,466	9,212
Ottumwa	23,003	22,012	18,197
Perry	5,642	4,630	3,986
Red Oak	5,578	4,830	4,355
Shenandoah	5,255	4,976	3,573
Sioux City	71,227	47,828	33,111
Waterloo	36,230	26,693	12,580
Webster City	5,657	5,208	4,613
KANSAS.			
Arkansas City	11,253	7,508	6,140
Atchison	12,630	16,429	12,722
Chanute	10,286	9,272	4,208
Coffeyville	13,452	12,687	4,953
Concordia	4,705	4,415	3,401
Dodge City	5,061	3,214	1,942
Eldorado	10,995	3,129	3,466
Emporia	11,273	9,058	8,223
Fort Scott	10,693	10,463	10,322
Galena	4,712	6,096	10,155
Hutchinson	23,298	16,364	9,379
Independence	11,920	10,480	4,851
Iola	8,513	9,032	5,791
Junction	7,516	5,598	4,695
Kansas City	101,177	82,331	51,418
Lawrence	12,456	12,374	10,862

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920	1910.	1900.
Leavenworth	16,901	19,363	20,735
Manhattan	7,989	5,722	3,438
Newton	9,781	7,862	6,208
Ottawa	9,018	7,650	6,934
Parsons	16,028	12,463	7,682
Perry	481	400	464
Pittsburg	18,052	14,755	10,112
Pratt	5,111	3,302	1,213
Red Oak	(Not separately enumerated)		
Rosedale	7,674	5,960	3,270
Salina	15,685	9,678	6,074
Topeka	50,022	43,684	33,608
Wellington	7,048	7,934	4,245
Wichita	72,128	52,450	24,671
Winfield	7,933	6,700	5,554
KENTUCKY.			
Ashland	14,729	8,688	6,800
Bellevue	7,379	6,683	6,352
Bowling Green	9,638	9,173	8,226
Covington	57,121	53,270	42,938
Danville	5,034	5,420	4,285
Dayton	7,646	6,979	6,104
Fort Thomas	5,961	.....	.....
Frankfort	9,805	10,465	9,487
Henderson	12,169	11,452	10,272
Hopkinsville	9,696	9,419	7,280
Lexington	41,534	35,099	26,369
Louisville	234,891	223,928	204,731
Mayfield	6,583	5,916	4,081
Maysville	6,107	6,141	6,423
Middlesboro	8,041	7,305	4,162
Newport	29,317	30,309	28,301
Owensboro	17,424	16,011	13,189
Paducah	24,738	22,760	19,446
Paris	6,310	5,859	4,603
Richmond	5,622	5,340	4,653
Winchester	7,866	7,156	5,964
LOUISIANA.			
Alexandria	17,519	11,213	5,648
Baton Rouge	21,782	14,897	11,269
Bogalusa	8,245	.....	.....
Crowley	6,108	5,099	4,214
Gretna	7,197	.....	.....
Houma	5,160	5,024	3,212
Lafayette	7,855	6,392	3,314
Lake Charles	13,088	11,449	6,680
Minden	6,105	3,002	1,561
Monroe	12,675	10,209	5,428
Morgan City	5,429	5,477	2,332
New Iberia	6,278	7,499	6,815
New Orleans	387,219	339,075	287,104
Shreveport	43,874	28,015	16,013
MAINE			
Auburn	16,985	15,064	12,951
Augusta	14,114	13,211	11,683
Bangor	25,948	24,803	21,850
Bath	14,731	9,396	10,477
Belfast	5,083	4,618	4,615
Biddeford	18,008	17,079	16,145
Brewer	6,034	5,667	4,835
Brunswick	7,261	6,621	6,806
Calais	6,034	6,116	7,655
Caribou	6,013	5,377	4,758
Gardiner	5,475	5,211	5,501
Houlton	6,191	5,845	4,686
Lewiston	31,707	26,247	23,761
Old Town	6,630	6,317	5,763
Portland	69,196	58,571	50,145
Presque Isle	5,581	5,179	3,804
Rockland	8,109	8,174	8,150
Rumford	7,016	5,427	2,595
Saco	6,817	6,583	6,122
Sanford	10,691	9,049	6,078
Skowhegan	5,981	5,341	5,180
South Portland	9,254	7,471	6,287
Waterville	13,351	11,458	9,477
Westbrook	9,435	8,281	7,283
MARYLAND.			
Annapolis	11,214	8,609	8,525
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	508,957
Cambridge	7,467	6,407	5,747
Cumberland	29,837	21,839	17,128
Frederick	11,066	10,411	9,296
Frostburg	6,017	6,028	5,274
Hagerstown	28,029	16,507	13,591
Salisbury	7,502	6,690	4,277

MASSACHUSETTS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900
Abington	5,787	5,455	4,489
Adams	.....	13,026	11,134
Agawam	5,023	3,501	2,536
Amesbury	.....	9,894	9,473
Amherst	5,550	5,112	5,028
Andover	7,489	7,301	6,813
Arlington	18,646	11,187	8,603
Athol	9,792	8,536	7,061
Attleboro	19,731	16,215	11,335
Belmont	10,744	5,542	3,929
Beverly	22,561	18,650	13,884
Blackstone	4,299	5,648	5,721
Boston	748,060	670,585	560,892
Braintree	10,554	8,066	5,981
Bridgewater	8,438	7,688	5,806
Brockton	66,138	56,878	40,063
Brookline	37,748	27,792	19,935
Cambridge	109,694	104,839	91,886
Canton	5,945	4,797	4,584
Chelmsford	5,682	5,010	3,984
Chelsea	43,184	32,452	34,072
Chicopee	36,214	25,401	19,167
Clinton	12,964	13,075	13,667
Concord	6,461	6,421	5,652
Danvers	11,108	9,407	8,542
Dedham	10,783	9,284	7,457
Dracut	5,280	3,461	3,253
Easthampton	.....	8,524	5,603
Easton	5,041	5,139	4,837
Everett	40,109	33,484	24,336
Fairhaven	7,291	5,122	3,567
Fall River	120,485	119,295	104,863
Fitchburg	41,013	37,826	31,531
Framingham	16,785	12,948	11,302
Franklin	6,497	5,641	5,017
Gardner	16,960	14,699	10,813
Gloucester	22,947	24,398	26,121
Grafton	6,886	5,705	4,869
Great Barrington	6,315	5,926	5,854
Greenfield	15,462	10,427	7,927
Haverhill	53,884	44,115	37,175
Hingham	5,599	4,965	5,059
Holyoke	60,203	57,730	45,712
Hudson	7,607	6,743	5,454
Hyde Park	(Boston)	15,507	13,244
Ipswich	6,201	5,777	4,658
Lawrence	94,270	85,892	62,559
Leominster	19,745	17,580	12,392
Lexington	6,340	4,918	3,831
Lowell	112,759	106,294	94,969
Ludlow	7,470	4,948	3,536
Lynn	99,148	89,336	68,513
Malden	49,103	44,404	33,664
Mansfield	6,255	5,183	4,006
Marblehead	7,324	7,338	7,582
Marlboro	15,017	14,579	13,609
Maynard	7,086	6,390	3,142
Medford	38,687	23,150	18,244
Melrose	18,204	15,715	12,962
Methuen	15,189	11,448	7,512
Middleboro	8,453	8,214	6,885
Milford	13,471	13,055	11,376
Millbury	5,652	4,740	4,460
Milton	9,382	7,924	6,578
Montague	7,675	6,836	6,150
Natick	10,907	9,856	9,188
Needham	7,012	5,026	4,016
New Bedford	121,217	96,652	62,442
Newburyport	15,609	14,949	14,478
Newton	46,054	39,806	33,587
North Adams	22,282	22,019	24,200
North Andover	6,366	5,529	4,243
North Attleboro	9,238	9,562	7,253
Northampton	21,951	19,431	18,643
Northbridge	10,174	8,807	7,036
Norwood	12,627	8,014	5,480
Orange	5,393	5,282	5,520
Palmer	9,896	8,610	7,801
Peabody	19,552	15,724	11,523
Pittsfield	41,751	32,121	21,766
Plymouth	13,032	12,141	9,592
Quincy	47,611	32,642	23,899
Reading	7,424	5,813	4,969
Revere	28,823	18,219	10,395
Rockland	7,544	6,928	5,327
Salem	42,515	43,697	35,956
Saugus	10,874	8,047	5,084
Somerville	93,091	77,236	61,643

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900
Southbridge	14,245	12,592	10,025
South Hadley	5,527	4,894	4,256
Spencer	5,930	6,740	7,627
Springfield	129,563	88,926	62,059
Stoneham	7,873	7,090	6,197
Stoughton	6,865	6,316	5,442
Swampscott	8,101	6,204	4,548
Taunton	37,137	34,259	31,036
Uxbridge	5,384	4,671	3,599
Wakefield	13,010	11,404	9,290
Waltham	30,891	27,834	23,481
Ware	8,525	8,774	8,263
Watertown	21,457	12,875	9,706
Webster	13,258	11,509	8,804
Wellesley	6,224	5,413	5,072
West Springfield	13,443	9,224	7,105
Westboro	5,789	5,446	5,400
Westfield	18,603	16,044	12,310
Weymouth	15,057	12,895	11,324
Whitman	7,147	7,292	6,155
Winchendon	5,901	5,678	5,001
Winchester	10,391	9,309	7,248
Winthrop	15,446	10,132	6,058
Woburn	16,565	15,308	14,254
Worcester	179,754	145,986	118,421

MICHIGAN.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900
Adrian	11,878	10,763	9,654
Albion	8,354	5,833	4,519
Alma	7,542	2,757	2,047
Alpena	11,101	12,706	11,802
Ann Arbor	19,516	14,817	14,509
Battle Creek	36,164	25,267	18,563
Bay City	47,554	45,166	27,628
Benton Harbor	12,227	9,185	6,562
Bessemer	5,482	4,583	3,911
Boyne City	4,284	5,218	912
Cadillac	9,734	8,375	5,997
Charlotte	5,126	4,886	4,092
Cheboygan	5,642	6,859	6,489
Coldwater	6,114	5,945	6,216
Detroit	993,678	465,766	285,704
Dowagiac	5,440	5,088	4,151
Escanaba	13,103	13,194	9,549
Flint	91,599	38,550	13,103
Grand Haven	7,224	5,856	4,743
Grand Rapids	137,634	112,571	87,565
Hamtramck	48,615	3,559	.....
Hancock	7,527	8,981	4,050
Hastings	5,132	4,383	3,172
Highland Park	46,599	4,120	427
Hillsdale	5,476	5,001	4,151
Holland	12,166	10,490	7,790
Houghton	4,456	5,113	3,359
Ionia	6,935	5,030	5,209
Iron Mountain	8,251	9,216	9,242
Ironwood	15,739	12,821	9,705
Ishpeming	10,500	12,448	13,255
Jackson	48,374	31,433	25,180
Kalamazoo	48,487	39,437	24,404
Lansing	57,327	31,229	16,485
Laurium	6,696	8,537	5,643
Ludington	8,810	9,132	7,166
Manistee	9,690	12,381	14,260
Manistique	6,380	4,722	4,126
Marquette	12,718	11,503	10,058
Menominee	8,907	10,507	12,818
Midland	5,483	2,527	2,363
Monroe	11,573	6,593	5,043
Munising	5,037	2,952	2,014
Mt. Clemens	9,488	7,707	6,576
Muskegon	36,570	24,062	20,818
Muskegon Heights	9,514	1,690	1,012
Negaunee	7,419	8,460	6,935
Niles	7,311	5,156	4,287
Owasso	12,575	9,639	8,696
Petoskey	5,064	4,778	5,285
Pontiac	34,273	14,532	9,769
Port Huron	25,944	18,863	19,158
River Rouge	9,822	4,163	1,748
Saginaw	61,903	50,510	42,345
St. Joseph	7,251	5,936	5,155
Sault Ste Marie	12,096	12,615	10,538
Sturgis	5,995	3,635	2,465
Three Rivers	5,209	5,072	3,550
Traverse City	10,925	12,115	9,407
Wyandotte	13,851	8,287	5,183
Ypsilanti	7,413	6,230	7,378

MINNESOTA.

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900
Albert Lea	8,056	6,192	4,500
Austin	10,118	6,960	5,474
Bemidji	7,086	5,099	2,183
Brainerd	9,591	8,526	7,524
Chisholm	9,039	7,684	...
Cloquet	5,127	7,031	3,072
Crookston	6,650	7,559	5,359
Duluth	98,917	78,466	52,969
Eveleth	7,205	7,036	2,752
Faribault	11,089	9,001	7,838
Fergus Falls	7,581	6,887	6,072
Hibbing	15,089	8,832	2,481
Little Falls	5,500	6,078	5,774
Mankato	12,469	10,365	10,599
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408	202,718
Moorhead	5,270	4,840	3,739
New Ulm	6,745	5,648	5,403
Owatonna	7,252	5,658	5,561
Red Wing	8,637	9,018	7,525
Rochester	13,722	7,844	6,843
St. Cloud	15,873	10,600	8,663
St. Paul	234,595	214,744	163,065
South St. Paul	6,860	4,510	2,322
Stillwater	7,735	10,198	12,318
Virginia	14,022	10,473	2,962
Willmar	5,892	4,135	3,409
Winona	19,143	18,583	19,714

MISSISSIPPI.

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900
Biloxi	10 937	8,049	5,467
Brookhaven	...	5,293	2,678
Clarksburg	6,552	4,079	1,773
Columbus	10,501	8,988	6,484
Corinth	4,946	5,020	3,661
Greenville	11,560	9,610	7,642
Greenwood	7,793	5,836	3,026
Gulfport	8,157	6,386	1,060
Hattiesburg	13,270	11,733	4,175
Jackson	22,679	21,262	7,816
Laurel	13,037	8,465	3,193
McComb	7,775	6,237	4,477
Meridian	23,436	23,285	14,050
Natchez	12,608	11,791	12,210
Pascagoula	6,082	3,379	708
Tupelo	5,055	3,881	2,118
Vicksburg	17,931	20,814	14,834
Yazoo	5,244	6,796	4,944

MISSOURI.

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900
Brookfield	6,304	5,749	5,484
Cape Girardeau	10,252	8,475	4,815
Carthage	10,068	9,483	9,416
Chillicothe	6,525	6,265	6,905
Clinton	5,098	4,992	5,061
Columbia	10,681	9,662	5,651
De Soto	5,003	4,721	5,611
Flat River	(Unincorp)	5,112	...
Fulton	5,595	5,228	4,883
Hannibal	18,950	18,341	12,780
Independence	11,686	9,859	6,954
Jefferson City	14,067	11,850	9,664
Joplin	29,902	32,073	26,023
Kansas City	324,410	248,381	163,752
Kirksville	7,213	6,347	5,966
Lexington	4,695	5,242	4,190
Maplewood	7,431	4,976	...
Marshall	5,200	4,869	5,086
Mexico	6,013	5,939	5,099
Moberly	12,808	10,923	8,012
Nevada	7,139	7,176	7,461
Poplar Bluff	8,042	6,916	4,321
St Charles	8,503	9,437	7,982
St. Joseph	77,939	77,403	102,979
St. Louis	772,897	687,029	575,238
Sedalia	21,144	17,822	15,231
Springfield	39,620	35,201	23,267
Trenton	6,951	5,656	5,396
University	6,792	2,417	...
Webb City	7,807	11,817	9,201
Webster Groves	9,474	7,080	1,895
Wellston	(Unincorp)	7,312	...

MONTANA.

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900
Anaconda	11,668	10,134	9,453
Billings	15,100	10,031	3,229
Bozeman	6,183	5,107	3,419
Butte	41,611	39,165	30,470
Great Falls	24,121	13,948	14,930
Havre	5,429	3,624	1,033

MONTANA—*Continued.*

PLACE	1920.	1910.	1900.
Helena	12,037	12,515	10,770
Kalispell	5,147	5,549	2,526
Lewistown	6,120	2,992	1,096
Livingston	6,326	5,359	2,778
Miles City	7,937	4,697	1,938
Missoula	12,668	12,869	4,366

NEBRASKA.

PLACE	1920.	1910.	1900.
Beatrice	9,664	9,356	7,875
Columbus	5,410	5,014	3,522
Fairbury	5,454	5,294	3,140
Fremont	9,605	8,718	7,241
Grand Island	13,960	10,326	7,554
Hastings	16,647	9,338	7,188
Kearney	7,702	6,202	5,654
Lincoln	54,934	43,973	40,169
Nebraska City	6,279	5,488	7,380
Norfolk	8,634	6,025	3,883
North Platte	10,466	4,793	3,640
Omaha	191,601	124,096	102,555
Scotts Bluff	6,912	1,746	...
South Omaha	(Omaha)	26,259	26,001
York	5,388	6,235	5,132

NEVADA.

PLACE	1920.	1910.	1900.
Reno	12,016	10,867	4,500

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PLACE	1920.	1910.	1900.
Berlin	16,014	11,780	8,886
Claremont	9,524	7,529	6,498
Concord	22,167	21,497	19,632
Derry	5,382	5,123	3,583
Dover	13,029	13,247	13,207
Franklin	6,318	6,132	5,846
Keene	11,210	10,068	9,165
Laconia	10,897	10,183	8,042
Lebanon	6,162	5,718	4,069
Manchester	78,384	70,063	56,987
Nashua	28,379	26,005	23,898
Portsmouth	13,569	11,269	10,637
Rochester	9,673	8,868	8,466
Somersworth	6,588	6,704	7,023

NEW JERSEY.

PLACE	1920.	1910.	1900.
Asbury Park	12,400	10 150	4,148
Atlantic City	50,682	46,150	27,838
Bayonne	76,754	55,545	32,722
Belleville	15,696	9,891	5,907
Bloomfield	22,011	15,070	9,668
Boonton	5,381	4,930	3,901
Boundbrook	5,906	3,970	2,622
Bridgeton	14,323	14,209	13,913
Burlington	9,049	8,336	7,392
Camden	116,309	94,538	75,935
Clifton	26,470	11,869	5,351
Collingswood	8,714	4,795	1,633
Dover	9,817	7,468	5,938
East Orange	50,587	34,371	21,506
Elizabeth	95,682	73,409	52,130
Englewood	11,617	9,924	6,253
Fort Lee	5,761	4,472	...
Garfield	19,381	10,213	3,504
Gloucester	12,162	9,462	6,840
Guttenberg	6,726	5,647	3,825
Hackensack	17,667	14,050	9,443
Haddonfield	5,646	4,142	2,776
Hammonton	6,417	5,088	3,481
Harrison	15,721	14,498	10,596
Hoboken	68,166	70,324	59,364
Irvington	25,466	11,887	5,255
Jersey City	297,864	267,779	206,433
Kearny	26,724	18,659	10,896
Lodi	8,175	4,138	1,917
Long Branch	13,521	13,298	8,872
Madison	5,523	4,658	3,754
Millville	14,691	12,541	10,583
Montclair	28,810	21,550	13,962
Morristown	12,505	12,507	11,267
Newark	414,216	347,469	246,070
New Brunswick	32,779	23,388	20,006
North Plainfield	6,916	6,117	5,009
Nutley	9,421	6,009	...
Orange	33,239	29,630	24,141
Passaic	63,824	54,773	27,777
Paterson	135,866	125,600	105,171
Pensauken	6,474	4,169	3,145
Perth Amboy	41,707	32,121	17,699
Phillipsburg	16,923	13,903	10,052
Plainfield	27,700	20,550	15,369

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PLACE	1920	1910	1900
Princeton	5,917	5,136	3,899
Rahway	11,042	9,337	7,935
Red Bank	9,251	7,398	5,428
Ridgewood	7,546	5,416	2,685
Roosevelt	11,947	5,786	.....
Roselle	5,737	2,725	1,652
Roselle Park	5,348	3,138	.....
Rutherford	9,497	7,045	4,411
Salem	7,435	6,614	5,811
Somerville	6,718	5,060	4,843
South Amboy	7,897	7,007	6,349
South Orange	7,274	6,014	4,608
South River (boro)	6,596	4,772	2,792
Summit	10,174	7,500	5,302
Tenafly	5,650	2,756	1,746
Trenton	119,289	96,815	73,307
Union	20,651	24,023	15,187
Vineland	6,799	5,282	4,370
[illegible]stfield	9,026	6,420	.....
[illegible]ehawken	14,485	11,228	5,325
[illegible]est Hoboken	40,068	35,403	23,094
[illegible]est New York	29,926	13,560	5,267
[illegible]est Orange	15,573	10,980	6,389
[illegible]oodbury	5,301	4,642	4,087

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque	15,157	11,020	6,238
Raton	5,544	4,539	3,540
Roswell	7,062	6,172	2,019
Santa Fe	7,236	5,072	5,603

NEW YORK.

Albany	113,344	100,253	94,151
Albion	4,683	5,016	4,477
Amsterdam	33,524	31,267	20,929
Auburn	36,142	34,668	30,345
Batavia	13,541	11,613	9,180
Binghamton	66,800	48,443	35,005
Buffalo	506,508	423,715	352,387
Canandaigua	7,356	7,217	6,151
Catskill	4,728	5,296	5,481
Cohoes	22,987	24,709	23,910
Corning	15,820	13,730	11,061
Cortland	13,294	11,594	9,014
Dunkirk	19,336	17,221	11,616
Elmira	43,305	37,176	33,672
Fredonia	6,051	5,285	4,127
Fulton	13,043	10,480	8,206
Geneva	14,648	12,446	10,443
Glen Cove	8,644	.....	.....
Glens Falls	16,591	15,243	12,613
Gloversville	22,026	20,642	18,349
Hastings-on-Hudson	5,526	4,552	2,002
Haverstraw	5,226	5,669	5,935
Herkimer	10,153	7,520	5,555
Hooslick Falls	4,896	5,532	5,671
Hornell	15,025	13,617	11,918
Hudson	11,745	11,417	9,528
Hudson Falls	5,761	5,189	4,473
Ilion	10,169	6,588	5,138
Ithaca	17,004	14,802	13,135
Jamestown	38,917	31,297	22,892
Johnstown	10,905	10,447	10,130
Kingston	26,688	25,908	24,535
Lackawanna	17,918	14,519	.....
Little Falls	13,029	12,273	10,381
Lockport	21,308	17,970	16,581
Malone	7,556	6,467	5,935
Mamaroneck	6,276	5,699	.....
Matteawan	(Beacon)	6,727	5,897
Mechanicsville	8,166	6,634	4,695
Medina	6,237	5,683	5,713
Middletown	18,420	15,313	14,522
Mt. Vernon	42,726	30,919	21,223
Newark	6,964	6,227	4,578
Newburgh	30,272	27,805	24 943
New Rochelle	36,213	28,867	14,720
New York	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202
Niagara Falls	50,760	30,445	19,457
North Tarrytown	5,927	5,421	4,241
North Tonawanda	15,182	11,955	9,069
Norwich	8,259	7,422	5,763
Ogdensburg	14,609	15,933	12,633
Olean	20,506	14,743	9,462
Oneida	10,541	8,317	6,364
Oneonta	11,382	9,491	7,147
Ossining	10,739	11,480	7 939
Oswego	23,626	23,368	22,199

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

PLACE.	1920	1910	1900.
Peekskill	15,838	15,247	10,358
Penn Yan	5,215	4,597	4,650
Plattsburg	10,909	11,138	8,434
Port Chester	16,573	12,809	7,440
Port Jervis	10,171	9,564	9,385
Poughkeepsie	35,000	27,936	24,029
Rensselaer	10,823	10,711	7,456
Rochester	295,750	218,149	162,608
Rome	26,341	20,497	15,343
Rye	5,308	3 964	.....
Salamanca	9,276	5 792	4,251
Saratoga Springs	13,181	12,693	12,409
Schenectady	88,723	73,826	31,682
Seneca Falls	6,389	6,588	6,519
Selvay	7,352	5,139	3,493
Syracuse	171,717	137,249	108,374
Tarrytown	5,807	5,600	4,770
Tonawanda	10,068	8,290	7,421
Troy	72,013	76,813	60,651
Utica	94,156	74,419	56,383
Watertown	31,263	26 730	21,696
Watervliet	16,073	15 074	14,321
White Plains	21,031	15,949	7,899
Yonkers	100,226	79,803	47,931

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville	28,504	18,762	14,694
Burlington	5,952	4,808	3,692
Charlotte	46,318	34,014	18,091
Concord	9,903	8,715	7,910
Durham	21,719	18,241	6,679
Elizabeth City	8,925	8,412	6,348
Fayetteville	8,877	7,045	4,670
Gastonia	12,871	5,759	4,610
Goldsboro	11,296	6,107	5,877
Greensboro	19,746	15,895	10,035
Greenville	5,772	4,101	2,565
Henderson	5,267	4,503	3,746
Hickory	5,076	3,716	2,535
High Point	14,302	9,525	4,163
Kinston	.....	6,995	4,106
Lexington	5,254	4,163	1,234
Newoern	12,198	9,961	9,090
Raleigh	24,418	19,218	13,643
Reidsville	5,333	4,828	3,262
Rocky Mount	12,742	8,051	2,937
Salem (W-Salem)		5,533	3,642
Salisbury	13,884	7,153	6,277
Statesville	7,895	4,599	3,141
Thomasville	5,676	3,877	751
Washington	6,166	6,211	4,842
Wilmington	33,372	25,748	20,976
Wilson	10,653	6,717	3,525
Winston	48,395	17,167	10,008

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	6,951	5,443	3,319
Devil's Lake	5,140	5,157	1,729
Fargo	21,961	14,331	9,589
Grand Forks	13,950	12,478	7,652
Jamestown	6,627	4,358	2,858
Minot	10,476	6,188	1,277

OHIO.

Akron	208,435	69,067	42,728
Alliance	21,603	15,083	8,974
Ashland	9,249	6,795	4,087
Ashtabula	22,082	18,266	12,949
Athens	6,418	5,463	3,066
Barberton	18,811	9,410	4,354
Bellaire	15,061	12,946	9,912
Bellefontaine	9,336	8 238	6,649
Bellevue	5,776	5 209	4,101
Bowling Green	5,788	5 222	5,067
Bucyrus	10,425	8,122	6,560
Cambridge	13,104	11,327	8,241
Canal Dover	8,101	6 621	5,422
Canton	87,091	50,217	30,667
Chillicothe	15,831	14,508	12,976
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591	325,902
Circleville	7,049	6,744	6,991
Cleveland	796 836	560 663	381,768
Cleveland Heights	15,236	2,955	.....
Columbus	237 031	181,511	125,560
Conneaut	9 343	8,319	7,133
Coshocton	10 847	9,603	6,473
Cuyahoga Falls	10,200	4,020	3,186
Dayton	152,559	116,577	85,333

OHIO—*Continued.*

Place	1920	1910	1900
Defiance	8,876	7,327	7,579
Delaware	8,756	9,076	7,940
Delphos	5,745	5,038	4,517
Dennison	5,524	4,008	3,763
East Cleveland	27,292	9,179	2,757
East Liverpool	21,411	20,387	16,485
East Palestine	5,750	3,537	2,493
East Youngstown	11,237	4,972	.....
Elyria	20,474	14,825	8,791
Findlay	17,015	14,858	17,613
Fostoria	9,987	9,597	7,730
Fremont	12,468	9,939	8,439
Galion	7,374	7,214	7,282
Gallipolis	6,070	5,560	5,432
Girard	6,556	3,736	2,630
Greenville	7,104	6,237	5,501
Hamilton	39,675	35,279	23,914
Ironton	14,007	13,147	11,868
Jackson	5,842	5,468	4,672
Kenmore	12,683	1,561	.....
Kent	7,070	4,488	4,541
Kenton	7,690	7,185	6,852
Lakewood	41,732	15,181	3,355
Lancaster	14,706	13,093	8,991
Lima	41,306	30,508	21,723
Logan	5,493	4,850	3,480
Loraine	37,295	28,883	16,028
Madisonville (Unincorp.)		5,193	3,140
Mansfield	27,824	20,768	17,640
Marietta	15,100	12,923	13,348
Marion	27,891	18,232	11,862
Martin's Ferry	11,634	9,133	7,760
Massillon	17,428	13,879	11,944
Middletown	23,594	13,152	9,215
Mt. Vernon	9,237	9,087	6,633
Nelsonville	6,440	6,082	5,421
New Philadelphia	10,718	8,542	6,213
Newark	26,718	25,404	18,157
Newburgh	2,957	5,813	5,909
Niles	13,080	8,361	7,468
Norwalk	7,379	7,858	7,074
Norwood	24,966	16,185	6,480
Painesville	7,272	5,501	5,024
Piqua	15,044	13,388	12,172
Portsmouth	33,011	23,481	17,870
Ravenna	7,219	5,310	4,003
St. Bernard	6,312	5,002	3,384
St. Mary's	5,679	5,732	5,359
Salem	10,305	8,943	7,582
Sandusky	22,897	19,989	19,664
Shelby	5,578	4,903	4,685
Sidney	8,590	6,607	5,688
Springfield	60,840	46,921	38,253
Steubenville	28,508	22,391	14,349
Struthers	5,847	3,370	.....
Tiffin	14,375	11,894	10,989
Toledo	243,109	168,497	131,822
Troy	7,260	6,122	5,881
Urbana	7,621	7,739	6,808
Urichsville	6,428	4,751	4,582
Van Wert	8,100	7,157	6,422
Wapakoneta	5,295	5,349	3,915
Warren	27,050	11,081	8,529
Wash'g'n Court House	7,962	7,277	5,751
Wellston	6,687	6,875	6,045
Wellsville	8,899	7,769	6,146
West Park	8,560	3,179	2,038
Wilmington	5,037	4,401	3,613
Wooster	8,204	6,136	6,063
Xenia	9,110	8,706	8,696
Youngstown	132,358	79,066	44,885
Zanesville	29,569	28,026	23,538
OKLAHOMA.			
Ada	8,012	4,349	3,257
Ardmore	14,181	8,618	8,759
Bartlesville	14,417	6,181	4,215
Blackwell	7,174	3,266	2,644
Chickasha	10,179	10,320	7,862
Cushing	6,326	1,072	826
Drumright	6,460	.....	.....
Durant	7,340	5,330	4,510
El Reno	7,737	7,872	5,370
Enid	16,576	13,799	10,087
Guthrie	11,757	11,654	10,006
Henryetta	5,889	1,671	1,051
Hugo	6,368	4,582	2,676
Lawton	8,930	7,788	5,562

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900
McAlester	12,095	12,954	8,144
Miami	6,802	2,907	1,893
Muskogee	30,277	25,278	14,418
Norman	5,004	3,724	3,040
Oklahoma City	91,258	64,205	32,452
Pawhuska	6,414	2,776	2,408
Ponca City	7,051	2,521	2,529
Sapulpa	11,634	8,283	4,259
Shawnee	15,348	12,474	10,955
Tulsa	72,075	18,182	7,298
Vinita	5,010	4,082	2,339
Okmulgee	17,430	4,176	2,322
OREGON.			
Ashland	4,283	5,020	2,634
Astoria	14,027	9,599	8,381
Baker City	7,729	6,742	6,663
Bend	5,415	536	.....
Corvallis	5,762	4,552	1,819
Eugene	10,593	9,009	3,236
La Grande	6,913	4,843	2,991
Medford	5,756	8,840	1,791
Pendleton	7,387	4,460	4,406
Portland	258,288	207,214	90,426
Salem	17,679	14,094	4,258
The Dalles	5,807	4,880	3,542
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allentown	73,502	51,913	35,416
Altoona	60,331	52,127	38,973
Ambridge	12,730	5,205	.....
Archbald	8,603	7,194	5,396
Arnold	6,120	1,818	1,426
Ashland	6,666	6,855	6,438
Ashley	6,520	5,601	4,046
Avalon	5,277	4,317	2,130
Bangor	5,402	5,369	4,106
Beaver Falls	12,802	12,191	10,054
Bellevue	8,198	6,323	3,416
Berwick	12,181	5,357	3,316
Bethlehem	50,358	12,837	10,758
Blakely	6,564	5,345	3,915
Bloomsburg	7,819	7,413	6,170
Braddock	20,879	19,357	15,654
Bradford	15,525	14,544	15,029
Bristol	10,273	9,256	7,104
Butler	23,778	20,728	10,853
Canonsburg	10,632	3,891	2,714
Carbondale	18,640	17,040	13,536
Carlisle	10,916	10,303	9,626
Carnegie	11,516	10,009	7,330
Carrick	10,504	6,117	.....
Catasauqua	4,714	5,250	3,963
Chambersburg (boro)	13,171	11,800	8,864
Charleroi	11,616	9,615	5,930
Cheltenham	11,015	8,434	6,154
Chester	58,030	38,537	33,988
Clairton	6,264	3,326	.....
Clearfield	8,529	6,851	5,081
Coaldale	6,336	5,154	.....
Coatesville	14,515	11,084	5,721
Columbia	10,836	11,454	12,316
Connellsville	13,804	12,845	7,160
Conshohocken	8,481	7,480	5,762
Coraopolis	6,162	5,252	2,555
Corry	7,228	5,991	5,369
Crafton	5,934	4,583	1,927
Danville	6,952	7,517	8,042
Darby	7,922	6,305	3,429
Dickson City	11,049	9,331	4,948
Donora	14,131	8,174	.....
Dormont	6,455	1,115	.....
Dorranceton	6,334	4,046	2,211
Dubois	13,681	12,623	9,375
Dunmore	20,250	17,615	12,583
Duquesne	19,011	15,727	9,036
Duryea	7,776	7,487	.....
East Conemaugh	5,256	5,046	2,175
East Pittsburgh	6,527	5,615	2,883
Easton	33,813	28,523	25,238
Edwardsville	9,027	8,407	5,165
Elwood City (boro)	8,958	3,902	2,243
Erie	93,372	66,525	52,733
Etna	6,341	5,830	5,384
Farrell	15,115	10,190	S. Sharon
Ford City	5,605	4,850	2,870
Forest City	6,004	5,749	4,279
Frackville	5,590	3,118	2,594

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

PLACE.	1920.	1910	1900
Franklin	9,970	9,767	7,317
Freeland	6,666	6,197	5,254
Gilberton	4,766	5,401	4,373
Glassport	6,959	5,540	.....
Greater Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058	6,746
Greensburg	15,033	13,012	6,508
Greenville	8,101	5,909	4,814
Hanover	8,664	7,057	5,302
Harrisburg	75,917	64,186	50,167
Haverford Township	6,631	3,989	2,414
Hazelton	32,267	25,452	14,230
Homestead	20,452	18,713	12,554
Huntingdon	7,051	6,861	6,053
Indiana	7,043	5,749	4,142
Jeannette	10,627	8,077	5,865
Jersey Shore	6,103	5,381	3,070
Johnstown	67,327	55,482	35,936
Juniata	7,660	5,285	1,709
Kane	7,283	6,626	5,296
Kingston	8,952	6,449	3,846
Kittanning	7,153	4,311	3,902
Knoxville	7,201	5,651	3,511
Lancaster	53,150	47,227	41,459
Lansford	9,625	8,321	4,888
Larkville	9,438	9,288	.....
Latrobe	9,484	8,777	4,614
Lebanon	24,643	19,240	17,628
Lehighton	6,102	5,316	4,629
Lewiston	9,849	8,166	4,451
Lock Haven	8,557	7,772	7,210
Luzerne	5,998	5,426	3,817
Marcus Hook	5,324	1,573	1,209
McKees Rocks	16,713	14,702	6,332
McKeesport	45,975	42,694	34,227
Mahanoy City	15,599	15,936	13,504
Meadville	14,568	12,780	10,291
Middletown (boro)	5,920	5,374	5,608
Midland	5,469	1,244	.....
Millvale	8,031	7,861	6,736
Milton	8,368	7,460	6,175
Minersville	7,845	7,240	4,815
Monessen	18,179	11,775	2,197
Monongahela	8,688	7,598	5,173
Mt Carmel	17,469	17,532	13,179
Mt. Oliver	5,575	4,241	2,295
Mt. Pleasant	5,862	5,812	4,745
Munhall	6,418	5,185	.....
Nanticoke	22,614	18,877	12,116
Nantyglo	5,028	.....	.....
New Brighton	9,361	8,329	6,820
New Castle	44,938	36,280	28,339
New Kensington	11,987	7,707	4,665
Norristown	32,319	27,875	22,265
North Braddock	14,928	11,824	6,535
Northampton	9,349	8,729	.....
Oil City	21,274	15,657	13,264
Old Forge	12,237	11,324	5,630
Olyphant	10,236	8,505	6,180
Palmorton	7,168	.....	.....
Parsons	5,638	4,338	2,529
Philadelphia	1,823,158	1,549,008	1,293,697
Phoenixville	10,484	10,743	9,196
Pitcairn	5,738	4,973	2,601
Pittsburgh	588,193	533,905	451,512
Pittston	18,497	16,267	12,556
Plymouth	16,500	16,996	13,649
Pottstown	17,431	15,599	13,696
Pottsville	21,785	20,236	13,710
Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058	6,746
Rankin	7,301	6,042	3,775
Reading	107,784	96,071	78,961
Renovo	5,877	4,621	4,082
Ridgway	6,037	5,408	3,615
Rochester	6,957	5,903	4,688
St. Clair	6,585	5,640	.....
St. Mary's	6,967	6,346	4,295
Sayre	8,078	6,426	5,243
Schuylkill Haven	5,437	4,747	3,654
Scottdale	5,768	5,456	4,261
Scranton	137,783	129,867	102,026
Shamokin	21,204	19,588	18,202
Sharon	21,747	15,270	8,916
Sharpsburg	8,921	8,153	6,842
Shenandoah	24,726	25,774	20,321
South Bethlehem	(Bethlehem)	19,973	13,241
South Sharon	(Sharon)	10,190	.....
Steelton	13,428	14,246	12,086
Stroudsburg	5,278	4,379	3,450

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

PLACE.	1920	1910.	1900.
Summlthill	5,499	4,209	2,986
Sunbury	15,721	13,770	9,810
Swissdale	10,908	7,381	1,716
Swoyersville	6,876	5,396	2,264
Tamaqua	12,363	9,462	7,267
Tarentum	8,925	7,414	5,472
Taylor	9,876	9,060	4,215
Throop	6,672	5,133	2,204
Titusville	8,432	8,533	8,244
Turtle Creek	8,138	4,995	3,262
Tyrone	9,084	7,176	5,847
Uniontown	15,609	13,344	7,344
Vandergrift	9,531	3,876	2,076
Warren	14,256	11,080	8,043
Washington	21,480	18,778	7,670
Waynesboro	9,720	7,199	5,396
West Berwick	(Unincorp.)	5,512	.....
West Chester	11,717	11,767	9,524
West Hazelton	5,854	4,715	2,516
West Pittston	6,968	6,848	5,846
Wilkes Barre	73,833	67,105	51,721
Wilkensburg	24,403	18,924	11,886
Williamsport	36,198	31,860	28,757
Wilmerding	6,441	6,133	4,179
Windher	9,462	8,013	.....
Winton	7,583	5,280	3,425
Woodlawn	12,495	1,396	.....
York	47,499	44,750	33,708
RHODE ISLAND.			
Bristol	11,375	8,565	6,901
Burrillville	8,606	7,878	6,317
Central Falls	24,174	22,754	18,167
Coventry	5,670	5,848	5,279
Cranston	29,407	21,107	13,343
Cumberland	10,077	10,107	8,925
East Providence	21,793	15,808	12,138
Johnston	6,855	5,935	4,305
Lincoln	9,543	9,825	8,937
Newport	30,255	27,149	22,441
North Providence	7,697	5,407	3,016
Pawtucket	64,248	51,622	39,231
Providence	237,595	224,326	175,597
South Kingstown	5,181	5,176	4,972
Warren	7,841	6,585	5,108
Warwick	13,481	26,629	21,316
West Warwick	15,461	.....	.....
Westerly	9,952	8,696	7,541
Woonsocket	43,496	38,125	28,204
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Anderson	10,535	9,654	5,498
Charleston	67,957	58,833	55,807
Chester	5,557	4,754	4,075
Columbia	37,524	26,319	21,108
Florence	10,968	7,057	4,647
Gaffney	5,010	4,767	3,937
Georgetown	4,379	5,530	4,138
Greenville	23,127	15,741	11,860
Greenwood	8,703	6,614	4,824
Newberry	5,894	5,028	4,607
Orangeburg	7,290	5,906	4,455
Rockhill	8 809	7,216	5,485
Spartanburg	22,638	17 517	11,395
Sumter	9,508	8,109	5,673
Union	6,141	5,623	5,400
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Aberdeen	14,537	10,753	4,087
Huron	8,302	5,791	2,793
Lead	5,013	8,392	6,210
Mitchell	8,478	6,515	4,055
Rapid City	5,777	3,854	1,342
Sioux Falls	25,176	14,094	10,266
Watertown	9,400	7,010	3,352
Yankton	5,024	3,787	4,125
TENNESSEE.			
Bristol	8,047	7,148	5,271
Chattanooga	57,895	44,604	30,154
Clarksville	8,110	8,548	9,431
Cleveland	6,522	5,549	3,858
Columbia	5,526	5,754	6,052
Dyersburg	6,444	4,149	3,647
Jackson	18,860	15,779	14,511
Johnson City	12,442	8,502	4,645
Kingsport	5,692	.....	.....
Knoxville	77,818	36,346	32,637
Memphis	162,351	131,105	102,320

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Morristown	5,881	4,007	2,973
Murfreesboro	5,367	4,679	3,999
Nashville	118,342	110,364	80,865
Park City (Unincorp.)		5,126	....

TEXAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Abilene	10,274	9,204	3,411
Amarillo	15,494	9,957	1,442
Austin	34,876	29,860	22,258
Beaumont	40,422	20,640	9,427
Belton	5,098	4,164	3,700
Bonham	6,008	4,844	5,042
Brenham	5,066	4,718	5,968
Brownsville	11,791	10,517	6,305
Brownwood	8,223	6,967	3,965
Bryan	6,295	4,132	3,589
Burkburnett	5,300	....	....
Cleburne	12,820	10,364	7,493
Childress	5,063	3,818	692
Cisco	7,422	2,410	1,514
Corpus Christi	10,522	8,222	4,703
Corsicana	11,536	9,749	9,313
Dallas	158,976	92,104	42,638
Del Rio	10,589	....	....
Denison	17,065	13,632	11,807
Denton	7,626	4,732	4,187
Eagle Pass	5,765	3,536	....
Eastland	9,368	855	596
El Paso	77,543	39,279	15,906
Ennis	7,224	5,669	4,919
Fort Worth	106,482	73,312	26,688
Gainesville	8,648	7,624	7,874
Galveston	44,255	36,981	37,789
Greenville	12,384	8,850	6,860
Hillsboro	6,952	6,115	5,346
Houston	138,076	78,800	44,633
Houston Heights (Houston)		6,984	800
Laredo	22,710	14,855	13,429
Longview	5,713	5,155	3,591
Marshall	14,271	11,452	7,855
McAllen	5,331	....	....
McKinney	6,677	4,714	4,342
Navasota	5,060	3,284	3,857
Orange	9,212	5,527	3,835
Palestine	11,039	10,482	8,297
Paris	15,040	11,269	9,358
Port Arthur	22,251	7,663	900
Ranger	16,205	....	....
San Angelo	9,392	10,321	....
San Antonio	161,379	96,614	53,321
San Benito	5,070	....	....
Sherman	15,031	12,412	10,243
Sulphur Springs	5,558	5,151	3,635
Taylor	5,965	5,314	4,211
Temple	11,033	10,993	7,065
Terrell	8,349	7,050	6,330
Texarkana	11,480	9,790	5,256
Tyler	12,085	10,400	8,069
Vernon	5,142	3,195	1,393
Victoria	5,957	3,673	4,010
Waco	38,500	26,425	20,686
Waxahachie	7,958	6,205	4,215
Weatherford	6,203	5,074	4,786
Wichita Falls	40,079	8,200	2,480
Yoakum	6,184	4,657	3,499

UTAH.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Brigham	5,282	3,685	2,859
Logan	9,439	7,522	5,451
Ogden	32,804	25,580	16,313
Provo	10,303	8,925	6,185
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777	53,531

VERMONT.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Barre	10,008	10,734	8,448
Bennington (town)	9,982	8,698	8,033
Bennington (village)	7,230	6,211	5,656
Brattleboro (town)	8,332	7,541	6,640
Brattleboro (village)	7,324	6,517	5,297
Burlington	22,779	20,486	18,640
Colchester	6,627	6,450	5,352
Montpelier	7,125	7,856	6,266
Rockingham	6,231	6,207	5,809
Rutland	14,954	13,546	11,499
St. Albans	7,582	6,381	6,239
St. Johnsbury (town)	8,701	8,098	7,010
St Johnsbury (village)	7,163	6,693	5,666
Springfield	5,283	3,250	2,040

VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alexandria	18,060	15,329	14,528
Bristol	6,729	6,247	4,579
Charlottesville	10,688	6,765	6,449
Clifton Forge	6,150	5,748	3,579
Covington	5,623	4,234	2,950
Danville	21,539	19,020	16,520
Fredericksburg	5,882	5,874	5,068
Hampton	6,138	5,505	2,764
Harrisonburg	5,875	4,879	3,521
Lynchburg	29,956	29,494	18,891
Newport News	35,596	20,205	19,635
Norfolk	115,777	67,452	46,624
Petersburg	31,002	24,127	21,810
Portsmouth	54,387	33,190	17,427
Pulaski	5,277	4,807	2,813
Richmond	171,667	127,628	85,050
Roanoke	50,842	34,874	21,495
South Norfolk	7,724	....	....
Staunton	10,617	10,604	7,289
Suffolk	9,123	7,008	3,827
Winchester	6,883	5,864	5,161

WASHINGTON.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Aberdeen	15,337	13,660	3,747
Anacortes	5,284	4,168	1,476
Bellingham	25,570	24,298	11,062
Bremerton	8,918	2,993	....
Centralia	7,549	7,311	1,600
Everett	27,614	24,814	7,838
Hoquiam	10,058	8,171	2,608
Olympia	8,537	6,996	3,863
Port Angeles	5,351	2,286	2,321
Puyallup	6,271	4,544	1,884
Seattle	315,652	237,194	80,671
Spokane	104,437	104,402	36,848
Tacoma	96,965	83,743	37,714
Vancouver	12,637	9,300	3,126
Walla Walla	15,503	19,364	10,049
Wenatchee	6,324	4,050	451
Yakima	18,539	14,082	3,154

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Bluefield	15,191	11,188	4,644
Charleston	39,608	22,996	11,099
Clarksburg	27,869	9,201	4,050
Elkins	6,788	5,260	2,016
Fairmont	17,851	9,711	5,655
Grafton	8,517	7,563	5,650
Huntington	50,177	31,161	11,923
Keyser	6,003	3,705	2,536
Martinsburg	12,515	10,698	7,564
Morgantown	12,117	9,150	1,895
Moundsville	10,669	8,918	5,362
Parkersburg	20,039	17,842	11,703
Princeton	6,224	3,027	....
Wheeling	56,208	41,641	38,878
Williamson	6,819	3,561	....

WISCONSIN.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Antigo	8,451	7,196	5,145
Appleton	19,561	16,773	15,085
Ashland	11,334	11,594	13,074
Baraboo	5,538	6,324	5,751
Beaver Dam	7,992	6,758	5,128
Beloit	21,284	15,125	10,436
Chippewa Falls	9,130	8,893	8,094
Cudahy	6,725	3,691	1,366
De Pere	5,165	4,477	4,038
Eau Claire	20,880	18,310	17,517
Fond du Lac	23,427	18,797	15,110
Grand Rapids	7,243	6,521	4,493
Green Bay	31,017	25,236	18,684
Janesville	18,293	13,894	13,185
Kaukauna	5,951	4,717	5,115
Kenosha	40,472	21,371	11,606
La Crosse	30,363	30,417	28,895
Madison	38,378	25,531	19,164
Manitowoc	17,563	13,027	11,786
Marinette	13,610	14,610	16,195
Marshfield	7,394	5,783	5,240
Menasha	7,214	6,081	5,589
Menomonie	5,104	5,036	5,655
Merrill	8,068	8,689	8,537
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	285,315
Neenah	7,171	5,734	5,954
Oconto	4,920	5,629	5,646
Oshkosh	33,162	33,062	28,284
Portage	5,582	5,540	5,459
Racine	58,593	38,002	29,102

WISCONSIN—*Continued.* Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Rhinelander	6,654	5,637	4,998
Sheboygan	30,955	26,398	22,962
South Milwaukee	7,598	6,092	3,392
Stevens Point	11,370	8,692	9,524
Stoughton	5,101	4,761	3,431
Superior	39,624	40,384	31,091
Two Rivers	7,305	4,850	3,784
Watertown	9,299	8,829	8,437
Waukesha	12,558	8,740	7,419
Wausau	18,661	16,560	12,354
Wauwatosa	5,818	3,346	2,842
West Allis	13,765	6,645	.....
WYOMING.			
Casper	11,447	2,639	883
Cheyenne	13,829	11,320	14,087
Laramie	6,301	8,237	3,207
Rock Springs	6,456	5,778	4,363
Sheridan	9,175	8,408	1,559

U. S. POPULATION GROWTH, IN PERCENTAGES.

The growth of the country's population, exclusive of the outlying possessions, is shown in the following table:

Census Year	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent	Census Year	Population.	Increase	Per Cent.
1920	105,683,108	13,710,842	14 9	1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21 0	1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20 7	1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33 5
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22 6	1810	7 239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30 1	1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1860	31,443.321	8,251,445	35.6	1790	3,929,214	.....	.....

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN U. S.

[Note—In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900 and 1910, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870 and 1880, are not considered.]

State.	1790.	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	2.5	6 0	11.5	15 0	18.8	19.4	24 6	29 5	35.7	41.7
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.1	.1
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.1	.6	1 9	4 0	8 3	9.2	15 3	21 5	25.0	30.0
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	2 4	3.6	5 5	7.8	9.5	15.3
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	1 9	4 0	5 2	7.7
Connecticut	49.4	52.1	54 3	57.1	61.8	64 3	76 9	95 5	111 5	129 2	154 8	188 5	231.3
Delaware	30.1	32 7	37.0	37 0	39 1	39 7	46 6	57 1	63 6	74.6	85 7	94 0	103.0
Dist. Columbia	.....	156 6	266.9	367.1	442 6	485 7	891 2	1,294.5	2,270 7	3,062 5	3,972 3	4,645 3	5,517.8
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 4	4 9	7 1	9 6	13.7
Georgia	.6	1.5	4 3	5 8	8 8	11.8	15 4	18 0	20 2	26 3	31 3	37.7	44 4
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 0	23 9	29 8
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	4	1.1	1 9	3 9
Illinois	.....	.....	.1	1 0	2 8	8 5	15 2	30 6	45 4	55 0	68 3	86 1	100 6
Indiana	.....	.....	.6	4.1	9.6	19 1	27 5	37 6	46 8	55 1	61 1	70 1	74 9
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3 5	12 1	21 5	29 2	34 4	40 2	40 0
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3	4 5	12 2	17 5	18 0	20 7
Kentucky	1.8	5 5	10.1	14 0	17 1	19 4	24 4	28 8	32 9	41 0	46 3	53 4	57 0
Louisiana	.....	.....	2.2	3 4	4 8	7 8	11 4	15 6	16 0	20 7	24 6	30 4	36.5
Maine	3.2	5 1	7 7	10 0	13 4	16 8	19 5	21 0	21 0	21 7	22 1	23.2	24.8
Maryland	32.0	34.4	38.3	41 0	45 0	47 3	58 6	69 1	78 6	94 0	104.9	119 5	130.3
Massachusetts	47.1	52 6	58.7	65 1	75 9	91 7	123 7	153 1	181 3	221 8	278 5	349.0	418 8
Michigan	.....	.....	.1	.....	.2	3 7	6 9	13 0	20 6	28 5	36 4	42 1	48 9
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1	5 4	9 7	16 2	21.7	25 7
Mississippi	.....	.3	.4	1.6	2 9	8 1	13 1	17 1	17 9	24 4	27 8	33 5	38 8
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1	5 6	9 9	17 2	25 0	31 6	39 0	45 2	47 9
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	3	1 0	1.7	2 6
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	1 6	5 9	13 8	.13 9	15 5
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	6	4	4	.7
New Hampshire	15.7	20 4	23 7	27 0	29 8	31 5	35 2	36 1	35 2	38 4	41 7	45 6	47.7
New Jersey	24.5	28 1	32 7	36 9	42 7	49 7	65 2	89 4	120.6	150 5	192 3	250 7	337 7
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3	4 4	7	1 0	1.3	1.6	2 7
New York	7.1	12 4	20 1	28 8	40 3	51.0	65 0	81 4	92 0	106 7	126 0	152 5	191 2
North Carolina	8.1	9.8	11 4	13 1	15 1	15 5	17 8	20.4	22 0	28 7	33 2	38 9	45 3
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 7	4 5	8 2
Ohio	.....	1 1	5 7	14 5	23 3	37 3	48 6	57 4	65 4	78 5	90 1	102 1	117 0
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	10 3	23 9
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	1.0	1 8	3 3	4 3	7 0
Pennsylvania	9 7	13 4	18 1	23 4	30.1	38 5	51.6	64 3	78 6	95 5	117 3	140 6	171.0
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 5	325.5
Rhode Island	64 5	64 8	72 1	77 8	91 1	102 0	138 3	163 7	203 7	259 2	323 8	401 6	508.5
South Carolina	8.2	11 3	13 6	16 5	19 1	19 5	21 9	23 1	23 1	32 6	37 7	44 0	49 7
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5	5 2	7.6
Tennessee	.8	2 5	6 3	10.1	16 4	19 9	24 1	26 6	30 2	37 0	42 4	48 5	52 4
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	2 3	3.1	6 1	8 5	11 6	14.8
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1 1	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 5
Vermont	9 4	16 9	23 9	25 9	30.8	32 0	34 4	34 5	36 2	36 4	36 4	37 7	39.0
Virginia	11 6	13 7	15.2	16 6	18 9	19 3	22.1	24 8	30 4	37 6	41 1	46 1	51 2
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	4	1 1	5 3	7 8	17.1
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 4	25 7	31 8	39 9	50.8
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	5 5	14 0	19.1	23 8	30 6	37 4	42.2
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	2	.6	9	1.5
United States	4.5	6.1	4.3	5 5	7.3	9.7	7 9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25 6	30.9

UNITED STATES FARM CENSUS 1920.

The 1920 figures are subject to further revision by the Census Bureau. Figures for 1910 and 1900 are final.

State.	Number of Farms.			State.	Number of Farms.		
	1920.	1910	1900.		1920.	1910.	1900.
U. S. total....	6,449,998	6,361,502	5,737,372	Montana.....	57,441	26,214	13,370
				Nebraska.....	126,309	129,678	121,525
Alabama.....	256,023	262,901	223,220	Nevada.....	3,164	2,689	2,184
Arizona.....	10,816	9,227	5,809	New Hampshire.	20,523	27,053	29,324
Arkansas.....	232,602	214,678	178,694	New Jersey.....	29,672	33,487	34,650
California.....	117,690	88,197	72,542	New Mexico....	29,841	35,676	12,311
Colorado.....	59,991	46,170	24,700	New York.....	193,060	215,597	226,720
Connecticut....	22,655	26,815	26,948	North Carolina..	269,740	253,725	224,637
Delaware.....	10,128	10,836	9,687	North Dakota..	77,693	74,360	45,332
Dist. of Col.....	203	217	269	Ohio.....	256,699	272,045	276,719
Florida.....	54,006	50,016	40,814	Oklahoma.....	191,731	190,192	108,000
Georgia.....	310,737	291,027	224,691	Oregon.....	50,188	45,502	35,837
Idaho.....	42,109	30,807	17,471	Pennsylvania...	202,256	219,295	224,248
Illinois.....	237,153	251,872	264,151	Rhode Island..	4,084	5,292	5,498
Indiana.....	205,124	215,485	221,897	South Carolina..	192,664	176,434	155,355
Iowa.....	213,312	217,044	228,622	South Dakota..	74,564	77,644	52,622
Kansas.....	165,287	177,841	173,098	Tennessee.....	252,691	246,012	224,623
Kentucky.....	270,676	259,185	234,667	Texas.....	435,666	417,770	352,190
Louisiana.....	135,455	120,546	115,969	Utah.....	25,664	21,676	19,387
Maine.....	48,228	60,016	59,299	Vermont.....	29,072	32,709	33,104
Maryland.....	47,908	48,923	46,012	Virginia.....	186,011	184,018	167,886
Massachusetts..	31,982	36,917	37,715	Washington....	66,288	56,192	33,202
Michigan.....	196,647	206,960	203,261	West Virginia...	87,289	96,685	92,874
Minnesota	178,588	156,137	154,659	Wisconsin.....	189,196	177,127	169,795
Mississippi.....	272,437	274,382	220,803	Wyoming.... .	15,611	10,987	6,095
Missouri.....	263,124	277,244	284,886				

COUNTIES CONTAINING LARGEST NUMBER OF FARMS, 1920.

Ala. (Dallas, 7,124); Ariz. (Maricopa, 3,748); Ark. (Jefferson, 6,899); Cal. (Los Angeles, 12,446); Col. (Weld, 5,765); Conn. (Hartford, 4,700); Del. (Sussex, 5,404); Fla. (Jackson, 4,031); Ga. (Carroll, 5,436); Idaho (Twin Falls, 2,746); Ill. (Cook, 5,305); Ind. (Allen, 4,221); Iowa (Linn, 3,666); Kan. (Reno, 3,353); Ky. (Graves, 6,082); La. (St. Landry, 6,574); Me. (Aroostook, 6,741); Md. (Frederick, 3,817); Mass. (Worcester, 6,132); Mich. (Allegan, 5,734); Minn. (Otter Tail, 6,627); Miss. (Bolivar, 12,808); Mo. (Greene, 4,252); Mont. (Fergus, 4,226); Neb. (Custer, 3,708); Nev. (Elko, 543); N. H. (Rockingham, 3,438); N. J. (Cumberland, 3,094); N. M. (Union, 2,652); N. Y. (St. Lawrence, 7,652); N. C. (Johnston, 7,026); N. D. (Ward, 2,643); Ohio (Darke, 5,456); Okla. (Le Flore, 4,932); Ore. (Clackamas, 3,836); Pa. (Lancaster, 11,306); R. I. (Providence, 1,639); S. C. (Anderson, 8,910); S. D. (Brown, 2,305); Tenn. (Shelby, 8,204); Tex. (Lamar, 6,831); Utah (Utah, 3,237); Vt. (Windsor, 3,267); Va. (Pittsylvania, 7,025); Wash. (Yakima, 5,755); W. Va. (Wayne, 3,058); Wis. (Dane, 6,217); Wyo. (Goshen, 1,511).

NUMBER OF FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920, BY COUNTIES.

County.	1920	1910	1900	County.	1920.	1910.	1900.
State total.....	193,060	215,597	226,720	New York.....	5	85	184
				Niagara	4,068	4,346	4,356
Albany.....	2,946	3,146	3,281	Oneida	6,123	6,929	7,232
Allegany.....	4,405	4,937	5,082	Onondaga.....	5,652	5,770	6,305
Bronx.....	55	.....	.....	Ontario.....	4,060	4,416	4,328
Broome.....	3,594	4,017	4,410	Orange.....	3,592	3,935	3,966
Cattaraugus.....	5,303	6,017	5,976	Orleans.....	2,579	2,780	2,964
Cayuga.....	4,297	4,785	5,039	Oswego.....	5,540	6,319	6,914
Chautauqua.....	7,100	7,500	7,404	Otsego.....	4,770	5,346	5,634
Chemung.....	1,945	2,193	2,438	Putnam.....	767	973	1,141
Chenango.....	3,838	4,258	4,473	Queens.....	565	720	1,188
Clinton.....	3,402	3,608	3,764	Rensselaer.....	3,078	3,654	3,668
Columbia.....	2,580	2,963	2,944	Richmond.....	121	163	290
Cortland.....	2,315	2,610	2,754	Rockland.....	832	1,133	939
Delaware.....	4,613	5,044	5,232	St. Lawrence.....	7,652	8,224	8,353
Dutchess.....	3,113	3,600	3,537	Saratoga.....	3,178	3,611	3,805
Erie.....	7,486	8,178	7,929	Schenectady.....	983	1,027	1,194
Essex.....	1,978	2,274	2,412	Schoharie.....	2,793	3,288	3,437
Franklin.....	3,299	3,675	3,721	Schuyler.....	1,639	1,920	2,103
Fulton.....	1,773	1,932	2,234	Seneca.....	1,857	2,085	2,303
Genesee	2,885	3,250	3,286	Steuben.....	6,132	7,363	8,179
Greene.....	2,248	2,654	2,746	Suffolk.....	2,476	2,491	3,277
Hamilton.....	225	470	510	Sullivan.....	3,543	3,851	3,887
Herkimer.....	2,849	3,092	3,227	Tioga.....	2,541	2,844	3,134
Jefferson.....	5,151	5,778	6,052	Tompkins.....	2,550	2,988	3,270
Kings.....	57	110	360	Ulster..... . .	4,311	5,022	5,184
Lewis.....	2,952	3,343	3,838	Warren.....	1,564	1,865	2,121
Livingston.....	2,899	3,298	3,267	Washington.....	3,335	3,564	3,715
Madison.....	3,597	4,042	4,144	Wayne.....	4,980	5,237	5,286
Monroe.....	5,174	5,971	5,889	Westchester . . .	1,539	1,880	2,326
Montgomery.....	2,015	2,189	2,407	Wyoming. . . .	3,165	3,529	3,519
Nassau.....	935	1,017	1,658	Yates.....	2,041	2,288	2,504

Bronx County organized from New York County in 1914. Kings, New York (county) and Queens figures are not strictly comparable by reason of change in county boundary between 1910 and 1920.

Though only fifty-seven farms are listed for Kings County (Brooklyn) there are hundreds of vacant blocks and other small tracts, in the outlying districts, under intensive cultivation, mostly by Italians, who grow corn, cabbage, tomatoes, and other "garden truck" for the city markets.

POP. 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS 1900, 1910.

STATE.	1900.		1910		STATE.	1900.		1910	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female.
Alabama	563,179	200,009	683,194	314,330	Nevada	17,809	2,000	40,535	4,375
Arizona	46,584	6,786	77,236	10,589	New Hampshire	136,961	41,758	143,363	48,340
Arkansas	407,942	77,853	510,410	161,993	New Jersey	603,237	154,522	834,795	239,565
California	556,315	87,922	932,752	174,916	New Mexico	59,710	6,310	106,418	15,079
Colorado	190,297	27,966	285,083	53,641	New York	2,324,429	672,045	3,020,158	983,686
Connecticut	296,971	88,639	370,481	119,981	N. Carolina	556,581	160,161	674,849	272,990
Delaware	60,024	12,972	68,317	17,546	North Dakota	103,548	14,092	188,372	29,046
Dist. of Col'bia	85,780	41,161	105,044	52,921	Ohio	1,299,881	246,071	1,572,343	346,712
Florida	163,989	37,581	248,926	73,161	Oklahoma	243,932	22,473	520,376	78,253
Georgia	645,932	218,539	807,185	352,941	Oregon	151,200	18,437	264,691	40,473
Idaho	58,167	4,516	118,050	13,038	Pennsylvania	2,017,052	431,537	2,525,245	605,436
Illinois	1,509,394	294,646	1,865,422	431,356	Rhode Island	139,829	52,094	180,962	70,939
Indiana	782,237	116,716	880,979	155,731	South Carolina	389,645	181,350	460,794	267,833
Iowa	682,521	106,883	694,799	131,514	South Dakota	121,512	15,644	190,363	28,714
Kansas	452,169	65,571	540,639	80,694	Tennessee	611,383	116,204	682,248	173,298
Kentucky	646,909	105,622	719,369	147,611	Texas	892,641	140,392	1,228,422	328,444
Louisiana	405,182	130,911	501,574	177,609	Utah	73,840	10,764	113,113	18,427
Maine	224,847	51,930	242,175	63,282	Vermont	112,181	22,752	115,781	28,308
Maryland	359,755	98,983	410,384	130,280	Virginia	536,883	125,532	626,868	168,700
Massachusetts	879,374	329,033	1,086,767	444,301	Washington	204,606	20,781	455,375	66,126
Michigan	772,299	133,691	926,815	136,183	West Virginia	294,502	31,161	394,390	54,100
Minnesota	548,946	96,928	689,847	145,605	Wisconsin	616,391	116,147	729,804	162,608
Miss ssippi	456,766	178,357	574,279	305,366	Wyoming	41,281	3,004	67,593	6,013
Missouri	966,866	154,526	1,076,772	211,564					
Montana	104,990	9,809	159,896	18,851	Totals	23,753,836	5,319,397	30,091,564	8,075,772
Nebraska	327,354	46,616	377,811	63,303					

POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS—1910.

(By Classes of Workers Numbering 100,000 or Over)

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female	OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.
AGRICULTURE.			TRANSPORTATION.		
On farms, gardeners, etc	10,325,999	1,789,338	Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	408,396	73
Lumbermen and raftsmen	113,999	37	Laborers (steam railroad)	539,920	3,248
Stockmen	112,937	2,559	Laborers (not otherwise specified)	180,468	.....
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.			TRADE.		
Coal-mine operatives	613,519	405	Clerks in stores	275,589	111,594
Other mine operatives	225,003	141	Commercial travelers	161,027	2,593
			Real estate agents and officials	122,935	2,927
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.			Retail dealers	1,127,926	67,103
			Salesmen, saleswomen (stores)	626,751	250,487
Blacksmiths	232,957	31	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
Brick and stone masons	169,387	15	Clergymen	117,333	685
Builders, building contractors	173,573	849	Lawyers, judges, and justices	114,146	558
Carpenters	817,082	38	Physicians and surgeons	142,117	9,015
Compositors, linotyp's, typesetters	113,538	14,051	Teachers (school)	118,442	476,864
Electricians, electrical engineers	135,427	92	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		
Engineers (stationary)	231,031	10	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.	172,977	22,298
General and not specified laborers	853,679	15,799	Bartenders	100,984	250
Blast furnaces, rolling mills	201,030	1,362	Boarding and lodging house keepers	23,052	142,400
Other iron and steel works	199,781	4,252	Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	13,693	520,004
Saw and planing mills	258,361	1,781	Nurses (not trained)	15,926	110,912
Machinists and millwrights	478,713	73	Cooks	117,004	333,436
Manufacturers	230,809	4,298	Other servants	102,151	935,849
Iron molders, founders, casters	112,070	52	Waiters	102,495	85,798
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	273,060	381	CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.		
Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters.	148,304	.....	Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants	299,545	187,155
SEMI-SKILLED OPERATIVES			Other clerks (except in stores)	519,641	120,504
Other iron and steel works	188,662	18,757	Stenographers and typewriters	53,378	263,315
Shoe factories	121,744	59,266			
Textile workers	288,221	354,039			
Total (not otherwise specified)	1,626,602	814,933	Grand total gainfully occupied	30,091,564	8,075,772
			Total population 10 years of age and over (1910)	37,027,558	31,552,712
Tailors and tailoresses	163,795	40,813			

In 1914 when a special United States Census of manufactures was taken the number at work at a given time in the chief occupations was as follows:

Agricultural implements	61,900	Electrical	128,766	Millinery	53,209
Auto makers	151,054	Flour	41,684	Paper and pulp	89,916
Boots and shoes	223,533	Machinists	384,214	Printing and publishing	233,231
Boxes	92,903	Furniture	136,341	Quarries	87,936
Bakers	126,772	Gas (artificial)	47,572	Rubber goods	58,246
Brick and tile	123,877	Glass works	86,461	Shipbuilding	49,582
Canning	168,770	Sox and knit goods	157,636	Silk goods	112,761
Car builders	347,031	Iron and steel	355,399	Meat packing	108,440
Clothing	373,057	Leather	58,743	Structural Iron	50,214
Coal mines	763,185	Liquors	78,177	Tobacco	184,399
Confectionery	62,080	Lumber and timber	609,104	Wool textiles	176,608
Cotton textiles	389,980	Metal mines	158,115		

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(By Anthony Caminetti U. S. Commissioner of Immigration. Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850, and 1857 represent respectively 15 month, 9 month, 15 month, and 6 month periods.)

TOTAL, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS

Year	Number	Year.	Number	Year	Number	Year.	Number.
1832	60,482	1858	191,942	1884	518,592	1909	751,786
1833	58,640	1859	129,571	1885	395,346	1910	1,041,570
1834	65,365	1860	133,143	1886	334,203	1911	878,587
1835	45,374	1861	142,877	1887	490,109	1912	838,172
1836	76,242	1862	72,183	1888	546,889	1913	1,197,892
1837	79,340	1863	132,925	1889	444,427	1914	1,218,480
1838	38,914	1864	191,114	1890	455,302	1915	326,700
1839	68,069	1865	180,339	1891	560,319	1916	298,826
1840	84,066	1866	332,577	1892	579,663	1917	295,403
1841	80,289	1867	303,104	1893	439,730	1918	110,618
1842	104,565	1868	282,189	1894	285,631	1919	141,132
1843	52,496	1869	352,768	1895	258,536	1920	400,001
1844	78,615	1870	387,203	1896	343,267		
1845	114,371	1871	321,350			Total	33,630,104

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1920, AND IMMIGRATION TOTALS.

Country.	Immigration from 1920.	Total Immigration from	U. S. Emigration to 1920	Country.	Immigration from 1920.	Total Immigration from	U. S. Emigration to 1920
Africa	648	See note	121	Japan	9,432	234,462	4,249
Asia	17,505	See note	9,441	Jugo-Slavia	1,888	See note.	28,474
Australia	2,066	See note	490	Mexico	52,361	269,885	6,606
Austria	268	4,068,773	2,274	Norway	4,445	See note.	3,022
Belgium	6,574	83,161	1,846	Pacific Isles, N E.S.	119	See note.	29
British North America	90,025	924,475	7,668	Poland	4,813	283,951	18,190
Bulgaria	90	.....	3,587	Portugal	15,472	175,174	4,728
Central America	2,360	See note.	602	Roumania	1,890	78,112	21,506
China	2,330	292,692	3,102	Russia	995	3,312,401	1,933
Czecho-Slovakia	3,426	See note.	11,147	Scotland	9,347	See note	1,488
Denmark	3,137	2,147,858	1,477	South America	4,112	See note	1,398
England	27,871	8,253,737	8,099	Spain	18,821	See note.	3,841
Europe	246,295	See note	256,433	Sweden	5,862	See note.	3,109
Finland	756	See note.	1,473	Switzerland	3,785	260,592	1,103
France	8,945	532,751	4,477	Turkey (Asia)	5,033	318,370	1,731
Germany	1,001	5,495,550	3 069	Turkey (Europe)	1,933	See note	1,812
Greece	11,981	364,864	20,314	Wales	1,253	See note.	141
Holland	5,187	219,695	1,017	West Indies	13,808	257,539	5,502
Hungary	84	See note	14,233	Other countries	702	See note.	25
India	300	See note.	189				
Ireland	9,591	See note.	3,735	Totals	430,001	33,630,104	288,315
Italy	95,145	4,195,885	88,909				

NOTE—The above table covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. There are no available immigration totals in cases where the table contains no figures, with the following exceptions—figures for Austria include old Austria-Hungary; those for Denmark include Norway and Sweden; those for England include Ireland, Scotland and Wales; those for Turkey in Asia include all of the former Turkish dominions. This explanation applies only to the second column of figures and not to those for 1920.

Total United States immigration figures (33,630,104) are for all the years since and including 1820. The immigration totals for other countries cover from and including—Austria-Hungary, 1861; Belgium, Greece, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, and West Indies, 1894; British North America, 1865; China, 1853; Denmark, Norway and Sweden (Scandinavia), 1820; France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), 1820; Japan, 1893; Poland, 1886.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, BY SEX AND AGE.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Immigrants.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 Yrs.	14 to 45 Years.	45 Yrs. and Over.	Debarred.	Deported Within 1 Year	Deported Within 3 Yrs.	Read, But Not Write	Can't Read or Write.
1905	1,026,499	724,914	301,585	114,668	855,419	56,412	11,879	98	747	8,209	230,882
1906	1,100,735	764,463	336,272	136,273	913,955	50,507	12,432	61	615	4,755	265,068
1907	1,285,349	929,976	355,373	138,344	1,100,771	46,234	13,064	70	925	5,829	337,573
1908	782,870	506,912	275,958	112,148	630,671	40,051	10,902	114	1,955	2,310	172,293
1909	751,786	519,969	231,817	88,393	624,876	38,517	10,411	58	2,066	2,431	191,049
1910	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	24,270	23	2,672	4,571	253,569
1911	878,587	570,057	308,530	117,837	714,709	46,041	22,349	9	2,779	2,930	182,273
1912	838,172	529,931	308,241	113,700	673,480	45,992	16,057	16	2,440	3,024	177,284
1913	1,197,892	808,144	389,748	147,158	986,355	64,379	19,938	8	3,453	5,326	269,988
1914	1,218,480	798,747	419,733	158,621	981,692	78,167	33,041	30	4,580	3,074	260,152
1915	326,700	187,021	139,679	52,982	244,472	29,246	24,111	25	2,539	392	35,057
1916	298,826	182,229	116,597	47,070	220,821	30,935	18,867	7	2,776	307	40,138
1917	295,403	174,479	120,924	47,467	214,616	33,320	16,028	1	1,852	295	35,215
1918	110,618	61,880	48,738	21,349	76,098	13,171	7,297	952	617	260	3,512
1919	141,132	83,272	57,860	26,373	97,341	17,418	8,626	2,561	507	443	2,827

Under 16 years in 1918, also 16 to 44 years.

The second deported column, after 1910, includes persons deported without time limit; 1911, 71; 1912, 54; 1913, 79; 1914, 215; 1915, 196; 1916, 249; 1917, 133; 1918, 237; 1919, 324. For the years prior to 1895 the figures in the last two columns are for persons over 16 years; for 1895 to date for persons 14 years of age and over. "Under 14 years" includes those under 15 until 1899; "14 to 45" means 15 to 50 until 1899; "45 and over" means 40 and over until 1899.

EMIGRATION, BY SEX, SOCIAL CONDITION, ETC.

Year Ended June 30—	Adults (Cabin).			Children (Cabin).			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female	Total	
1891	65,056	32,692	97,748	5,604	3,756	9,360	107,108
1892	61,763	33,966	95,729	5,717	3,706	9,423	105,152
1893	57,904	27,995	85,899	5,503	3,727	9,230	95,129
1894	70,864	38,611	109,475	7,622	4,834	12,456	121,931
1895	64,887	38,366	103,253	5,828	3,812	9,640	112,893
1898	54,533	31,130	85,663	5,111	3,780	8,891	94,554
1899	76,106	41,099	117,205	6,418	4,624	11,042	128,247
1900	87,041	51,096	138,137	10,315	7,433	17,758	155,895
1901	84,853	49,739	134,592	7,646	6,326	13,972	148,564
1902	91,308	53,770	145,078	7,757	5,277	13,034	158,112
1903	99,432	57,293	156,725	6,965	4,994	11,959	168,684
1904	109,469	60,797	170,266	8,235	6,112	14,347	184,613
1905	119,287	67,146	186,433	8,544	6,231	14,775	201,208
1906	125,340	74,471	199,811	8,798	6,060	14,858	214,669
1907	130,276	73,273	203,549	13,008	8,336	21,344	224,893
1908	136,981	78,130	215,111	13,489	8,181	21,670	236,781
1909	136,781	89,238	226,019	11,200	7,581	18,781	244,800

Year Ended June 30—	Adults (Steerage).			Children (Steerage).			Total.	Total Passengers Departed.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.		
1891	89,034	35,092	124,126	9,268	6,004	15,272	139,398	246,506
1892	96,834	38,602	135,436	9,999	5,969	15,968	151,404	256,556
1893	88,315	33,384	121,699	8,352	5,444	13,796	135,495	230,624
1894	112,941	52,794	165,735	15,798	9,307	25,105	190,840	312,771
1895	123,845	64,951	188,796	17,257	10,612	27,869	216,665	329,558
1898	78,621	36,446	115,067	10,001	5,789	15,790	130,857	225,411
1899	78,061	34,417	112,478	8,836	6,447	15,283	127,761	256,008
1900	78,230	36,268	114,498	13,906	9,095	23,001	137,499	293,394
1901	96,797	42,353	139,150	10,968	8,042	19,010	158,160	306,724
1902	99,966	48,359	148,325	12,067	8,256	20,323	168,648	326,760
1903	132,894	51,206	184,100	13,395	9,082	22,477	206,577	375,261
1904	209,191	83,065	292,256	18,249	13,086	31,335	323,591	508,204
1905	210,270	87,234	297,504	22,104	15,335	37,439	334,943	536,151
1906	179,869	74,464	254,333	16,591	11,144	27,735	282,068	496,737
1907	214,997	88,085	303,082	25,704	16,203	41,907	344,989	569,882
1908	378,246	168,478	546,724	63,751	27,430	91,181	637,905	874,686
1909	199,851	94,152	294,003	30,249	17,400	47,649	341,652	586,452

Year Ended June 30—	Total Passengers Departed.						
	Sex.		Ages.		Portion of Ship Occupied.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 Years	14 Years and Over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1910	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978	723,018
1911	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616	867,686
1912	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483	969,182
1913	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348	959,626
1914	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120	1,002,602
1915	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828	556,545
1916	250,528	101,012	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518	351,540
1917	186,209	86,181	29,997	242,393	200,777	71,613	272,390
1918	397,737	71,368	38,579	430,526	212,951	256,154	469,105
1919	360,017	75,143	33,482	401,678	194,500	240,660	435,160

Steerage figures include departures by rail via the Canadian and Mexican borders.

UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

Year.	Declarations Filed	Petitions Filed	Certificates Issued	Year.	Declarations Filed.	Petitions Filed	Certificates Issued.
1907	73,723	21,094	7,953	1915	245,815	106,317	96,390
1908	137,229	44,029	25,963	1916	207,935	108,009	93,911
1909	145,794	43,161	38,372	1917	438,748	132,320	94,897
1910	167,226	55,038	39,206	1918	335,069	110,416	151,449
1911	186,157	73,644	56,257	1919	346,827	107,559	217,358
1912	169,142	95,627	69,965				
1913	181,632	95,186	82,017	Total	2,849,313	1,116,255	1,079,459
1914	214,016	123,855	105,439				

NO. OF PERSONS GRANTED OR DENIED CITIZENSHIP DURING FISCAL YEARS.

	1908	1909.	1910	1911.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919.
Granted	25,963	38,372	39,206	56,257	69,965	82,017	105,439	96,390	93,911	94,897	*151,449	*217,358
Denied	3,330	6,341	7,781	9,017	9,635	10,891	13,133	13,691	11,927	9,544	12,182	13,119
Total	29,293	44,713	46,987	65,274	79,600	92,908	118,572	110,081	105,838	104,441	163,631	230,477

* Includes military naturalizations.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN UNITED STATES.

Calendar Year.	Marriages.		Divorces.					
	Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Total Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Granted to Husb'd		Granted to Wife.	
					Number.	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent.
1887	483,069	.....	27,919	2,384	9,729	34 8	18,190	65 2
1888	504,530	21,461	28,669	750	10,022	35 0	18,647	65 0
1889	531,457	26,927	31,735	3,066	11,126	35 1	20,609	64.9
1890	542,537	11,080	33,461	1,726	11,625	34 7	21,836	65 3
1891	562,412	19,875	35,540	2,079	12,478	35 1	23,062	64.9
1892	577,870	15,458	36,579	1,039	12,577	34.4	24,002	65 6
1893	578,673	803	37,468	889	12,590	33 6	24,878	66 4
1894	566,161	*12,512	37,568	100	12,551	33 4	25,017	66 6
1895	598,855	32,694	40,387	2,819	13,456	33 3	26,931	66.7
1896	613,873	15,018	42,937	2,550	14,448	33.6	28,489	66 4
1897	622,350	8,477	44,699	1,762	14,765	33 0	29,934	67 0
1898	625,655	3,305	47,849	3,150	15,988	33.4	31,861	66 6
1899	650,610	24,955	51,437	3,588	16,925	32 9	34,512	67 1
1900	685,284	34,674	55,751	4,314	18,620	33 4	37,131	66 6
1901	716,621	31,337	60,984	5,233	20,008	32 8	40,976	67 2
1902	746,733	30,112	61,480	496	20,056	32 6	41,424	67 4
1903	786,132	39,399	64,925	3,445	21,321	32 8	43,604	67 2
1904	781,145	*4,987	66,199	1,274	22,189	33 5	44,010	66 5
1905	804,787	23,642	67,976	1,777	22,220	32 7	45,756	67 3
1906	853,290	48,503	72,062	4,086	23,455	32 5	48,607	67 5
1916	1,040,778	.....	112,036	.....	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9

* Decrease. In 1916 there were 106 counties, including 10 new counties, from which no returns as to marriages were received Returns were got from 9 counties through State reports. No divorce returns were got in 1916 from 95 counties.

MARRIAGES REPORTED BY STATES: 1916, 1906 AND 1896.

Division and State	1916. Reported.	1906. Reported	1896. Reported.	Inc 1916 over 1906,	Inc 1906 over 1896,
				Pct.	Pct.
United States	1,040,778	853,290	613,873	24 1	39.2
New England:					
Maine	6,576	6,574	5,579	.	17.8
New Hampshire	4,491	4,278	4,032	5 0	6.1
Vermont	5,279	3,106	3,041	70.0	2.1
Massachusetts	34,386	29,654	23,651	16.0	25.4
Rhode Island	5,699	5,117	3,327	11.4	53.8
Connecticut	15,168	9,069	6,716	67.3	35.0
Middle Atlantic:					
New York	97,454	88,979	59,189	9 5	50.3
New Jersey	31,169	21,580	18,370	44 4	17.5
Pennsylvania	72,053	58,426	41,365	23.3	41.2
East N. Central:					
Ohio	52,592	45,365	34,238	15.9	32.5
Indiana	33,521	28,306	23,823	18 4	18.8
Illinois	68,529	53,717	39,269	27 8	36.9
Michigan	40,112	27,335	18,897	46 7	44 7
Wisconsin	18,343	17,319	18,362	5.9	– 5.7
West N. Central:					
Minnesota	22,800	15,809	11,136	44 9	42.2
Iowa	22,843	20,135	18,519	13 4	8.7
Missouri	36,827	35,750	27,916	3 7	28 3
North Dakota	4,896	4,753	1,817	3.0	161.6
South Dakota	5,581	4,131	2,481	35.1	66 5
Nebraska	12,786	10,344	6,963	23 6	48.6
Kansas	18,162	16,969	12,158	7.0	39.6
South Atlantic:					
Delaware	2,038	2,302	978	11 5	135 4
Maryland	20,397	12,564	9,558	62.3	31.5
Dist. of Columbia	4,293	3,833	2,187	12 0	75.3
Virginia	21,329	17,851	13,823	22.0	29.2
West Virginia	16,033	11,551	7,919	41.9	47.1
North Carolina	21,337	20,085	15,000	21.0	32.3
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	32,268	27,438	19,965	32.8	36.8
Florida	11,654	9,371	5,190	39.6	80.9
East S. Central:					
Kentucky	23,189	22,087	17,145	13.2	30.9
Tennessee	26,960	21,418	19,478	19.3	26.0
Alabama	25,453	25,390	18,448	0.2	37.6
Mississippi	23,927	22,061	16,537	16.5	33.4
West S. Central:					
Arkansas	24,584	20,227	14,951	22.5	35.3
Louisiana	18,042	16,751	10,879	13.8	57 8
Oklahoma	20,049	14,012	4,523	43.1	209.8
Texas	54,103	42,509	30,340	28.6	38.4
Mountain:					
Montana	8,108	2,675	1,652	203.1	61.9
Idaho	3,840	2,193	994	87.0	121.7
Wyoming	1,591	1,181	542	43.2	123 1
Colorado	9,165	7,307	4,215	26.8	75.3
New Mexico	3,353	2,667	1,104	49.2	137.9
Arizona	3,634	1,579	723	130.1	118 4
Utah	5,036	3,853	2,213	31.1	74.9
Nevada	1,001	534	213	87.5	150 7
Pacific:					
Washington	13,829	9,182	2,886	50 6	218 2
Oregon	5,302	5,233	2,732	3.0	90.1
California	30,996	17,720	8,329	74.9	112.8

The increases are based on number, exclusive of counties not reporting in 1916. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. The above figures are exclusive of 44 counties in South Carolina and 9 unorganized counties in South Dakota and Texas for which no marriage statistics are available South Carolina requires neither a marriage license nor a return or record of marriages

In 1916, for the first time since 1910, the Bureau of the Census made a nation-wide compilation of marriage and divorce statistics. The marriages totalled 1,040,778; the divorces, 112,036. Of the latter, details as to causes, etc, were got in 108,702 cases. The causes classify as follows:

Cause.	Total.	Per Cent.	Granted to Husb	Per Cent	Granted to Wife.	Per Cent.
Unfaithful	12,486	11 5	6,850	20 3	5,636	7 5
Cruelty	30,752	28 3	5,895	17 4	24,857	33 2
Desertion	39,990	36 8	16,908	50.0	23,082	30 8
Drunk'ness	3,652	3 4	271	0.8	3,381	4 5
Neglect to provide	5,146	4.7	.....	....	5,146	6 9
Comb'ns of preceding causes, etc.	9,332	8.6	1,440	4 3	7,892	10 5
All other causes	7,344	6 8	2,445	7 2	4,899	6 5
All causes.	108,702	100 0	33,809	100 0	74,893	100 0

DIVORCES REPORTED BY STATES: 1916, 1906 AND 1896.

Division and State.	1916.	1906.	1896.
United States	112,036	72,062	42,937
New England:			
Maine. . . .	702	783	681
N. Hampsh'e	698	473	417
Vermont. . .	419	301	292
Mass'chus'ts.	2,336	1,540	1,235
Rhode Island	623	368	359
Connecticut	961	557	450
Mid. Atlantic:			
New York . .	3,269	2,069	1,270
New Jersey . .	1,169	530	352
Pennsylvania	4,980	3,027	1,725
E. N. Central:			
Ohio	7,607	4,781	2,794
Indiana	5,636	4,048	2,793
Illinois	8,546	5,943	3,847
Michigan. . . .	5,327	3,259	1,723
Wisconsin . .	1,721	1,458	1,085

Division and State.	1916.	1906.	1896.
W. N. Central:			
Minnesota.	1,956	1,066	876
Iowa	3,309	2,385	1,591
Missouri	5,791	3,936	2,543
N. Dakota	478	320	308
S. Dakota	585	604	278
Nebraska.	1,675	1,186	645
Kansas	2,618	1,940	1,321
S. Atlantic:			
Delaware	210	51	20
Maryland .	1,003	696	351
Dist. of Col . .	47	86	163
Virginia . . .	1,886	1,074	525
W. Virginia. .	789	966	452
N. Carolina. .	668	380	378
S. Carolina. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Georgia	1,399	862	428
Florida	1,334	830	262
E. S. Central:			
Kentucky. .	2,981	2,050	1,500
Tennessee . . .	2,800	2,172	1,449

Division and State.	1916.	1906.	1896.
Alabama . . .	2,265	2,162	940
Mississippi	1,893	1,930	981
W. S. Cent:			
Arkansas . . .	3,747	2,428	1,317
Louisiana . .	1,343	882	352
Oklahoma	3,693	1,869	672
Texas	8,504	5,173	2,885
Mountain:			
Montana	1,484	491	244
Idaho	797	320	139
Wyoming . . .	296	143	70
Colorado	1,061	1,165	531
New Mexico	387	218	107
Arizona	613	214	111
Utah	661	387	225
Nevada	648	119	42
Pacific:			
Washington.	3,448	1,981	529
Oregon.	2,100	1,026	399
California . .	5,573	1,813	1,280

CHIEF CAUSES FOR DIVORCE IN THE U. S, 1916.

State & Party to which Granted.	Unfaithful.	Cruelty.	Desertion.
United States . . .	12,486	30,752	39,990
Husband	6,850	5,895	16,908
Wife	5,636	24,857	23,082
GEOG. DIVISIONS			
New England:			
Maine	111	220	196
Husband	61	31	79
Wife	50	189	117
New Hampsh'e	122	246	283
Husband	80	36	120
Wife	42	210	163
Vermont	59	142	147
Husband	37	6	59
Wife	22	136	88
Massachusetts.	237	638	1,177
Husband	158	23	456
Wife	79	615	721
Rhode Island . .	16	74	61
Husband	11	11	48
Wife	5	63	13
Connecticut . . .	111	181	537
Husband	67	15	189
Wife	44	166	348
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	2,758	271	61
Husband	1,007	28	16
Wife	1,751	243	45
New Jersey	276	9	880
Husband	149	. . . . .	250
Wife	127	9	630
Pennsylvania . .	452	1,379	2,849
Husband	319	144	1,053
Wife	133	1,235	1,796
East N. Central:			
Ohio	382	1,399	1,427
Husband	243	153	585
Wife	139	1,216	842
Indiana	298	2,646	1,207
Husband	182	721	546
Wife	116	1,925	661
Illinois	1,109	1,849	4,069
Husband	534	111	1,343
Wife	575	1,738	2,726
Michigan	88	2,791	801
Husband	72	934	428
Wife	16	1,857	373
Wisconsin	45	811	574
Husband	26	126	210
Wife	19	685	364
West N. Cent'l:			
Minnesota	89	660	1,003
Husband	48	77	364
Wife	41	583	639

State & Party to which Granted.	Unfaithful.	Cruelty	Desertion.
Iowa	246	1,623	841
Husband	129	244	326
Wife	117	1,381	515
Missouri	341	1,503	1,878
Husband	209	405	836
Wife	132	1,098	1,042
North Dakota	16	112	182
Husband	11	23	91
Wife	5	89	91
South Dakota.	22	128	245
Husband	16	35	126
Wife	6	93	119
Nebraska . . .	52	401	239
Husband	31	92	132
Wife	21	309	107
Kansas	69	603	900
Husband	44	99	354
Wife	25	504	546
South Atlantic:			
Delaware . . .	41	21	141
Husband	20	. . . . .	60
Wife	21	21	81
Maryland . . .	320	11	638
Husband	131	2	213
Wife	189	9	425
Dist. Columbia	36	3	5
Husband	14	. . . .	2
Wife	22	3	3
Virginia	366	57	1,100
Husband	192	4	457
Wife	174	53	643
West Virginia . .	135	54	265
Husband	69	4	93
Wife	66	50	172
North Carolina	499	8	68
Husband	261	. . . .	32
Wife	238	8	36
South Carolina	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Husband	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wife	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Georgia	81	467	477
Husband	52	81	204
Wife	29	383	273
Florida	90	203	617
Husband . . .	53	21	288
Wife	37	182	329
East. S. Cent'l:			
Kentucky . .	201	684	1,578
Husband	145	30	644
Wife	56	654	934
Tennessee .	356	342	1,250
Husband . . .	264	9	451
Wife	92	333	799

State & Party to which Granted.	Unfaithful.	Cruelty	Desertion.
Alabama	398	369	1,235
Husband	275	9	675
Wife	123	360	560
Mississippi	396	401	767
Husband	295	85	416
Wife	101	316	351
West S. Central:			
Arkansas	188	847	2,188
Husband	141	244	1,095
Wife	47	603	1,093
Louisiana	777	94	191
Husband	351	15	75
Wife	426	79	116
Oklahoma	150	660	1,415
Husband	96	141	627
Wife	54	519	788
Texas	1,037	4,178	2,405
Husband	742	983	1,122
Wife	295	3,195	1,283
Mountain:			
Montana	49	361	687
Husband	29	63	311
Wife	20	298	376
Idaho	25	136	237
Husband	16	28	126
Wife	9	108	111
Wyoming	9	52	132
Husband	4	13	71.
Wife	5	39	61
Colorado	86	127	290
Husband	40	28	166
Wife	46	99	124
New Mexico . . .	9	26	176
Husband	8	3	100
Wife	1	23	76
Arizona	24	114	228
Husband	18	20	150
Wife	6	94	78
Utah	9	131	175
Husband	6	23	80
Wife	3	108	95
Nevada	8	243	154
Husband	7	101	109
Wife	1	142	45
Pacific:			
Washington .	74	857	1,050
Husband	50	172	508
Wife	24	685	542
Oregon	35	1,059	851
Husband . . .	21	219	327
Wife	14	840	524
California . . .	188	1,559	2,113
Husband	116	280	895
Wife	72	1,279	1,218

In New York State the number of divorces per 100,000 population in 1906 was 25; in 1900 it was 23; and in 1890 it was 17. The respective figures for New Jersey were (1906) 23; (1900) 23; (1890) 18. In Pennsylvania (1906) 42; (1900) 35; (1890) 27. In Ohio (1906) 105; (1900) 91; (1890) 64. In Indiana (1906) 154; (1900) 142; (1890) 109. In Illinois (1906) 112; (1900) 100; (1890) 75. In Nevada (1906) 178; (1900) 111; (1890) 97. In the State of Washington (1906) 220; (1900) 184; (1890) 109.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 1916, NEW YORK STATE BY COUNTIES.

County.	Marriages.	Divorces.	County.	Marriages.	Divorces	County.	Marriages.	Divorces.	County.	Marriages.	Divorces.
Albany.....	1,722	57	Franklin....	390	....	Oneida.....	1,705	44	Schoharie..	170	12
Allegany....	329	10	Fulton.....	395	55	Onondaga...	2,003	113	Schuyler.. .	89	1
Bronx.....	4,080	111	Genesee.....	256	6	Ontario.....	403	9	Seneca.....	164	4
Broome.....	1,121	75	Greene.....	263	12	Orange	990	41	Steuben.....	791	54
Cattaraugus.	726	23	Hamilton....	25	....	Orleans.....	236	8	Suffolk.....	728	13
Cayuga.....	550	29	Herkimer....	673	15	Oswego....	639	19	Sullivan... .	237	2
Chautauqua.	1,431	49	Jefferson....	729	29	Otsego.....	333	29	Tioga.... .	306	....
Chemung....	767	22	Kings.....	15,920	595	Putnam.....	98	5	Tompkins .	284	....
Chenango...	288	29	Lewis.....	159	....	Queens .. .	2,352	57	Ulster.... ..	629	34
Clinton.....	418	19	Livingston...	215	4	Rensselaer...	886	32	Warren.....	291	26
Columbia...	400	11	Madison....	316	11	Richmond..	695	10	Washington..	357	11
Cortland....	225	18	Monroe.....	3,408	117	Rockland. ..	298	36	Wayne	382	10
Delaware....	356	21	Montgomery	589	25	St. Lawrence.	659	27	Westchester.	2,816	81
Dutchess....	757	35	Nassau . .	829	34	Saratoga....	482	32	Wyoming...	228	4
Erie.....	6,583	324	New York	31,735	730	Schenectady.	944	44	Yates.....	146	3
Essex.....	279	10	Niagara.....	1,179	32						

In Baltimore in 1916 there were 7,022 marriages and 617 divorces; in Boston and suburbs (not including Cambridge), 9,322 marriages and 700 divorces; in Newark, N. J., including Essex County, 6,386 marriages and 233 divorces; in Hudson County, N. J., including Jersey City and Hoboken, 8,465 marriages and 234 divorces; in Los Angeles, Cal., 6,910 marriages and 1,319 divorces; in San Francisco, 5,981 marriages and 1,375 divorces; in Chicago, including Cook County, 34,235 marriages and 4,575 divorces; in Cleveland, O., including Cuyahoga County, 10,113 marriages and 930 divorces; in Cincinnati, including Hamilton County, 4,603 marriages and 510 divorces; in Philadelphia, Pa., 17,289 marriages and 995 divorces.

The number of divorces per 100,000 population was 112 in 1916; as against 84 in 1906, and 73 in 1900; and 53 in 1890. By States, in 1916, the divorces per 100,000 population were as follows:

CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED DIVORCES, 1916.

Brought by husband—Contested, 4,636; uncontested, 29,173.

Brought by wife—Contested, 10,143; uncontested, 64,750

In New York State, of divorces granted to the husband, in 1916, there were 202 contested and 891 uncontested cases; of divorces granted to the wife, 478 were contested and 1,671 were uncontested.

Of the husbands who got divorces in the United States, in 1916, there were 20,862 who lived in the State where the action was brought; 8,150 lived in some other State; and the residence of 4,797 was unknown.

Similarly, as to wives who were granted divorces, 47,575 lived in the State where the suit was brought; 16,282 lived in some other State; and the residence of 11,036 was unknown.

Of the husbands who got divorce, in 1916, there were 20,784 who lived in the State in which they had married; 8,117 had moved to some other State with their wives, prior to the action for divorce; 1,244 marriages had taken place abroad; and the facts were unknown in 3,664 cases. And as to divorces got by wives, the marriage had taken place in that same State in 48,252 cases; it had taken place in some other State in 16,617 cases; the couple had been wedded abroad in 2,240 cases; and the facts were unknown in 7,784 cases.

In New York State, out of 3,269 divorces in 1916, the couples in 215 known cases had been married in a foreign country.

CHILDREN AND DIVORCE.

Of the 33,809 husbands who were granted divorce, 9,403 had children by the union, and 19,837 had none. Of the 74,893 wives who were granted divorce, 31,606 had children by the union, and 36,814 had none.

In New York State, of the 1,093 husbands who received divorce decrees, 501 had children, and 550 reported none, of the 2,149 wives who got decrees, 955 had children, and 1,136 had none.

In the Southern States, desertion, and in the Northern States, adultery, were the chief allegations in divorce complaints.

In Maine, a Prohibition State, drunkenness was the alleged cause of divorce action in 14 per cent. of the suits brought by husbands against wives. The percentage rose to 16 5 in Illinois and deserted to 0 1 in New York State.

ALIMONY—Of the 33,809 husbands who were given decrees, 1,946 asked for alimony (and 1,564 of them got it); of the 78,893 wives to whom the court granted divorce, 19,980 asked for alimony, with the result that 14,928 got it.

In New York State, 139 out of 1,093 suing hubbies begged the Judge for alimony, and 113 won their plea. Of the 2,149 New York women suing for divorce, 938 wished alimony, and 763 had that wish granted.

In Nevada only 56 out of 374 wives asking divorce wanted alimony, and 33 got the same.

SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, AND DIVORCED, 1910.

According to the 1910 census, the number of single, married, widowed, and divorced persons in the United States in that year was as follows:

United States	White, Males	Colored, Males	White, Females	Colored, Females	United States.	White, Males	Colored, Males.	White, Females	Colored, Females
Single.....	11,360,282	1,189,847	8,091 249	841,921	Unknown.....	134,312	21,212	57,286	10,886
Married.....	16,253,940	1,838,660	15,852,011	1,832,676					
Widowed.....	1,274,388	197,002	2,705,990	470,238	Total.....	29,158,125	3,267,680	26,857,337	3,189,988
Divorced.....	135,203	20,959	150,801	34,267					

DIVORCE GROWING IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

In England and Wales 2,688 divorce petitions were filed in 1918. Of the petitions 1,807 were by husbands and 516 by wives. The increase in five years is as follows: 1918, 2,323; 1917, 1,423; 1916, 1,163; 1915, 1,143; 1914, 1,075. Average, 1,425.4. Of the 2,567 marriages in England and Wales 801 took place in registry offices, not in churches. As regards the conditions of the couples before marriage, 2,559 were bachelors, 2,591 spinsters, 37 widowers and 72 widows. Only 19 of each sex had been divorced previously. Of the wives 859 and of the husbands 216 were under twenty-one. In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 826 cases, manufacturers 744, trade 591, inland transport 204, mining 95, navigation and fishing 63, agriculture 61, and domestic service 34.

Of the couples seeking divorce 40 per cent. were childless.

INDIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama	909	Iowa	358	Nevada	5,840	South Dakota	22,829
Arizona	42,346	Kansas	1,441	New Hampshire	34	Tennessee	216
Arkansas	460	Kentucky	234	New Jersey	168	Texas	702
California	16,215	Louisiana	780	New Mexico	20,581	Utah	3,048
Colorado	821	Maine	892	New York	6,460	Vermont	26
Connecticut	152	Maryland	55	North Carolina	8,235	Virginia	539
Delaware	5	Massachusetts	688	North Dakota	8,891	Washington	10,988
Dist. of Columbia	68	Michigan	7,512	Ohio	127	West Virginia	36
Florida	573	Minnesota	12,447	Oklahoma	119,101	Wisconsin	10,211
Georgia	95	Mississippi	1,253	Oregon	6,607	Wyomlug	1,712
Idaho	4,066	Missouri	313	Rhode Island	284		
Illinois	188	Montana	12,138	South Carolina	331	Total	333,702
Indiana	279	Nebraska	2,448				

The figures are as of June 30, 1919. Of the Indians (exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes and Indians not under an agent) 105,108 males, 104,225 females, 96,651 minors, 164,783 full-blood, 46,170 more than half-blood; church-goers, 103,371; speak English, 120,102; read and write English, 80,782; wear citizens' clothing, 191,093; citizens, 79,355; voters, 26,314; value of property, $689,408,869, of which $470,349,338 is individual, and $219,059,031 is tribal; individual funds on deposit, $30,926,132; tribal funds on deposit, $37,172,968. Of the incomes of the Indians in 1919, totaling $53,994,859, the sum of $11,037,589 came from crops, and $20,437,240 was the result of labor and miscellaneous activities—the balance coming from land and timber sales, etc.

DEATH RATE IN UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1900-1918.

(By the United States Census Bureau)

Year	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop	Year	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop	Year	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.
1900..	30,765,618	539,939	17.6	1907..	43,016,990	687,034	16 0	1913...	63,298,718	890,848	14.1
1901..	31,370,952	518,207	16 5	1908..	46,789,913	691,574	14 8	1914 .	65,989,295	898,059	13 6
1902. .	32,029,815	508,640	15 9	1909 .	50,870,518	732,538	14 4	1915..	67,336,992	909,155	13 5
1903.	32,701,083	524,415	16 0	1910.	53,843,896	805,412	15 0	1916. .	71,621,632	1,068,932	14 0
1904	33,345,163	551,354	16 5	1911	59,275,977	839,284	14 2	1917...	75,307,906	1,066,942	14 2
1905	34,052,201	545,533	16 0	1912.	60,427,247	838,251	13 9	1918..	81,868,104	1,471,367	17.9
1906...	41,983,419	658,105	15.7								

The Registration States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Death rate per 1,000 population (1917), United States (registration area), 14.2; Australia, 9 8; England and Wales (civil population only), 14 4; Ireland, 16 8; New Zealaud, 9 6; Spain, 22.5; Sweden, 13.5.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census)

The following table shows, for the death-registration area in continental United States in 1918, the total number of deaths and the death rate, by leading causes, together with the percentage which each cause contributed to the total:

Cause.	Number	R'te per 100,000 Pop.	Per Ct. of Total	Cause.	Number.	R'te per 100,000 Pop.	Per Ct. of Total.
All causes	1,471,367	1,797 2	100 0	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	67,357	82 3	4.6
Typhoid fever	10,210	12.5	0 7	Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	11,366	13.9	0:8
Typhus fever	3	.....	.....	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	47,753	58 3	3 2
Malaria	2,544	3 1	0.2	Appendicitis and typhlitis.	9,912	12.1	0.7
Smallpox	339	0 4	.....	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	9,350	11 4	0 6
Measles	8,806	10 8	0 6	Cirrhosis of the liver	7,808	9.5	0 5
Scarlet fever	2,480	3 0	0 2	Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	79,343	96.9	5 4
Whooping cough	13,728	16 8	0 9	Non-cancerous tumors and other diseases of the female genital organs	4,366	5 3	0 3
Diphtheria and croup	11,280	13 8	0 8	Puerperal septicemia (puerperal fever, peritonitis)	5,250	6.4	0 4
Influenza	244,681	298 9	16.6	Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor	12,927	15 8	0 9
Asiatic cholera	.....	.....	.....	Congenital debility and malformations	63,375	77 4	4 3
Cholera nostras	299	0 4	.....	Senility	12,251	15 0	0 8
Other epidemic diseases	7,930	9 7	0.5	Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	72,412	88 4	4 9
Tuberculosis of the lungs.	108,365	132 4	7.4	Suicide	9,937	12 1	0 7
Tuberculosis meningitis	5,910	7.2	0.4	Other diseases	165,279	201 9	11.2
Other forms of tuberculosis	7,765	9 5	0 5	Unknown or ill-defined diseases	15,647	19.1	1.1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	65,340	79 8	4 4				
Simple meningitis	8,064	9 8	0 5				
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	66,019	80.6	4 5				
Organic diseases of the heart	124,668	152 3	8 5				
Acute bronchitis	7,634	9 3	0 5				
Chronic bronchitis	5,149	6 3	0 3				
Pneumonia	175,820	214 8	11 9				

The death-registration area of the United States in 1918 comprised 30 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and 27 cities in non-registration States, with a total estimated population of 81,868,104, or about 77 8 per cent. of the estimated population of the United States

All figures are exclusive of still births, and Hawaii.

Of the cancer deaths, 26,721, or 40 9 per cent were males

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1918, BY STATES.
(Data covers registration States only and was gathered by United States Census Bureau.)

STATES.	Pop. 1919—Estimate by Census Bureau.	Total deaths.	Deaths under 1 year	From Tuberculosis	From Pneumonia	From Typhoid	From Violence (ex. suicide).
California	3,029,032	56,488	4,666	5,429	7,098	196	3,284
Colorado	1,014,581	17,546	1,900	2,072	2,812	140	803
Connecticut	1,286,268	27,240	3,964	1,737	4,594	72	1,289
Illinois	6,317,734	100,396	13,109	7,691	14,455	519	5,056
Indiana	2,854,167	45,993	5,603	3,479	5,958	400	2,417
Kansas	1,874,195	25,053	3,111	905	3,010	291	1,303
Kentucky	2,408,547	39,532	5,816	4,234	4,703	649	1,738
Louisiana	1,884,778	32,201	4,415	3,078	4,108	709	1,580
Maine	782,191	14,499	1,700	747	1,899	58	592
Maryland	1,384,539	32,134	4,790	2,659	5,726	238	1,454
Massachusetts	3,832,790	77,248	10,780	5,184	13,616	153	2,951
Michigan	3,133,678	53,320	8,105	3,089	6,525	332	2,711
Minnesota	2,345,287	31,109	3,968	2,093	3,215	87	1,924
Missouri	3,448,498	53,311	5,937	4,447	8,848	664	2,526
Montana	486,376	8,985	1,027	442	1,298	53	683
New Hampshire	446,352	9,581	1,094	473	1,295	20	313
New Jersey	3,080,371	60,988	8,371	4,295	13,569	167	3,099
New York	10,646,989	190,764	23,452	15,007	36,822	579	8,895
North Carolina	2,466,025	42,274	7,686	3,133	4,210	568	1,508
Ohio	5,273,814	92,356	11,727	6,557	12,831	760	5,729
Oregon	888,243	9,679	907	561	914	73	645
Pennsylvania	8,798,067	187,951	28,299	11,401	35,526	928	9,926
Rhode Island	687,415	12,407	1,947	910	1,856	34	479
South Carolina	1,660,934	30,761	6,031	2,228	3,348	583	1,090
Tennessee	735,434	37,134	4,761	2,303	4,704	699	1,650
Utah	453,648	6,172	926	178	791	41	367
Vermont	366,192	6,803	698	312	701	30	274
Virginia	2,231,030	41,272	6,491	3,728	4,112	402	1,531
Washington	1,660,578	16,837	1,769	1,123	1,953	98	1,255
Wisconsin	2,553,983	34,992	4,810	2,088	4,189	97	1,506

The table does not include still births, nor deaths of soldiers, sailors and marines.
Deaths of children under 1 year in 1918 were 13 2 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages—a steady reduction from 20.2 per cent in 1906.

BLIND POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

STATE.	Total.	No. Per 100,000 Pop.	Male.	Female	STATE.	Total	No. Per 100,000 Pop.	Male.	Female
Alabama	1,572	73 5	862	710	Nevada	97	118.5	54	43
Arizona	196	95 9	131	65	New Hampshire	291	67 6	155	136
Arkansas	1,201	76 3	635	566	New Jersey	1,127	44 4	611	516
California	1,329	55 9	908	421	New Mexico	554	169 3	336	218
Colorado	378	47 3	240	138	New York	4,692	51 5	2,586	2,106
Connecticut	553	49 6	311	242	North Carolina	1,563	70 8	796	767
Delaware	131	64 7	75	56	North Dakota	167	28 9	85	82
District of Col	223	67 4	120	103	Ohio	3,740	78 5	2,160	1,580
Florida	402	53 4	221	181	Oklahoma	874	52 7	500	374
Georgia	1,701	65 2	948	753	Oregon	297	44 1	199	98
Idaho	158	48 5	93	65	Pennsylvania	4,182	54 6	2,479	1,703
Illinois	2,975	52 8	1,695	1,280	Rhode Island	314	57.9	170	144
Indiana	2,121	78 5	1,194	927	South Carolina	1,011	66 7	553	458
Iowa	1,388	62 4	804	584	South Dakota	268	45.9	161	107
Kansas	1,069	63 2	647	422	Tennessee	1,956	89 5	1,035	921
Kentucky	2,153	94 0	1,206	947	Texas	2,439	62.6	1,370	1,069
Louisiana	1,107	66 8	619	488	Utah	188	50.4	103	85
Maine	585	78 8	357	228	Vermont	301	84 6	150	151
Maryland	802	61 9	446	356	Virginia	1,649	80.0	896	753
Massachusetts	2,046	60 8	1,084	962	Washington	439	38.4	281	158
Michigan	1,574	56 0	892	682	West Virginia	797	65.3	456	341
Minnesota	881	42.4	555	326	Wisconsin	1,321	56.6	750	571
Mississippi	1,338	74 5	727	611	Wyoming	48	32.9	31	17
Missouri	2,442	74 1	1,373	1,069					
Montana	168	44 7	118	50	Total	57,272	62.3	32,443	24,829
Nebraska	464	38.9	265	199					

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

STATE.	Total Those Over 10 Yrs	Illit. Males Voting Age	STATE	Total Those Over 10 Yrs.	Illit. Males Voting Age.	STATE	Total Those Over 10 Yrs	Illit. Males Voting Age.	STATE.	Total Those Over 10 Yrs	Illit Males Voting Age
Alabama	22 9	24 3	Iowa	1.7	2.1	Nevada	6 7	6.0	S Dak	2 9	3 1
Arizona	20 9	19 5	Kansas	2 2	2 9	N. Hamp	4 6	6 2	Tennessee	13 6	15 7
Arkansas	12 6	13 5	Kentucky	12 1	14 5	N. Jersey	5.6	6.6	Texas	9 9	10 9
California	3 7	4 6	Louisiana	29.0	28 6	New Mex.	20 2	17 6	Utah	2.5	3 3
Colorado	3 7	4 2	Maine	4 1	5 5	New York	5 5	6.0	Vermont	3.7	5 3
Con'ticut	6 0	6 8	Maryland	7 2	8 5	N. C'lina	18.5	21 3	Virginia	15 2	17 7
Delaware	8 1	10.1	Mas'tts	5 2	6 1	N. Dakota	3 1	3.1	Wash'ton	2.0	2 4
Dis. of Col	4.9	4 9	Michigan	3 3	4 4	Ohio	3 2	4 2	W. V'ginia	8.3	10 4
Florida	13.8	14 0	Minnesota	3 0	3 7	Oklahoma	5.6	6 4	Wisconsin	3.2	4.0
Georgia	20 7	22 8	Mis'ippi	22 4	25 3	Oregon	1 9	2.5	Wyoming	3.3	4.1
Idaho	2 2	3.1	Missouri	4 3	5 3	Pen vania	5 9	7 8			
Illinois	3 7	4 6	Montana	4 8	5.7	R'de Isl'd	7.7	8 8	Total	7.7	8 4
Indiana	3 1	4 1	Nebraska	1.9	2.4	S. C'lina	25 7	27.1			

ILLITERATES, 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, IN 1910.

STATE.	Male	Female	Total	Native White		Foreign-Born White	Negro.	Illiterate Males of Voting Age.
				Native Parentage	Foreign or Mxd. Parentage			
Alabama	173,726	178,984	352,710	84,204	564	2,063	265,628	124,494
Arizona	18,183	14,770	32,953	1,414	2,362	13,758	122	14,463
Arkansas	71,243	71,711	142,954	54,221	804	1,466	86,398	53,440
California	47,574	27,328	74,902	4,323	3,186	50,292	1,329	42,787
Colorado	12,680	11,100	23,780	7,445	688	13,897	856	11,343
Connecticut	25,785	27,880	53,665	1,707	1,876	49,202	792	23,562
Delaware	7,022	6,218	13,240	3,362	163	3,359	6,345	6,272
Dist. of Columbia	5,410	8,402	13,812	797	163	1,944	10,814	5,082
Florida	39,482	38,334	77,816	14,331	540	3,390	59,503	29,886
Georgia	196,026	193,749	389,775	79,875	328	875	308,639	141,541
Idaho	3,831	1,622	5,453	525	182	2,742	37	3,416
Illinois	86,729	81,565	168,294	32,836	7,650	117,751	9,713	79,433
Indiana	35,956	30,257	66,213	36,829	4,126	18,200	6,959	33,583
Iowa	15,633	14,256	29,889	8,391	3,150	16,894	1,272	14,204
Kansas	16,122	12,846	28,968	7,673	1,799	13,787	5,341	14,716
Kentucky	109,877	98,207	208,084	145,156	1,641	3,300	57,900	87,516
Louisiana	171,423	180,756	352,179	82,100	3,259	12,085	254,148	118,716
Maine	15,006	9,548	24,554	5,776	4,048	14,394	93	13,070
Maryland	36,556	36,841	73,397	17,464	1,488	12,047	42,289	31,238
Massachusetts	67,647	73,894	141,541	3,428	5,735	129,412	2,584	61,909
Michigan	41,617	33,183	74,800	9,561	8,285	54,113	826	38,703
Minnesota	25,819	23,517	49,336	1,536	4,302	40,627	215	23,603
Mississippi	145,702	144,533	290,235	28,344	355	1,354	259,438	107,843
Missouri	58,106	53,010	111,116	60,070	5,172	22,631	23,062	51,284
Montana	9,895	4,562	14,457	403	333	8,445	114	8,812
Nebraska	9,489	8,520	18,009	2,787	1,491	12,264	482	8,545
Nevada	2,829	1,873	4,702	103	84	1,341	26	2,399
New Hampshire	9,210	7,176	16,386	1,462	1,377	13,485	51	8,413
New Jersey	57,047	56,455	113,502	8,562	3,691	93,551	7,405	51,086
New Mexico	20,965	27,732	48,697	28,689	1,649	6,580	191	16,634
New York	187,107	218,913	406,020	21,292	15,026	362,025	5,768	170,030
North Carolina	142,108	149,389	291,497	131,992	197	477	156,303	107,563
North Dakota	6,645	6,425	13,070	349	1,064	9,474	26	5,467
Ohio	68,385	56,389	124,774	39,807	7,503	66,887	10,460	62,998
Oklahoma	35,876	31,691	67,567	32,605	964	3,828	17,858	28,707
Oregon	7,214	3,290	10,504	1,437	404	6,120	46	6,460
Pennsylvania	198,334	155,956	354,290	46,054	13,626	279,663	14,638	179,982
Rhode Island	16,192	17,662	33,854	944	2,399	29,781	752	14,456
South Carolina	133,126	143,854	276,980	50,112	133	399	226,242	90,707
South Dakota	6,216	6,534	12,750	556	683	4,896	38	5,550
Tennessee	112,986	108,085	221,071	120,384	582	1,488	98,541	86,677
Texas	145,812	137,092	282,904	60,881	29,719	67,295	124,618	109,328
Utah	3,990	2,831	6,821	465	367	3,636	49	3,477
Vermont	6,486	4,320	10,806	2,234	2,261	6,239	69	6,039
Virginia	121,329	111,582	232,911	81,105	352	2,368	148,950	92,917
Washington	11,724	6,692	18,416	1,281	555	11,233	239	10,580
West Virginia	42,511	32,355	74,866	50,580	827	13,075	10,347	35,040
Wisconsin	29,450	28,319	57,769	3,223	8,245	43,662	113	27,038
Wyoming	2,869	1,005	3,874	209	89	2,548	102	2,594
Total	2,814,950	2,701,213	5,516,163	1,378,839	155,368	1,650,391	2,227,731	2,273,603

POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL, 1900–1910.

STATE.	1900		1910		STATE.	1900		1910	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural.	Urban	Rural
Alabama	216,714	1,611,983	370,431	1,767,662	Nevada	7,195	35,140	13,367	68,508
Arizona	19,495	103,436	63,260	141,091	New Hampshire	226,269	185,3.9	255,099	175,473
Arkansas	111,733	1,199,831	202,681	1,371,768	New Jersey	1,329,162	554,597	1,967,210	629,957
California	777,699	797,354	1,469,739	907,810	New Mexico	27,381	167,929	46,571	280,730
Colorado	260,651	279,049	404,840	394,181	New York	5,295,111	1,970,783	7,185,494	1,928,120
Connecticut	792,595	115,825	999,839	114,917	North Carolina	185,799	1,707,020	318,474	1,887,813
Delaware	85,717	99,018	97,085	105,237	North Dakota	23,413	295,733	63,236	513,820
Dist. of Col	278,718	.	331,069	. . .	Ohio	1,998,362	2,159,163	2,665,143	2,101,978
Florida	167,031	421,511	219,080	533,539	Oklahoma	58,417	731,974	320,155	1,337,000
Georgia	346,362	1,869,949	538,650	2,070,471	Oregon	133,180	280,356	307,060	365,705
Idaho	10,003	151,769	69,898	255,696	Pennsylvania	3,448,610	2,853,595	4,630,669	3,034,442
Illinois	2,616,368	2,205,182	3,476,929	2,161,662	Rhode Island	407,647	20,909	524,654	17,956
Indiana	862,589	1,653,773	1,143,835	1,557,041	South Carolina	171,256	1,169,060	224,832	1,290,568
Iowa	572,396	1,659,467	680,054	1,544,717	South Dakota	40,936	360,634	76,673	507,215
Kansas	330,903	1,139,592	493,796	1,197,159	Tennessee	326,639	1,693,977	441,045	1,743 744
Kentucky	467,663	1,679,506	555,442	1,734,463	Texas	520,759	2,527,951	938,104	2,958,438
Louisiana	366,288	1,015,337	496,516	1,159,872	Utah	105,427	171,322	172,934	200,417
Maine	337,390	357,076	331,443	360,928	Vermont	139,180	204,461	168,943	187,013
Maryland	591,206	596,838	658,192	637,151	Virginia	340,067	1,514,117	476,529	1,585,083
Massachusetts	2,567,098	238,248	3,125,367	241,049	Washington	211,477	306,626	605,530	536,460
Michigan	952,323	1,465,639	1,327,044	1,483,129	West Virginia	125,465	833,335	228,242	992,877
Minnesota	598,100	1,153,291	850,294	1,225,414	Wisconsin	790,213	1,278,829	1,004,320	1,329,540
Mississippi	120,035	1,431,235	207,311	1,589,803	Wyoming	26,657	65,874	43,221	102,744
Missouri	1,128,104	1,978,561	1,398,817	1,894,518					
Montana	84,551	158,775	133,420	242,633	Total	30,797,185	45,197,390	42,623,383	49,348,883
Nebraska	252,702	813,598	310,852	881,362					

Urban population comprises incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.

State.	June 1, 1890		Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.						C'mit'd in 1910.	
	Number	Number Per 100,000 Population	Total.		Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negro	Other Colored.	Number.	Number Per 100,000 Population.
			Number.	No. Per 100,000 Pop.						
Alabama	2,518	166 4	3,687	172 4	444	24	3,219	.....	8,599	402 2
Arizona	250	419 3	645	315 6	256	311	30	48	6,933	3,392 6
Arkansas	1,473	130 6	1,307	83 0	310	6	991	.....	4,921	312 6
California	3,398	281 3	4,155	174 8	2,828	924	218	185	16,414	690 4
Colorado	902	218 8	1,230	153 9	805	269	150	6	4,874	610 0
Connecticut	1,026	137 5	1,519	136 3	827	563	124	5	8,412	754 6
Delaware	139	82 5	290	143 3	83	20	187	.....	1,987	982.1
District of Columbia	496	215 3	787	237 7	234	30	523	.....	5,647	1,705 7
Florida	667	170 4	1,836	243 9	250	64	1,522	.....	9,837	1,307 0
Georgia	2,938	159 9	4,994	191.4	482	7	4,505	.....	12,362	473.8
Idaho	150	177 8	287	88.1	216	53	13	5	1,162	356 9
Illinois	3,936	102 9	5,111	90 6	3,000	1,197	911	3	27,942	495 5
Indiana	1,988	90.7	2,870	106 3	2,058	194	613	5	13,294	492.2
Iowa	1,016	53 1	1,354	60 9	1,057	126	169	2	13,022	585.3
Kansas	1,928	135 1	1,537	90 9	1,062	75	396	4	3,386	200.2
Kentucky	2,110	113 5	2,729	119 2	1,158	13	1,558	.....	13,920	607.9
Louisiana	1,608	143 8	2,400	144.9	378	73	1,945	4	4,739	286.1
Maine	512	77.4	730	98 3	511	210	5	4	5,252	707 5
Maryland	1,502	144 1	2,146	165.7	637	142	1,365	2	8,922	688.8
Massachusetts	5,227	233 5	6,707	199.2	3,928	2,531	240	8	31,353	931.3
Michigan	2,155	102 9	2,589	92.1	1,746	682	142	19	12,359	439 8
Minnesota	1,041	80 0	1,613	77.7	975	549	74	15	10,356	498.9
Mississippi	1,177	91 3	2,283	127 0	225	10	2,048	.....	3,637	202.4
Missouri	2,833	105 7	3,523	107 0	2,017	164	1,315	27	15,868	481 8
Montana	432	326 9	963	256.1	653	232	46	32	4,023	1,069.8
Nebraska	655	61 9	656	55 0	472	60	114	10	5,756	482.8
Nevada	152	332 2	289	353.0	176	64	20	29	913	1,115 1
New Hampshire	321	85 3	508	118 0	325	175	8	.....	1,501	348 6
New Jersey	455	169 9	3,001	118.3	1,537	891	570	3	11,622	458.1
New Mexico	2,205	133.5	408	124.7	314	57	26	11	1,872	572 0
New York	11,468	191.2	12,497	137.1	6,921	4,461	1,086	29	45,761	502 1
North Carolina	2,033	125 7	1,420	64 4	389	5	1,020	6	2,709	122.8
North Dakota	97	53 1	367	63 6	256	87	17	7	942	163 2
Ohio	2,909	79 2	4,005	84 0	2,562	626	815	2	18,870	395 8
Oklahoma	.....	.....	1,668	100 7	908	27	620	113	6,095	367.8
Oregon	440	140 2	623	92 6	481	122	8	12	6,431	955 9
Pennsylvania	6,489	123 4	8,175	106 7	4,584	2,134	1,445	12	53,582	699 0
Rhode Island	560	162 1	729	134 4	409	265	45	10	2,526	465 5
South Carolina	1,184	102 9	1,691	111 6	225	3	1,463	.....	5,489	362 2
South Dakota	178	54 1	279	47 8	200	55	10	14	1,596	273 3
Tennessee	2,451	138 7	2,642	120 9	747	22	1,873	.....	9,922	454.1
Texas	4,747	212 3	4,227	108 5	1,330	367	2,525	5	10,767	276.3
Utah	269	129 4	394	105.5	296	72	24	2	1,790	479.4
Vermont	200	60 2	395	111.0	314	70	11	.....	1,567	440.2
Virginia	2,000	120.8	3,239	157.1	629	27	2,582	1	12,430	602.9
Washington	452	129 4	1,652	144 7	1,106	434	63	49	11,019	964 9
West Virginia	450	59 0	1,475	120 8	823	109	543	.....	6,028	493.6
Wisconsin	1,118	66 3	1,675	71.8	1,030	558	54	33	9,648	413.4
Wyoming	74	121 9	287	196 6	210	49	27	1	743	509 0
U. S. penitentiaries	.....	.....	1,904	.....	975	229	596	104	987	.....
Total	82,329	131.5	111,498	121.2	53,359	19,438	37,874	827	479,787	521.7

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES, 1910.

State.	Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White	Foreign Born White.	State	Total Number.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.
Alabama	739	34.6	350	19	Nebraska	551	46 2	269	258
Arizona	271	132 6	145	115	Nevada	159	194.2	87	69
Arkansas	534	33 9	369	29	New Hampshire	991	230.2	687	301
California	4,646	195 4	1,965	2,538	New Jersey	2,135	84.1	898	1,128
Colorado	510	63 8	257	242	New York	12,031	132.0	5,238	6,601
Connecticut	2,244	201 3	1,006	1,194	North Carolina	1,389	63.0	871	6
Delaware	366	180 9	216	59	North Dakota	81	14.0	29	51
Dist. of Columbia	276	83 4	73	31	Ohio	8,078	169.5	5,042	2,628
Florida	207	27.5	94	30	Oklahoma	48	2.9	29	12
Georgia	813	31.2	476	11	Oregon	352	52.3	199	149
Idaho	97	29.8	56	40	Pennsylvania	9,606	125.3	5,233	3,983
Illinois	5,421	96 1	2,579	2,699	Rhode Island	768	141.5	422	315
Indiana	3,114	115 3	2,406	586	South Carolina	478	31.5	281	18
Iowa	1,779	80 0	1,077	687	South Dakota	145	24.8	57	87
Kansas	735	43 5	464	196	Tennessee	1,569	71.8	1,073	44
Kentucky	1,522	66 5	1,071	167	Texas	861	22.1	485	161
Louisiana	187	11.3	100	66	Utah	181	48 5	82	97
Maine	945	127 3	685	255	Vermont	383	107.6	290	90
Maryland	1,681	129 8	888	392	Virginia	1,688	81.9	924	41
Massachusetts	6,555	194.7	2,907	3,551	Washington	564	49.4	251	306
Michigan	2,970	105.7	1,614	1,305	West Virginia	808	66.2	635	76
Minnesota	687	33 1	162	518	Wisconsin	1,775	76.1	597	1,170
Mississippi	436	24 3	182	3	Wyoming	19	13.0	15	4
Missouri	2,388	72 5	1,586	574					
Montana	415	110 4	187	224	Total	84,198	91 5	44,600	33,125

INSANE IN HOSPITALS IN UNITED STATES, 1910.

STATE.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.	STATE.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.
Alabama	1,320	46	673	.. .	Nevada	101	111	4	14
Arizona	165	162	2	8	New Hampshire	666	236	6	1
Arkansas	908	33	151	....	New Jersey	3,641	2,165	236	.....
California	3,387	2,897	71	297	New Mexico	179	33	3	4
Colorado	780	385	31	3	New York	17,056	13,481	701	42
Connecticut	2,307	1,209	61	2	North Carolina	1,819	9	694	.....
Delaware	287	66	88	....	North Dakota	215	407	4	2
Dist. of Columbia	1,567	668	648	7	Ohio	8,331	1,893	369	1
Florida	413	47	388	1	Oklahoma	870	78	128	34
Georgia	2,122	31	979	....	Oregon	922	591	10	42
Idaho	227	150	3	8	Pennsylvania	10,242	4,226	583	7
Illinois	8,369	4,103	361	6	Rhode Island	781	431	30	1
Indiana	3,829	567	131	....	South Carolina	887	5	649	.....
Iowa	3,984	1,320	73	....	South Dakota	436	365	2	61
Kansas	2,245	524	139	4	Tennessee	1,683	48	472	1
Kentucky	2,817	151	570	.. ..	Texas	2,996	479	547	31
Louisiana	1,322	130	705	1	Utah	183	155	2	2
Maine	1,127	126	3	2	Vermont	806	176	7	1
Maryland	2,331	476	413	.. ..	Virginia	2,224	70	1,340	1
Massachusetts	6,917	4,461	207	16	Washington	1,041	914	13	19
Michigan	4,106	2,493	87	13	West Virginia	1,509	103	109	1
Minnesota	1,987	2,725	29	3	Wisconsin	3,461	3,095	22	9
Mississippi	1,118	37	822	1	Wyoming	93	65	1	3
Missouri	4,796	1,060	311	1					
Montana	319	361	11	6	Total	120,128	54,096	12,910	657
Nebraska	1,236	732	21	1					

NUMBER OF INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, WITH RATES PER 100,000 POP.

STATE.	Number, 1890.	Rates Per 100,000, 1890.	Number, 1904.	Rates Per 100,000, 1904.	Number, 1910.	Rates Per 100,000, 1910.	Number, 1918.	Rates Per 100,000, 1918.
United States	106,485	170 0	150,151	183 6	187,791	204 2	239,820	229 6
Alabama	1,469	97 1	1,603	82.6	2,039	95 4	2,420	101 7
Arizona	64	107 3	224	146.9	337	164 9	467	174 3
Arkansas	790	70 0	667	47 4	1,092	69 4	1,588	89.2
California	3,736	309 2	5,717	316 0	6,652	279 8	9,921	322 7
Colorado	326	79 1	754	119 0	1,199	150.1	1,785	178 2
Connecticut	2,056	275 5	2,831	287 9	3,579	321 1	4,295	336 6
Delaware	197	116.9	353	184.7	441	218 0	508	235.1
Dist. of Columbia.	1,578	684 9	2,453	823 9	2,890	872 9	3,392	912 0
Florida	351	89 7	713	116 9	849	112 8	1,263	136 2
Georgia	1,815	98 8	2,839	120 4	3,132	120 0	3,928	134.7
Idaho	83	98 4	255	115.3	388	119 2	563	110.9
Illinois	6,641	173 6	9,607	187 7	12,839	227 7	17,515	279.1
Indiana	3,291	150 1	4,358	168 7	4,527	167 6	5,704	200 5
Iowa	3,197	167.2	4,385	196.7	5,377	241 7	7,336	329 7
Kansas	1,794	125 7	2,460	158.7	2,912	172 2	3,072	164 9
Kentucky	2,729	146.8	3,058	139 1	3,538	154 5	4,480	186 6
Louisiana	910	81 4	1,585	107 0	2,158	130 3	2,560	136 8
Maine	1,299	196 5	885	124 3	1,258	169.5	1,552	199 0
Maryland	1,646	157 9	2,505	204 2	3,220	248 6	3,918	284 1
Massachusetts	6,103	272 6	8,679	288 4	11,601	344 6	14,608	384 0
Michigan	3,725	177 9	5,430	211 9	6,699	238 4	7,675	246 5
Minnesota	2,205	169 4	4,070	217 8	4,744	228 5	6,207	266 5
Mississippi	1,104	85 6	1,493	91 0	1,978	110.1	1,611	81 0
Missouri	3,418	127.6	5,103	160 8	6,168	187 3	7,701	223 9
Montana	192	145 3	543	186 3	697	185 3	1,212	252 7
Nebraska	932	88 0	1,536	138 1	1,990	166 9	2,550	197.6
Nevada	183	399 9	200	352 8	230	280 9	220	195 1
New Hampshire	961	255 2	496	118 5	909	211 1	1,145	257 1
New Jersey	3,163	218 9	4,865	229.4	6,042	238 1	7,529	247 1
New Mexico	66	43.0	113	46 5	219	66 9	264	61 3
New York	17,846	297 5	26,176	329 7	31,280	343 2	39,608	375 3
North Carolina	1,725	106 6	1,883	93 8	2,522	114 3	3,214	131 2
North Dakota	221	121 0	446	108 1	628	108 8	1,175	151 0
Ohio	7,600	207 0	8,621	196.9	10,594	222 2	12,544	239 3
Oklahoma	7	11 3	413	37 4	1,110	67 0	1,957	83 9
Oregon	640	204 0	1,285	253 2	1,565	232 6	2,273	259.7
Pennsylvania	8,462	161 3	11,521	169 5	15,058	196 4	19,065	218 4
Rhode Island	795	230 1	1,077	229 2	1,243	229 1	1,561	247.1
South Carolina	912	79 2	1,155	82.3	1,541	101.7	1,920	116.2
South Dakota	310	94 3	595	127 2	864	148.0	1,154	158 9
Tennessee	1,845	104 4	1,713	82 3	2,204	100 9	2,679	115 8
Texas	1,670	74 7	3,345	99 7	4,053	104 0	5,788	127 0
Utah	166	79 8	344	110.3	342	91 6	583	129.9
Vermont	823	247.6	887	254 8	990	278.1	978	267 5
Virginia	2,407	145 4	3,137	162 6	3,635	176 3	4,778	214 9
Washington	380	108 8	1,178	158 2	1,987	174 0	3,282	201.5
West Virginia	1,079	141 5	1,475	139 9	1,722	141 0	2,351	164 9
Wisconsin.	3,513	208 3	5,023	232 0	6,587	282 2	7,755	305 2
Wyoming	40	65 9	96	85 8	162	111 0	226	120 4

POPULATION, NATIVE AND FOREIGN, 1900–1910.

State.	Native. 1900.	Native. 1910.	Foreign Born. 1900.	Foreign Born. 1910.	State.	Native. 1900	Native. 1910.	Foreign Born. 1900.	Foreign Born. 1910.
Alabama	1,814,105	2,118,807	14,592	19,286	Nevada	32,242	62,184	10,093	19,691
Arizona	98,698	155,589	24,233	48,765	New Hampshire	323,481	333,905	88,107	96,667
Arkansas	1,297,275	1,557,403	14,289	17,046	New Jersey	1,451,785	1,876,379	431,884	660,788
California	1,117,813	1,791,117	367,240	586,432	New Mexico	181,685	304,155	13,625	22,146
Colorado	448,545	669,437	91,155	129,587	New York	5,368,469	6,365,603	1,900,425	2,748,011
Connecticut	670,210	785,182	238,210	329,574	North Carolina	1,889,318	2,200,195	4,492	6,092
Delaware	170,925	184,830	13,810	17,492	North Dakota	206,055	420,402	113,091	156,654
Dist. of Col	258,599	306,167	20,119	24,902	Ohio	3,698,811	4,168,747	458,734	598,374
Florida	504,710	711,986	23,832	40,633	Oklahoma	769,853	1,616,713	20,538	40,442
Georgia	2,203,928	2,593,644	12,403	15,477	Oregon	347,788	559,629	65,748	113,136
Idaho	137,168	283,016	24,604	42,578	Pennsylvania	5,316,865	6,222,737	985,250	1,442,374
Illinois	3,854,803	4,433,277	966,747	1,205,314	Rhode Island	294,037	363,469	134,519	179,141
Indiana	2,374,341	2,541,213	142,121	159,663	South Carolina	1,334,788	1,509,221	5,528	6,179
Iowa	1,925,933	1,951,006	305,920	273,765	South Dakota	313,062	483,098	88,508	100,790
Kansas	1,343,819	1,555,499	126,685	135,450	Tennessee	2,002,870	2,166,182	17,746	18,607
Kentucky	2,096,925	2,249,743	50,249	40,162	Texas	2,869,353	3,654,694	179,357	241,938
Louisiana	1,328,722	1,603,622	52,903	52,766	Utah	222,972	307,529	53,777	65,822
Maine	601,136	631,809	93,330	110,562	Vermont	298,894	306,035	44,747	49,921
Maryland	1,094,110	1,190,402	93,934	104,944	Virginia	1,834,723	2,034,555	19,461	27,057
Massachusetts	1,959,022	2,307,171	846,324	1,059,245	Washington	406,739	885,749	111,364	256,241
Michigan	1,879,329	2,212,623	541,653	597,550	West Virginia	936,349	1,163,901	22,451	57,218
Minnesota	1,246,076	1,532,113	505,318	543,595	Wisconsin	1,553,071	1,820,996	515,971	512,865
Mississippi	1,543,289	1,787,344	7,981	9,770	Wyoming	75,116	116,945	17,415	29,020
Missouri	2,890,286	3,063,556	216,379	229,779					
Montana	176,262	281,340	67,067	94,713	Total	65,653,299	78,456,380	10,341,276	13,515,886
Nebraska	888,953	1,015,552	177,347	176,662					

WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN STOCK, 1900 AND 1910.

Country of Origin.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1910.	Per Cent Tot'l 1900.	Per Cent Tot'l 1910.	Foreign-Born White, 1910.	Native White, 1910. Both Parents Foreign Born.	Native White, 1910. One Parent Foreign Born.
Austria	895,500	2,001,559	3 5	6.2	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Canada (French)	830,335	932,238	3 2	2.9	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada (other)	1,637,603	1,822,377	6 3	5 7	810,987	307,291	704,099
Denmark	310,127	400,064	1 2	1.2	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	2,173,741	2,322,442	8.4	7 2	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	268,292	292,389	1.0	9	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	8,111,453	8,282,618	31 4	25.7	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Hungary	218,447	700,227	8	2 2	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	4,826,904	4,504,360	18 7	14 0	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	727,844	2,098,360	2 8	6 5	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Norway	788,758	979,099	3 1	3 0	403,858	410,951	164,290
Russia	955,918	2,541,649	3 7	7 9	1,602,752	873,055	65,842
Scotland	594,297	659,663	2 3	2 0	261,034	175,391	223,238
Sweden	1,082,388	1,364,215	4 2	4 2	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	257,426	301,650	1 0	9	124,834	90,669	86,147
Wales	253,045	248,947	1 0	8	82,479	84,934	81,534
All other countries	871,604	1,614,433	3 4	5 0	967,093	451,554	195,786
Of mixed for'n parentage	1,056,152	1,177,092	4.1	3 7	.....	1,177,092	.....
Total	25,859,834	32,243,382	100.0	100.0	13.345.545	12.916,311	5.981.526

POPULATION 1910, BY MOTHER TONGUE.

Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue	Foreign-Born White	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native	Total Foreign White Stock
English, Celtic*	3,363,792	3,813,444	2.860,184	10,037,420
Germanic:				
German	2,759,032	4,147,771	1,910,468	8,817,271
Dutch, Frisian	126,045	138,297	60,588	324,930
Flemish	25,780	14,443	4,583	44,806
Scandinavian:				
Swedish	683,218	609,689	152,962	1,445,869
Norwegian	402,587	443,391	163,876	1,009,854
Danish	186,345	188,515	71,613	446,473
Latin and Greek:				
Italian	1,365,110	723,739	62,573	2,151,422
French	528,842	503,943	324,384	1,357,169
Spanish	258,131	124,057	66,010	448,198
Portuguese	72,649	54,609	14,010	141,268
Roumanian	42,277	8,263	584	51,124
Greek	118,379	8,971	3,029	130,379
Slavic & Lettic:				
Polish	943,781	690,067	73,792	1,707,640
Bohem., Moravn	228,738	245,482	65,172	539,392
Slovak	166,474	113,486	4,484	284,444
Russian	57,926	31,263	2,948	95,137
Ruthenian	25,131	9,990	238	35,359
Slovenian	123,631	56,647	3,153	183,431
Serbo-Croat'n—				
Croatian	74,036	18,333	667	93,036
Dalmatian	4,344	1,010	151	5,505

Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-Born White.	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native.	Total Foreign White Stock.
Serbian	23,403	3,040	309	26,752
Montenegrin	3,886	70	5	3,961
Bulgarian	18,341	841	198	19,380
Slav., not spec'd	21,012	13,513	670	35,195
Lithu'n, Lettish	140,963	66,905	3,367	211,235
Unclassified:				
Yiddish, Hebrew	1,051,767	596,921	28,074	1,676,762
Magyar	229,094	85,240	6,559	320,893
Finnish	120,086	75,362	5,240	200,688
Armenian	23,938	5,643	440	30,021
Syrian, Arabic	32,868	13,031	828	46,727
Turkish	4,709	608	124	5,441
Albanian	2,312	45	9	2,366
All other	646	103	41	790
Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044
All moth tong's	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526	32,243,382
English, Celtic	3,363,792	3,813,444	2,860,184	10,037,420
Germanic	2,910,857	4,300,511	1,975,639	9,187,007
Scandinavian	1,272,150	1,241,595	388,451	2,902,196
Latin, Greek	2,385,388	1,423,582	70,590	4,279,560
Slavic, Lettic	1,831,666	1,253,647	155,154	3,240,467
Unclassified	1,465,420	776,953	41,315	2,283,688
Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044

POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK 1910.

Country of Origin and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-born White.	Total Foreign White Stock.
England—		
English, Celtic.	855,471	2,450,744
All other.....	20,984	26,081
Scotland—		
English, Celtic.	260,043	744,226
All other.....	991	1,399
Wales—		
English, Celtic.	82,393	266,876
All other.....	88	186
Ireland—		
English, Celtic.	1,351,479	4,654,633
All other.....	676	1,352
Germany—		
German.....	2,260,256	7,725,598
Polish	190,096	513,446
All other.....	50,829	191,422
Norway—		
Norwegian....	401,286	1,007,170
All other.....	2,572	4,875
Sweden—		
Swedish.....	662,391	1,409,228
All other.....	2,792	5,717
Denmark—		
Danish.....	179,705	431,540
All other.....	1,916	4,109
Netherlands—		
Dutch, Frisian.	114,624	291,768
All other.....	5,429	14,078
Belgium—		
Flemish.....	25,239	43,588
French.....	16,238	33,187
Dutch, Frisian.	2,765	5,952
German.....	1,436	2,929
All other.....	3,719	7,977
Luxemburg—		
German.....	2,831	6,579
French.....	151	261
All other.....	86	301
France—		
French.....	110,024	320,040
German.....	4,047	10,406
All other.....	3,165	4,221
Switzerland—		
German... ...	103,652	263,079
French..... ..	11,170	25,803
Italian.. ...	7,835	14,923
All other. ...	2,177	7,920
Portugal—		
Portuguese ..	57,425	112,377
All other.. ...	198	500
Spain—		
Spanish.....	21,657	35,070
All other.....	320	611
Russia—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	838,193	1,317,157
Polish.	418,370	655,733
Lithu'n, Let'ish	137,046	204,070
German	121,638	245,155
Russian.. .	40,542	65,612
Finnish	5,885	8,861
Ruthenian.....	3,402	4,798
All other.....	37,696	66,149
Italy—		
Italian.....	1,341,626	2,110,733
All other.....	1,444	2,228
Finland—		
Finnish	111,985	185,532
Swedish.....	16,920	26,843
All other.	764	1,337
Austria—		
Polish	329,418	494,629
Bohemian and Moravian..	219,214	515,183
German.....	157,917	275,002
Yid'sh, Hebrew	124,588	197,153
Slovenian ...	117,740	174,943
Croatian	64,295	81,094
Slovak.....	55,766	110,829
Ruthenian....	17,169	23,793
Russian... ...	13,781	23,622
Serbian.... .	11,618	13,304
Italian.....	10,774	17,182
All other.....	52,644	95,126
Hungary—		
Magyar.....	227,742	318,596
Slovak.....	107,954	168,636
German..... .	73,338	99,412
Yid'sh, Hebrew	19,896	32,539
Roumanian....	15,679	16,613
Croatian....	9,034	11,140
Slovenian.....	5,510	7,919
Serbian.....	5,018	5,613
All other.....	31,429	46,686
Roumania—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	41,312	56,524
Roumanian....	22,032	29,307
All other.....	2,546	3,481
Bulgaria—		
Bulgarian.....	10,909	11,235
All other.	544	664
Serbia—		
Serbian....	4,321	5,122
All other ...	314	372
Montenegro—		
Montenegrin ..	3 724	3,795
Serbian.	1,322	1,359
All other.. .	317	329
Greece—		
Greek.....	100,799	110,453
All other. ..	465	708
Turkey in Europe—Greek	12,337	12,714
Bulgarian....	5,807	5,852
Syrian, Arabic .	3,582	5,057
Turkish.. .	2,247	2,497
Albanian.. .	1,945	1,955
Serbian	808	856
Yid'sh, Hebrew	782	995
Armenian....	572	738
All other.....	4,141	4,895
Not specified—		
English, Celtic		
All other. ...	293	666
	2,560	7,236
Turkey in Asia—		
Syrian, Arabic.	28,057	39,809
Armenian .. .	21,893	27,382
Greek.. ...	2,248	2,459
Turkish.. ...	2,193	2,510
All other.....	5,311	6,997
China—		
English, Celtic.	231	401
All other.....	102	162
Japan—		
English, Celtic	116	168
All other.....	82	104
India—		
English, Celtic	1,768	3,189
All other. ...	310	759
Not specified—		
Syrian, Arabic.	513	766
All other.....	1,490	2,095
Canada—		
English, Celtic	781,133	1,802,288
French.... ..	385,083	952,456
All other.. ..	29,854	68,192
Newf'undland—		
English, Celtic	4,690	8,306
All other.	386	745
Cuba—		
Spanish.....	12,505	22,663
All other.....	364	1,038
Oth. W. Indies—		
English, Celtic	7,533	13,656
All other.....	2,767	5,693
Mexico—		
Spanish.	218,411	380,434
All other. ...	1,391	2,213
C. America—		
Spanish..	966	1,215
English, Celtic.	173	300
All other.....	368	513
S. America—		
Spanish. .	2,443	4,178
Italian	1,653	1,740
English, Celtic	847	1,740
German.....	568	887
All other... .	2,051	3,475
Africa—		
English, Celtic	1,219	2,148
German.... .	277	428
Syrian, Arabic	267	425
All other..	1,755	2,490
Australia—		
English, Celtic	8,620	15,258
All other	318	730
Atlantic Isl's—		
Portuguese	14,316	27,183
All other.	1,479	3,042
Pacific Islands—		
English, Celtic	1,677	2,744
All other.	667	1,209
Country not specified—		
English, Celtic	374	706
All other.....	2,313	4,450
Born at sea—		
English, Celtic	1,927	4,098
All other.....	4,958	13,915
Grand total ..	13,345,545	32,243,382

JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

California, with a total population of 3,426,861, shows a Japanese population of 70,196, an increase of 28,840, or 69.7 per cent., since 1910. In Hawaii, the total population of all races is 255,912, of which 109,269 are Japanese. Japanese number 17,114 in Washington out of a total population of 1,356,621, a gain of 4,185 during the decade, or 32.4 per cent. Japanese in Oregon totalled 4,022 in a population o 783,389. This was an increase of 604, or 17.7 per cent.—half the rate of increase for the 1900-1910 decade

FOREIGN WHITES IN PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

(Government Analysis of 1910 Census Data.)

Country of Origin.	Albany, N. Y.		Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Cleveland, Ohio.		Detroit, Mich.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	18,165	36,533	77,013	134,870	240,722	257,104	118,444	183,673	781,217	912,701	56,792	132,190	195,703	223,908	156,565	188,255
Northwestern Europe:																
England	1,282	2,578	2,690	5,141	13,601	12,524	7,066	8,712	27,890	35,164	1,872	4,561	11,415	14,859	9,032	9,760
Scotland	356	740	518	1,293	5,062	4,145	1,978	2,140	10,303	12,537	458	947	2,879	3,227	3,320	3,243
Wales	42	92	99	234	315	306	217	345	1,818	2,868	177	514	1,297	2,144	170	257
Ireland	4,545	13,571	6,806	20,659	66,038	111,593	9,423	23,470	65,963	138,858	6,223	18,894	11,316	24,771	5,584	13,771
Germany	4,620	12,186	26,021	70,516	8,700	14,331	43,811	98,158	182,281	319,551	28,425	88,945	41,406	78,602	44,674	89,554
Norway	31	13	199	172	1,914	824	253	191	24,186	23,049	37	27	512	311	225	186
Sweden	96	46	237	219	7,122	4,134	1,021	908	63,035	53,705	114	82	1,657	1,294	601	509
Denmark	61	41	132	123	1,031	546	200	181	11,484	9,288	79	89	448	387	411	435
Netherlands	281	435	106	178	486	397	314	517	9,632	10,824	322	654	1,076	1,340	584	754
Belgium	7	11	28	20	682	193	37	72	2,665	1,266	24	28	90	56	2,237	1,244
Luxemburg	..	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	612	494	1	....	5	11	5	4
France	120	193	355	779	1,073	865	682	1,924	3,030	4,108	665	1,732	493	1,022	637	1,628
Switzerland	93	94	228	258	415	291	639	953	3,493	3,699	696	939	1,373	1,852	595	787
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	..	1	15	32	1,225	1,192	12	42	50	56	8	5	3	6	5	2
Spain	13	13	47	61	268	104	24	23	237	166	20	15	28	15	17	9
Italy	2,205	1,073	5,043	3,430	31,380	18,373	11,399	7,724	45,169	29,774	2,245	1,679	10,836	6,153	5,724	2,368
Russia	2,445	1,661	21,798	17,898	41,891	22,347	11,349	5,673	121,786	62,971	4,999	3,177	25,477	13,844	18,644	8,428
Finland	15	14	36	6	455	189	58	21	1,191	378	10	3	499	198	59	23
Austria	586	366	6,538	6,778	2,413	1,329	9,284	5,647	132,059	95,899	1,638	1,076	42,059	35,329	14,160	6,663
Hungary	67	34	1,358	431	426	308	2,442	599	28,938	9,052	6,344	1,008	31,503	14,296	5,935	1,022
Roumania	44	10	216	73	373	120	106	29	3,344	978	454	150	761	196	313	115
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	6	...	13	1	36	....	10	6	515	38	184	34	46	13	65	6
Greece	83	6	347	120	1,497	171	220	25	6,564	890	180	39	275	43	584	36
Turkey in Europe	33	8	24	4	623	130	97	16	711	47	280	4	251	18	125	26
Europe not specified	7	1	66	102	16	11	7	26	35	88	4	26	7	22	9	5
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	113	63	49	12	2,088	621	207	89	1,175	311	245	53	497	115	561	153
All other countries	5	7	16	25	82	34	19	6	402	68	6	11	50	22	35	19
America (a):																
Canada—French	236	550	45	89	3,098	2,899	566	766	4,633	8,240	73	141	571	875	4,166	5,386
Canada—Other	665	738	725	691	47,097	36,309	16,713	12,895	26,313	27,267	868	1,195	8,536	7,952	37,779	26,224
Newfoundland	8	4	20	15	463	413	35	8	112	49	3	2	22	11	33	14
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	10	6	100	109	265	131	35	29	189	144	20	21	46	41	26	31
Mexico	2	2	6	5	22	7	20	9	179	73	15	24	14	14	25	14
Central and South America	6	2	46	26	146	47	38	8	298	76	13	8	74	13	49	17
All other	32	17	114	148	419	308	162	112	925	497	90	103	181	128	176	111
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	..	1,936	....	5,219	....	21,912	....	12,347	....	60,228	....	6,004	....	14,727	..	15,149

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	Jersey City, N. J.		Los Angeles, Cal.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New Orleans, La.		Greater New York, N. Y.		(Manhattan Borough.)		(Bronx Borough.)		(Brooklyn Borough.)	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage
All foreign countries	77,697	109,101	60,584	74,756	111,456	182,530	27,686	74,244	1,927,703	1,820,141	1,104,019	818,208	148,935	185,146	571,356	663,583
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,626	7,010	7,575	9,345	2,086	4,041	1,337	3,439	78,135	84,171	36,474	28,205	6,862	8,596	28,316	38,412
Scotland	1,667	2,324	1,589	2,311	647	1,171	257	751	23,115	24,921	10,635	8,699	2,407	2,734	7,921	10,605
Wales	139	227	414	741	231	576	20	67	1,778	2,274	903	911	191	254	544	910
Ireland	16,124	36,698	3,877	8,927	1,966	8,920	2,993	12,077	252,662	423,758	151,052	199,581	18,269	41,318	70,653	152,952
Germany	16,131	29,801	9,683	18,908	64,816	135,106	6,115	24,419	278,114	446,590	117,990	153,958	36,592	60,551	87,912	164,768
Norway	1,360	773	1,003	940	2,144	2,733	180	165	22,280	10,899	4,026	1,317	1,199	610	15,150	7,940
Sweden	1,280	1,005	3,414	2,736	787	818	160	285	34,950	20,328	13,215	4,745	3,177	2,475	16,490	11,488
Denmark	316	331	1,096	944	619	781	117	231	7,989	4,455	2,754	959	769	519	3,623	2,303
Netherlands	243	257	408	400	615	1,308	43	121	4,191	3,434	2,109	1,451	394	393	1,443	1,256
Belgium	173	86	213	132	86	109	91	91	2,259	713	1,389	245	176	103	503	263
Luxemburg	1	. . .	16	5	33	21	1	. . .	94	11	65	5	8	2	7	1
France	595	781	1,914	2,114	251	614	3,640	9,862	18,265	12,314	13,058	6,129	1,099	1,066	2,646	3,594
Switzerland	553	517	828	862	833	1,064	246	541	10,450	6,241	5,795	2,311	1,355	1,037	2,163	1,916
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	25	8	128	205	1	1	33	110	417	362	153	102	16	21	233	216
Spain	72	23	384	375	21	9	448	1,351	3,331	1,591	2,044	621	107	74	1,075	816
Italy	12,060	8,631	3,802	2,659	3,374	1,414	8,066	10,515	340,765	203,684	199,757	108,038	25,170	15,679	100,424	68,004
Russia	13,667	8,214	4,758	2,720	11,992	5,159	1,254	882	484,189	249,735	285,194	125,412	27,791	19,680	160,596	99,054
Finland	681	279	261	71	110	47	34	30	7,409	2,436	3,604	762	837	445	2,617	1,055
Austria	4,978	2,755	2,510	1,127	11,553	6,547	645	671	190,237	108,792	137,401	71,349	10,327	7,204	35,913	24,903
Hungary	1,084	604	819	317	5,571	899	90	111	76,625	35,959	58,907	24,277	6,256	3,524	8,947	7,061
Roumania	196	102	297	137	267	95	93	21	33,584	12,411	23,422	7,104	2,167	1,107	7,809	4,088
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	7	. . . .	116	11	64	11	5	1	539	48	369	24	44	2	104	19
Greece	179	44	361	59	1,104	92	175	97	8,038	887	6,637	562	260	76	1,017	206
Turkey in Europe	38	6	120	29	147	46	46	7	3,695	376	3,090	255	151	26	402	87
Europe, not specified	3	3	16	9	15	25	46	136	229	153	163	81	7	16	56	52
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	103	49	365	170	78	32	192	80	6,160	1,348	4,085	608	180	68	1,781	624
All other countries	27	22	50	23	9	6	16	12	474	218	322	96	30	21	88	81
America (a):																
Canada—French	107	148	592	744	218	590	101	176	2,844	3,328	1,609	1,376	301	477	709	1,108
Canada—Other	998	1,172	7,657	6,917	1,650	2,335	374	568	23,228	19,853	11,421	7,289	2,096	2,050	8,086	8,598
Newfoundland	21	7	18	4	17	23	9	7	859	527	256	121	39	19	525	363
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	92	97	73	65	23	21	265	538	5,990	2,761	3,341	1,231	317	177	2,181	1,200
Mexico	11	9	5,611	3,306	11	5	275	321	404	157	279	102	19	6	90	40
Central and South America	41	15	166	96	25	13	210	65	2,116	593	1,237	285	131	41	640	222
All other	69	70	430	228	92	97	109	161	2,288	1,261	1,263	500	191	136	692	488
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	. . .	7,033	. . .	7,119	. . .	7,801	. . .	6,305	. . .	133,552	. . .	59,497	. . .	14,637	. . .	48,890

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	(Queens Borough.)		(Richmond Borough.)		Newark, N. J.		Phil'delphia, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		St. Louis, Mo.		S. Francisco, Cal.		Washington, D. C.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	79,115	120,969	21,278	32,235	110,655	132,350	382,578	496,785	140,436	191,483	125,706	246,946	130,874	153,781	24,351	45,066
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,579	6,477	1,904	2,481	6,697	9,429	36,530	48,940	9,525	14,545	5,221	10,812	9,815	10,640	2,634	5,061
Scotland	1,588	2,162	564	721	2,545	2,675	9,174	11,503	3,283	4,427	1,313	2,542	3,668	3,452	705	1,312
Wales	78	152	62	47	106	224	1,032	2,425	2,159	3,921	197	526	401	668	86	248
Ireland	8,671	20,224	4,017	9,683	11,225	24,912	83,187	165,351	18,872	42,431	14,268	40,214	23,151	43,633	5,343	13,963
Germany	30,252	58,722	5,368	8,591	22,177	43,841	61,467	123,925	29,438	70,862	47,765	138,639	24,137	35,264	5,179	13,119
Norway	529	360	1,376	672	190	104	1,142	679	116	87	204	258	3,769	1,416	149	169
Sweden	1,446	1,248	622	372	782	565	2,429	1,669	1,355	1,146	1,129	1,308	6,969	3,630	353	303
Denmark	634	498	209	176	360	284	1,119	871	110	89	441	575	3,118	1,700	174	149
Netherlands	182	265	63	69	202	262	347	491	109	146	422	716	500	333	64	109
Belgium	141	77	50	25	70	64	478	207	100	64	353	316	448	182	41	33
Luxemburg	14	3	....	....	....	....	10	3	5	2	6	1	15	4	2	....
France	1,140	1,265	322	260	697	962	2,650	3,442	884	1,537	1,218	3,582	6,244	4,113	510	558
Switzerland	896	783	241	194	779	775	2,013	2,009	1,007	1,522	2,653	4,040	2,587	1,829	281	324
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	10	21	5	2	8	9	34	65	2	1	14	6	570	781	2	7
Spain	50	46	55	34	52	16	196	166	22	19	227	84	1,170	550	48	62
Italy	11,154	8,561	4,260	3,402	20,493	15,368	45,308	31,426	14,120	8,138	7,594	4,408	16,918	12,163	2,761	1,792
Russia	8,395	4,424	2,213	1,165	21,912	11,667	90,696	47,464	26,391	14,737	15,480	9,054	4,640	2,770	3,393	2,340
Finland	222	100	139	74	68	37	226	98	70	7	46	24	1,816	565	21	6
Austria	5,511	4,765	1,085	571	12,963	7,755	19,859	10,259	21,400	10,253	11,171	9,073	4,641	2,526	459	351
Hungary	1,716	798	799	299	6,029	2,978	12,495	4,397	6,576	2,667	8,758	2,061	1,247	564	155	95
Roumania	148	90	38	22	1,160	557	4,413	1,752	1,521	416	1,055	293	583	166	41	14
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	19	2	3	1	10	7	109	22	21	9	165	8	157	38	10	4
Greece	71	33	53	10	297	61	589	108	773	109	1,312	58	2,274	144	342	73
Turkey in Europe	35	4	17	4	48	10	525	86	79	13	838	11	402	41	41	7
Europe, not specified	1	1	2	3	7	17	33	82	7	17	40	96	53	58	11	18
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	97	43	17	5	127	39	973	326	452	172	730	260	320	99	139	84
All other countries	26	18	8	2	24	24	105	37	28	28	26	22	165	49	21	13
America (a):																
Canada—French	136	300	39	67	129	279	301	448	86	147	260	654	474	590	109	184
Canada—Other	1,048	1,272	577	644	1,112	1,156	3,648	3,560	1,597	1,528	2,218	3,020	5,637	5,993	1,014	1,388
Newfoundland	21	17	18	7	40	16	86	85	52	52	9	12	57	47	10	7
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	94	102	57	51	71	52	623	683	22	10	93	95	191	122	84	95
Mexico	10	9	6	....	10	14	54	47	14	4	179	61	1,763	1,044	23	14
Central and South America	69	38	39	7	98	28	257	83	57	7	75	43	826	398	57	37
All other	82	95	60	40	97	77	464	402	133	104	226	238	2,008	1,195	84	96
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	7,994	....	2,534	....	8,083	....	33,674	....	12,266	....	13,766	....	17,011	....	3,031

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1910, SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY.

STATE.	Male.	Female	Native White of Native Parentage	Native White of For'n or Mixed Par'tage	Foreign-born White	Negro.	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884	1,177,459	32,417	18,956	908,282	909	62	4	4
Arizona	118,574	85,780	82,468	42,176	46,824	2,009	29,201	1,305	371	.
Arkansas	810,026	764,423	1,077,509	36,608	16 909	442,891	460	62	9	1
California	1,322,978	1,054,571	1,106,533	635,889	517,250	21,645	16,371	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	430,697	368,327	475,136	181,428	126,851	11,453	1,482	372	2,300	1
Connecticut	563,612	551,114	395,649	374,489	328,759	15,174	152	462	71	..
Delaware	103,435	98,837	127,809	25,873	17,420	31,181	5	30	4	. .
District of Columbia	158,050	173 019	166,711	45,066	24,351	91,446	68	369	47	11
Florida	394,166	358,453	373,967	35,825	33,812	308,669	74	191	50	1
Georgia	1,305,012	1,304,102	1,391,058	25,672	15,072	1,176,987	95	233	4	. . .
Idaho	185,546	140,048	203,599	75,195	40,427	651	3,488	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,911,674	2,726,917	2,600,555	1,723,847	1,202,560	109,049	188	2,103	285	4
Indiana	1,383,295	1,317,581	2,130,083	350,551	159,322	60,320	279	276	38	2
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600	1,303,526	632,181	273,184	14,973	471	97	36	3
Kansas	885,912	805,037	1,207,057	292,105	135,199	51,630	2,444	16	107	.
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196	1,863,194	124,704	40,053	261,656	234	52	12	.
Louisiana	835,275	821,113	776,587	112,717	51,782	713,874	780	507	31	110
Maine	377,052	365,319	494,907	134 955	110,133	1,363	892	108	13	
Maryland	644,225	651,121	766,627	191,838	104,174	232,250	55	378	24	.
Massachusetts	1,655,248	1,711,168	1,103,429	1,170,447	1,051,050	38 055	688	2,582	151	14
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639	1,224,841	964,882	595,524	17,115	7,519	241	49	2
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197	575,081	941,136	543,010	7,084	9,053	275	67	2
Mississippi	905,760	891,354	757,233	39,489	9,389	1,009,487	1,253	257	2	4
Missouri	1,687,813	1,605,522	2,387,835	518,201	228,896	157,452	313	535	99	4
Montana	226,872	119,181	162,127	106,809	91,614	1,834	10,745	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	627,782	564,432	642,075	362,353	175,865	7,689	3,502	112	590	28
Nevada	52,551	29,324	35,326	20,951	17,999	513	5,240	927	864	55
New Hampshire	216,290	214,282	230,231	103,117	96,558	564	34	67	1	...
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704	1,009,909	777,797	658,188	89,760	168	1,139	206	..
New Mexico	175,245	152,056	255,609	26,331	22,654	1,628	20,573	248	258	...
New York	4,584,597	4,529,017	3,230,325	3,007,248	2,729,272	134,191	6,016	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina	1,098,476	1,107,811	1,485,718	8,851	5,942	697,843	7,851	80	2	....
North Dakota	317,554	259,502	162,461	251,236	156,158	617	6,486	39	59	...
Ohio	2,424,758	2,332,363	3,033,259	1,024,393	597,245	111,452	127	569	76	....
Oklahoma	881,578	775,577	1,310,403	94,044	40,084	137,612	74,825	139	48	...
Oregon	384,265	288,500	416,851	135,238	103,001	1,492	5,090	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	3,942,206	3,722,905	4,222,727	1,806,267	1,438,719	193,919	1,503	1,781	190	2
Rhode Island	270,314	272,296	169,821	194,646	178,025	9,529	284	272	33	....
South Carolina	751,842	763,558	661,970	11,137	6,054	835,843	331	57	8	....
South Dakota	317,112	266,776	243,653	217,491	100,828	817	19,137	121	42	...
Tennessee	1,103,491	1 081,298	1,654,606	38,367	18,459	473,088	216	43	8	2
Texas	2,017 626	1,878,916	2,602,950	361,914	239,984	690,049	702	595	340	8
Utah	196,863	176,488	171,663	131,527	63,393	1,144	3,123	371	2,110	20
Vermont	182,568	173,388	229,382	75,055	49,861	1,621	26	8	3	.....
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264	1,325,238	37,943	26,628	671,096	539	154	14	.....
Washington	658,663	483,327	585,286	282,528	241,197	6,058	10,997	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	644,044	577,075	1,042,107	57,638	57,072	64,173	36	90	3	... .
Wisconsin	1,208,578	1,125,282	763,225	1,044,761	512,569	2,900	10,142	226	34	3
Wyoming	91,670	54,295	80,696	32,504	27,118	2,235	1,486	246	1,596	84
Total	47,332,277	44,639,989	49,488,575	18,897,837	13,345,545	9,827,763	265,683	71,531	72,157	3.175

MALES 21 YEARS AND OVER, 1910.

(By the Federal Census.)

STATE	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Colored	STATE.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Colored.
Alabama	288,422	10,521	214,168	Nevada	23,865	12,767	3,394
Arizona	39,415	25,682	8,954	New Hampshire	94,437	41,956	275
Arkansas	274,583	9,718	111,523	New Jersey	435,195	309 648	29,859
California	548,842	297,365	74,190	New Mexico	76,231	12,502	5,904
Colorado	194,089	70,514	7,045	New York	1,562,358	1,221,013	53,402
Connecticut	189,224	153,169	5,300	North Carolina	354,315	3,296	148,523
Delaware	44,028	8,776	9,083	North Dakota	92,220	79,721	1,919
District of Columbia	64,027	11,738	27,996	Ohio	1,135,999	308,478	39,788
Florida	106,866	17,445	89,384	Oklahoma	371,826	23,551	51,889
Georgia	345,056	8,513	267,047	Oregon	131,434	63,909	11,845
Idaho	81,625	25,844	3,394	Pennsylvania	1,500,987	741,610	66,429
Illinois	1,096,518	604,524	42,140	Rhode Island	84,513	75,899	3,422
Indiana	712,504	38,927	21,003	South Carolina	162,414	3,355	169,277
Iowa	511,034	146,830	5,758	South Dakota	118,194	54,528	5,467
Kansas	415,977	74,248	18,304	Tennessee	423,319	10,112	119,237
Kentucky	507,221	20,440	75,793	Texas	723,810	112,152	167,395
Louisiana	213,482	26,519	174,918	Utah	67,784	32,652	3,679
Maine	136,391	48,464	872	Vermont	88,754	23,759	993
Maryland	255,588	47,973	64,347	Virginia	348,777	14,882	159,873
Massachusetts	552,830	453,601	15,238	Washington	275,455	147,224	18,615
Michigan	560,045	302,177	8,654	West Virginia	280,811	34,687	22,851
Minnesota	338,621	298,282	5,766	Wisconsin	410,604	269,237	3,902
Mississippi	187,506	5,235	234,212	Wyoming	41,435	18,263	3,503
Missouri	798,076	121,404	53,582				
Montana	89,420	59,313	6,284	Total	17,710,697	6,646,817	2,641,637
Nebraska	254,570	94,345	4,711				

FEMALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Division and State.	Total	White. Number	% of Total	Native White. Native Parentage	% of Total.	Native White. For., or Mixed Parent	% of Total	Foreign Born White	% of Total	Negroes.	% of Total	Indian	All Other
United States.	24,555,754	22,059,236	89.8	12,484,481	50 8	4,567,647	18.6	5,007,108	20.4	2,427,742	9.9	60,169	8,607
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine	225,736	225,107	99 7	156,663	69 4	25,589	11 3	42,855	19 0	401	0 2	228	.....
N. Hampshire	135,372	135,187	99 9	78,394	57 9	19,004	14 0	37,789	27 9	176	0.1	9	....
Vermont	106,883	106,598	99 7	67,945	63 6	20,234	18.9	18,419	17 2	277	0 3	8	.....
Mass'chusetts	1,074,435	1,061,602	98 8	363,035	33 8	246,539	22 9	452,028	42.1	12,648	1.2	192	43
Rhode Island	166,391	163,120	98 0	49,955	30 0	40,305	24 2	72,860	43 8	3,178	1 9	86	7
Connecticut	335,131	329,926	98 4	125,272	37 4	77,002	23 0	127,652	38 1	5,142	1 5	50	13
MID. ATLANTIC													
New York	2,757,521	2,706,523	98 2	927,995	33 7	710,145	25 8	1,068,383	38 7	49,300	1 8	1,502	196
New Jersey	736,659	706,728	95 9	288,821	39 2	166,074	22 5	251,833	34 2	29,866	4.1	26	39
Pennsylvania	2,114,008	2,050,872	97 0	1,160,416	54 9	398,069	18 8	492,387	23 3	62,949	3 0	162	23
E. N. CENTRAL													
Ohio	1,398,341	1,364,611	97 6	830,354	59 4	314,929	22 5	219,328	15 7	33,683	2 4	33	14
Indiana	770,658	752,208	97 6	577,899	75 0	117,613	15 3	56 666	7 4	18,386	2 4	61	3
Illinois	1,567,191	1,533,014	97 8	647,697	41 3	421,178	26 9	464,139	29 6	34,372	2.2	56	49
Michigan	786,033	778,874	99 1	319,537	40 7	224,713	28 6	234 624	29 8	5,318	0 7	1,833	8
Wisconsin	611,157	607,917	99 5	149,549	24 6	262,260	42 9	205,108	33 6	939	0.2	2,295	6
W. N. CENTRAL													
Minnesota	512,411	508,195	99 2	111,088	21 7	192,518	37 6	204,589	39 9	2,061	0 4	2,146	9
Iowa	603,644	599,442	99 3	315 389	52 2	175,267	29 0	108,786	18 0	4,124	0.7	73	5
Missouri	896,152	847,997	94 6	588,496	65 7	171,954	19 2	87,547	9 8	48,057	5 4	81	17
N Dakota	122,406	120,780	98 7	29,600	24 2	37,987	31 0	53,193	43 5	458	0 4	1,468	.....
S. Dakota	131,187	128,772	96 0	48,349	36 0	43,530	32 4	36,893	27 5	220	0 2	5,188	7
Nebraska	298,040	294,849	98 9	146,645	49 2	79,569	26 7	68,635	23 0	2,369	0.8	806	16
Kansas	438,934	423,270	96 4	298,578	68 0	75,572	17 2	49,120	11 2	15,289	3.5	373	2
S. ATLANTIC.													
Delaware	58,442	50,160	85 8	37,070	63 4	6,573	11 2	6,517	11 2	8,281	14 2	1	.....
Maryland	373,819	309,897	82 9	209,793	56 1	56,820	15 2	43,284	11 6	63,899	17 1	12	11
Dist. of Col.	116,148	81,662	70 3	55,194	47 5	16,118	13 9	10,350	8 9	34,449	29.7	22	15
Virginia	518,473	353,516	68 2	335,607	64 7	9,533	1 8	8,376	1 6	164,844	31 8	110	3
West Virginia	284,969	270,298	94 9	241,703	84 8	15,872	5 6	12,723	4 5	14,667	5.1	3	1
N. Carolina	519,475	358,583	69.0	354,416	68 2	2,316	0 4	1,851	0 4	159,236	30 7	1,655	1
S. Carolina	343,958	162,625	47 3	156,965	45 6	3,577	1.0	2,083	0 6	181,264	52 7	65	4
Georgia	613,149	343,187	56 0	330,779	53 9	7,579	1 2	4,829	0.8	269,937	44.0	20	5
Florida	178,685	105,662	59.1	87,708	49 1	7,610	4 3	10,344	5 8	72,998	40.9	16	9
E. S. CENTRAL													
Kentucky	579,756	506,299	87.3	441,093	76 1	47,716	8.2	17,490	3.0	73,413	12 7	43	1
Tennessee	542,408	419,646	77 4	400,706	73 9	12,485	2.3	6,455	1 2	122,707	22 6	54	1
Alabama	501,959	284,116	56 6	269,397	53 7	8,602	1 7	6,117	1 2	217,676	43.4	167	....
Mississippi	412,941	180,787	43 8	171,849	41 6	6,073	1 5	2,865	0 7	231,901	56 2	244	9
W. S. CENTRAL													
Arkansas	351,994	248,964	70 7	234,232	66 5	9,140	2 6	5,592	1 6	102,917	29 2	112	1
Louisiana	395,354	222,473	56 3	166,066	42 0	37,276	9 4	19,131	4 8	172,711	43 7	149	21
Oklahoma	356,194	311,266	87 4	276,301	77 6	22,208	6 2	12,757	3 6	30,208	8.5	14,718	2
Texas	884,218	722,063	81.7	568,533	64 3	73,423	8 3	80,107	9 1	161,959	18.3	153	43
MOUNTAIN.													
Montana	81,741	78,331	95 8	34,086	41 7	20,289	24 8	23,956	29 3	554	0.7	2,811	46
Idaho	69,818	68,543	98 2	40,258	57 7	17,043	24 4	11,242	16 1	187	0 3	1,031	57
Wyoming	28,840	27,932	96 9	15,618	54 3	6,209	21 5	6,075	21 1	494	1 7	376	38
Colorado	213,425	209,195	98 0	122,780	57 5	43,605	20 4	42,810	20 1	3,864	1.8	284	85
New Mexico	73,152	68,276	93 3	56,719	77 5	5,494	7 5	6,063	8 3	441	0 6	4,424	11
Arizona	43,891	36,885	84 0	17,337	39 5	7,475	17 0	12,073	27 5	335	1 4	6,329	42
Utah	85,729	84,588	98 7	26,838	31 3	32,901	38.4	24,849	29 0	313	0.4	747	81
Nevada	18,140	16,366	90.2	7,317	40 3	5,189	28 6	3,860	21 3	202	1.1	1,511	61
PACIFIC.													
Washington	277,727	271,828	97 9	141,260	50 9	59,732	21 5	70,836	25 5	1,697	0 6	2,904	1,298
Oregon	168,323	166,191	98 7	104,149	61 9	32,273	19.2	29,769	17 7	443	0 3	1,323	366
California	671,386	654,305	97.5	208,000	45.9	174,435	26.0	171,870	25.6	6,936	1.0	4,209	5,936

SOURCES AND GROWTH OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POPULATION.

Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population in— 1890.	1900	1910
Austria	241,377	491,295	1,174,973
Belgium	22,639	29,757	49,400
Canada (French)	302,496	395,126	385,083
Canada (other)	678,442	784,796	819,554
China	106,701	81,534	56,756
Cuba and other West Indies	23,256	25,435	47,635
Denmark	132,543	153,690	181,649
England	909,092	840,513	877,719
France	113,174	104,197	117,418
Germany	2,784,894	2,813,628	2,501,333
Greece	1,887	8,515	101,282
Hungary	62,435	145,714	495,609
Ireland	1,871,509	1,615,459	1,352,251
Italy	182,580	484,027	1,343,125
Japan	2,292	24,788	67,744

Country of Birth	Foreign-Born Population in— 1890.	1900.	1910.
Mexico	77,853	103,393	221,915
Netherlands	81,828	94,931	120,063
Norway	322,665	336,388	403,877
Portugal	15,996	30,608	59,360
Russia and Finland	182,644	640,743	1,732,462
Scotland	242,231	233,524	261,076
Spain	6,185	7,050	22,108
Sweden	478,041	582,014	665,207
Switzerland	104,069	115,593	124,848
Turkey in Asia	1,839	9,910	59,729
Turkey in Europe			32,230
Wales	100,079	93,586	82,488
All other countries.	200,813	95,062	158,992
Total	9,249,560	10,341,276	13,515,886

For years prior to 1900, persons reported as born in Austria, Germany, and Russia do not include those reported as born in Poland. Figures for Canada include Newfoundland prior to 1910.

MALES AND FEMALES OF SCHOOL AND MILITARY AGE 1910.

STATE.	Native White, 6 to 20 Years.		Foreign-Born White, 6 to 20 Years		Negro, 6 to 20 Years.		Indian, Chinese, Jap'nese and All Others 6 to 20 Yrs	Native White, 18 to 44 Years	Foreign-Born White, 18 to 44 Years	Colored, and All Others, 18 to 44 Years
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Alabama	212,383	208,382	1,180	893	159,525	167,651	343	228,673	6,182	166,290
Arizona	19,349	18,530	4,185	3,473	193	223	10,944	31,788	20,679	6,495
Arkansas	196,973	193,652	808	632	77,621	81,810	176	218,371	4,687	88,734
California	248,038	245,279	25,667	17,738	2,271	2,461	14,100	420,982	189,864	54,676
Colorado	100,874	99,798	6,828	5,242	1,182	1,286	730	151,571	46,740	5,671
Connecticut	125,012	125,459	21,953	22,258	1,704	2,017	60	140,131	113,937	3,925
Delaware	23,376	22,524	1,054	895	5,107	4,971	5	31,471	6,229	6,934
Dist Columbia	26,488	27,061	1,063	984	10,678	12,915	62	48,691	6,927	22,731
Florida	69,022	68,250	2,881	2,437	49,473	51,812	42	83,286	12,300	76,102
Georgia	242,678	242,361	929	667	213,507	225,978	45	273,559	5,432	218,104
Idaho	47,593	45,088	2,058	940	49	40	1,051	66,812	17,237	2,335
Illinois	733,187	736,140	62,786	58,731	12,105	12,720	245	894,868	402,234	33,354
Indiana	377,856	371,999	7,553	4,774	7,591	7,969	147	513,106	51,657	15,794
Iowa	329,829	325,245	9,683	6,459	1,904	1,962	140	402,381	69,160	4,288
Kansas	247,504	240,657	6,132	4,189	7,631	7,918	1,125	319,059	37,583	13,585
Kentucky	338,642	333,033	1,072	881	40,544	41,432	105	390,822	8,284	58,287
Louisiana	157,754	157,498	2 890	2,759	123,732	130,848	385	178,307	15,159	144,877
Maine	89,405	88,410	8,472	8,268	163	192	287	117,376	33,338	611
Maryland	151,510	151,792	5,822	6,085	35,506	37,724	47	192,910	28,824	49,639
Massachusetts	368,029	370,466	64,481	68,831	4,190	4,607	420	416,445	331,809	12,070
Michigan	371,587	366,543	28,228	24,077	1,962	2,032	2,458	434,678	175,939	6,112
Minnesota	305,281	301,962	20,658	16,391	576	613	3,294	314,770	171,816	4,527
Mississippi	136,675	134,126	671	516	183,085	189,246	488	149,994	2,890	192,861
Missouri	466 983	467,113	9,538	8 545	20,255	21,427	137	615,679	63,626	41,861
Montana	42,038	40,432	4,761	2,621	150	150	3,619	74,243	44,568	4,421
Nebraska	181,456	177,961	6,548	5,023	736	776	1,368	214,283	49,349	3,865
Nevada	6,667	6,430	1,005	275	22	30	1,703	17,845	9,291	2,247
New Hampshire	48,276	47,947	7,944	7,315	64	74	14	58,878	31,291	188
New Jersey	298,134	299,534	42,902	45,967	10,368	11,464	156	345,257	228,193	24,063
New Mexico	47,637	46,641	1,991	1,435	170	193	7,336	59,478	9,109	4,510
New York	1,601,809	1,015,318	195,225	212,565	12,420	14,772	2,319	1,213,383	897,977	45,001
North Carolina	261,319	256,869	411	304	129,377	134,648	2,855	273,145	2,106	116,941
North Dakota	81,308	78,366	11,896	9,298	52	51	2,365	89,009	55,217	1,402
Ohio	613,035	610,015	34,329	28,499	13,426	14,404	101	844,646	202,580	29,702
Oklahoma	247,641	237,974	1,902	1,466	24,186	24,532	28,652	301,465	13,455	43,013
Oregon	83,571	80,755	5,360	3,054	96	102	2,448	111,390	42,372	6,881
Pennsylvania	980,103	979,737	102,138	85,076	21,403	24,767	1,079	1,159,586	574,707	54,326
Rhode Island	60,005	58,892	13,445	13,394	1,068	1,211	89	66,897	55,743	2,573
South Carolina	117,260	114,887	338	217	161,928	169,501	129	130,705	1,976	144,167
South Dakota	86,799	82,727	4,716	3,596	91	93	5,957	105,509	31,326	3,800
Tennessee	290,161	283,096	962	778	80,822	82,575	84	324,287	5,026	93,775
Texas	540,805	529,015	21,074	19 629	123,976	128,892	322	598,205	68,308	138,467
Utah	57,528	56,907	2,979	2,300	90	106	1,106	62,113	19,277	3,059
Vermont	44,488	43,249	3,697	3,010	110	111	6	57,314	15,467	904
Virginia	228,361	223,649	1,695	1,318	119,254	123,159	213	263,362	9,460	125,906
Washington	136,139	131,199	12,163	8,442	452	454	4,629	222,555	102,786	15,531
West Virginia	188,028	181,695	6,055	2,532	9,695	8,786	27	223,251	30,582	21,215
Wisconsin	348,315	345,319	19,367	15,288	285	343	3,627	361,240	133,926	2,756
Wyoming	17,033	15,412	1,713	768	156	130	564	36,493	14,963	3,198
Total	11,393,940	11,384,885	801,208	740,835	1,670,979	1,751,178	107,574	13,880,182	4,471,688	2,121,814

POPULATION—NATIVE AND FOREIGN PERCENTAGES.

STATE.	Native			Foreign-Born			STATE.	Native.			Foreign-Born.		
	1890.	1900	1910	1890	1900	1910		1890	1900	1910	1890	1900	1910.
Alabama	99.0	99 2	99.1	1 0	0 8	0 9	Nevada	68 9	76 2	75 9	31 1	23 8	24 1
Arizona	78 7	80 3	76 1	21 3	19 7	23 9	N. Hampshire	80 8	78 6	77 5	19 2	21 4	22 5
Arkansas	98 7	98 9	98 9	1 3	1 1	1 1	New Jersey	77 2	77 1	74 0	22 8	22 9	26 0
California	69.8	75 3	75 3	30 2	24 7	24 7	New Mexico	93 0	93 0	92 9	7 0	7 0	7 1
Colorado	79.7	83 1	83 8	20.3	16 9	16 2	New York	73 8	73 9	69 8	26.2	26.1	30 2
Connecticut	75 4	73 8	70 4	24 6	26 2	29 6	N Carolina	99 8	99 8	99 7	2	2	3
Delaware	92.2	92 5	91 4	7 8	7 5	8 6	N. Dakota	57 3	64 6	72 9	42.7	35 4	27 1
Dist. of Col.	91 9	92 8	92 5	8 1	7 2	7 5	Ohio	87 5	89 0	87 4	12 5	11.0	12 6
Florida	94 1	95 5	94 6	5 9	4 5	5 4	Oklahoma	98 9	97 4	97 6	1 1	2 6	2 4
Georgia	99 3	99 4	99 4	7	6	6	Oregon	82 0	84 1	83 2	18 0	15 9	16.8
Idaho	80 3	84 8	86 9	19 7	15 2	13 1	Pennsylvania	83 9	84 4	81 2	16 1	15 6	18 8
Illinois	78 0	79 9	78 6	22 0	20 1	21 4	Rhode Island	69 2	68 6	67 0	30 8	31.4	33.0
Indiana	93 3	94 4	94 1	6 7	5 6	5 9	S Carolina	99 5	99 6	99 6	5	.4	.4
Iowa	83.1	86 3	87 7	16 9	13 7	12 3	S. Dakota	73 9	78 0	82 7	26 1	22 0	17.3
Kansas	89 6	91 4	92.0	10 4	8 6	8 0	Tennessee	98 9	99 1	99 1	1 1	9	.9
Kentucky	96 8	97 7	98 2	3 2	2 3	1 8	Texas	93 2	94 1	93 8	6 8	5 9	6.2
Louisiana	95 6	96 2	96 8	4 4	3 8	3 2	Utah	74 8	80 6	82 4	25 2	19 4	17 6
Maine	88 1	86 6	85 1	11.9	13 4	14 9	Vermont	86 7	87 0	86 0	13 3	13 0	14 0
Maryland	91 0	92.1	91 9	9.0	7 9	8 1	Virginia	98 9	99 0	98 7	1 1	1 0	1 3
Massachusetts	70 6	69 8	68 5	29 4	30 2	31 5	Washington	74 8	78 5	77 6	25 2	21 5	22 4
Michigan	74.0	77 6	78 7	26 0	22 4	21 3	West Virginia	97 5	97.7	95 3	2 5	2 3	4 7
Minnesota	64.3	71.1	73 8	35 7	28 9	26 2	Wisconsin	69 3	75 1	78 0	30 7	24 9	22 0
Mississippi	99 4	99 5	99 5	6	5	.5	Wyoming	76 2	81 2	80 1	23.8	18.8	19.9
Missouri	91.2	93.0	93 0	8 8	7 0	7 0							
Montana	69.8	72 4	74 8	30 2	27 6	25 2	Total	85 3	86 4	85.3	14.7	13.6	14.7
Nebraska	80 9	83 4	85 2	19 1	16 6	14 8							

POPULATION OF CITIES, NEGRO AND FOREIGN.

City.	1900.				1910.			
	Native White of Native Parentage	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.
Albany, N. Y	38,431	36,842	17,689	1,189	44,473	36,533	18,165	1,082
Atlanta, Ga	47,146	4,486	2,458	35,782	91,987	6,464	4,410	51,978
Baltimore, Md	236,053	125,225	67,940	79,739	261,474	134,870	77,043	85,098
Boston, Mass	146,193	206,937	194,953	12,809	157,870	257,104	240,722	14,889
Buffalo, N Y	90,860	155,716	104,010	1,801	119,692	183,673	118,444	1,906
Charleston, S. C	16,481	5,233	2,524	31,569	20,458	4,902	2,404	31,069
Chicago, Ill	354,379	727,341	585,420	31,435	445,139	912,701	781,217	46,226
Cincinnati, O	113,700	139,817	57,887	14,498	154,937	132,190	56,792	19,672
Cleveland, O	87,740	163,570	124,354	6,104	132,314	223,903	195,703	8,738
Denver, Col	66,810	37,837	24,962	4,250	106,945	61,185	38,941	6,310
Detroit, Mich	61,309	124,215	96,051	4,129	115,106	188,255	156,565	5,840
Hartford, Ct	27,904	26,316	23,617	2,013	31,011	34,824	31,243	1,837
Hoboken, N. J	10,924	26,966	21,310	164	13,463	29,030	27,668	163
Houston, Tex	17,625	8,030	4,324	14,654	37,181	11,333	6,318	23,968
Indianapolis, Ind	97,772	38,359	17,070	15,963	150,593	41,420	19,767	21,870
Jersey City, N J	57,197	87,152	58,161	3,923	74,861	109,101	77,697	6,120
Kansas City, Mo	94,377	33,426	18,287	17,662	153,717	45,633	25,327	23,704
Los Angeles, Cal	54,060	26,105	17,917	4,397	169,967	74,756	60,584	13,891
Louisville, Ky	88,449	55,744	21,397	39,141	113,543	52,411	17,436	40,538
Memphis, Tenn	36,556	10,755	5,069	49,940	59,985	12,138	6,467	52,515
Milwaukee, Wis	48,598	146,885	88,948	884	78,823	182,530	111,456	1,048
Minneapolis, Minn	61,269	78,861	60,983	1,605	96,186	116,548	85,938	2,736
Mobile, Ala	13,562	5,806	2,034	17,067	20,944	5,585	2,208	22,784
Nashville, Tenn	40,620	7,174	3,002	30,069	63,687	7,151	2,993	36,533
Newark, N. J	71,552	96,506	71,050	6,962	94,737	132,350	110,655	9,727
New Haven, Ct	36,385	37,999	30,654	2,989	37,726	49,434	42,784	3,661
New Orleans, La	103,186	76,191	29,569	78,158	147,473	74,244	27,686	89,672
New York, N. Y	737,477	1,371,503	1,260,918	67,304	921,318	1,829,141	1,927,703	97,721
Manhattan	312,307	713,947	782,714	41,125	344,351	818,208	1,104,019	64,964
Bronx	50,233	86,432	61,258	2,584	92,569	185,146	148,935	4,330
Brooklyn	310,501	482,658	353,750	19,673	375,548	663,583	571,356	23,864
Queens	41,658	63,962	44,615	2,764	80,607	120,969	79,115	3,350
Richmond	22,778	24,504	18,581	1,158	28,243	32,235	24,278	1,213
Norfolk, Va	21,865	2,846	1,606	20,307	34,471	4,318	3,564	25,099
Omaha, Neb	42,752	32,828	23,429	3,546	52,917	39,595	27,068	4,516
Philadelphia, Pa	521,911	414,093	293,669	64,024	584,008	496,785	382,578	85,637
Pittsburgh, Pa	147,296	168,832	114,845	20,539	176,089	191,483	140,436	25,897
Portland, Ore	38,170	24,710	17,734	9,812	104,163	51,009	43,780	8,262
Providence, R I	54,423	60,775	55,310	5,089	59,966	82,354	76,303	5,703
Richmond, Va	43,860	6,104	2,834	32,252	69,130	7,664	4,085	46,749
Rochester, N. Y	52,478	68,798	40,718	614	74,525	83,687	58,993	944
St. Louis, Mo	189,249	239,170	110,966	35,853	269,836	246,946	125,706	44,541
St. Paul, Minn	42,454	71,562	46,748	2,301	61,594	93,398	56,524	3,228
Salt Lake City, Utah	18,119	22,382	12,516	514	38,152	34,284	19,035	1,306
San Antonio, Tex	21,094	15,363	9,265	7,599	44,629	23,765	17,407	10,813
San Francisco, Cal	83,558	137,556	104,264	17,404	115,359	153,781	130,874	16,898
Savannah, Ga	16,750	6,040	3,319	28,135	22,634	5,818	3,332	33,280
Seattle, Wash	38,810	19,349	18,656	3,856	105,784	61,134	60,835	9,441
Spokane, Wash	18,756	9,883	7,462	747	54,574	27,277	21,220	1,331
Syracuse, N. Y	43,817	39,787	23,705	1,065	58,408	46,912	30,781	1,148
Tacoma, Wash	15,116	11,196	10,158	1,244	36,481	23,877	21,463	1,922
Toledo, O	52,222	50,128	27,729	1,743	75,147	59,383	32,037	1,930
Troy, N. Y	20,161	25,714	14,352	424	32,224	28,491	15,432	666
Utica, N. Y	19,855	22,816	13,469	246	25,869	26,882	21,308	360
Washington, D. C	134,073	37,939	19,520	87,186	166,711	45,066	24,351	94,941
Wilmington, Del	39,712	16,600	10,426	9,770	44,937	19,694	13,678	9,102
Youkers, N. Y	13,847	18,446	14,583	1,055	21,640	29,960	26,590	1,613

UNITED STATES NEGRO POPULATION, 1920.

Figures announced by the Census Bureau show the population of the State of Delaware to be divided as follows: White, 192,614; negro, 30,341; all other, 48. The white population constitutes 86.4 per cent. of the total, as compared with 84 6 per cent. in 1910.

The negro population of Baltimore, Md., is 108,390. The total white population is 625,074. The increase of the negro population since 1910 was 23,641, or 27.9 per cent, while the increase of whites was 151,687, or 32 per cent

The negro population of Cincinnati was announced by the bureau as 29,630, an increase of 9,097, or 50 9 per cent., in the past decade. The total white population was 371,500, an increase of 27,621, or 8 per cent.

The negro population of Louisville, Ky., decreased 404, or one-tenth of 1 per cent. The white population was 194,737, an increase of 11,347, or 6 2 per cent.

Chinese, Japanese, Indians and others in Baltimore numbered 362, in Cincinnati 71 and Louisville 36.

Other figures as to the negro population of cities announced by the Census Bureau are as follows:

Dayton, Ohio, 9,029, an increase of 4,187, or 86.5 per cent ; white population, 143,492, an increase of 31,785, or 28 5 per cent ; Chinese, Indians and all others, 38.

Schenectady, N. Y , 390, an increase of 116; white population, 88,242, an increase of 15,749, or 21.7 per cent.; Chinese, Indians and all others, 91.

Harrisburg, Pa., 5,256, an increase of 721, or 15.9 per cent.; white population, 70,644, an increase of 11,008, or 18 5 per cent ; Chinese, Indians and all others, 17.

Lancaster, Pa., 916, an increase of 113, or 14.1 per cent.; white population, 52,226, an increase of 5,811, or 12.5 per cent ; Chinese, Indians and all others, 8.

Peoria, Ill., 2,131, an increase of 562, or 35 8 per cent.; white population, 73,977, an increase of 8,616, or 13.2 per cent ; Chinese, Indians and all others, 13.

Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,476, an increase of 904; white population, 85,051, an increase of 21,711, or 34.3 per cent.; Chinese, Indians and all others, 22.

POPULATION WHITE AND NEGRO, 1900-1910.

State and Race	1900	1910.
Ala.—White	1,001,152	1,228,832
Negro	827,307	908,282
All other	238	979
Total	1,828,697	2,138,093
Ariz.—White	92,903	171,468
Negro	1,848	2,009
All other	28,180	30,877
Total	122,931	204,354
Ark.—White	944,580	1,131,026
Negro	366,856	442,891
All other	128	532
Total	1,311,564	1,574,449
Cal.—White	1,402,727	2,259,672
Negro	11,045	21,645
All other	71,281	96,232
Total	1,485,053	2,377,549
Col.—White	529,046	783,415
Negro	8,570	11,453
All other	2,084	4,156
Total	539,700	799,024
Conn.—White	892,424	1,098,897
Negro	15,226	15,174
All other	770	685
Total	908,420	1,114,756
Del.—White	153,977	171,102
Negro	30,697	31,181
All other	61	39
Total	184,735	202,322
Dis. C.—White	191,532	236,128
Negro	86,702	94,446
All other	484	495
Total	278,718	331,069
Florida—White	297,333	443,634
Negro	230,730	308,669
All other	479	316
Total	528,542	752,619
Ga.—White	1,181,294	1,431,802
Negro	1,034,813	1,176,987
All other	224	332
Total	2,216,33	2,609,121
Idaho—White	154,495	319,221
Negro	293	651
All other	6,984	5,722
Total	161,772	325,594
Ill.—White	4,734,873	5,526,962
Negro	85,078	109,049
All other	1,599	2,580
Total	4,821,550	5,638,591
Ind.—White	2,458,502	2,639,961
Negro	57,505	60,320
All other	455	595
Total	2,516,462	2,700,876
Iowa—White	2,218,667	2,209,191
Negro	12,693	14,973
All other	493	607
Total	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas—White	1,416,319	1,634,352
Negro	52,003	54,030
All other	2,173	2,567
Total	1,470,495	1,690,949
Ky.—White	1,862,309	2,027,951
Negro	284,706	261,656
All other	159	298
Total	2,147,174	2,289,905
La.—White	729,612	941,086
Negro	650,804	713,874
All other	1,209	1,428
Total	1,381,625	1,656,388

State and Race	1900	1910
Maine—White	692,226	739,995
Negro	1,319	1,363
All other	921	1,013
Total	694,466	742,371
Md.—White	952,424	1,062,639
Negro	235,064	232,250
All other	556	457
Total	1,188,011	1,295,346
Mass.—White	2,769,764	3,324,926
Negro	31,974	38,055
All other	3,608	3,435
Total	2,805,346	3,366,416
Mich.—White	2,398,563	2,785,247
Negro	15,816	17,115
All other	6,603	7,811
Total	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minn.—White	1,737,036	2,059,227
Negro	4,959	7,084
All other	9,399	9,397
Total	1,751,394	2,075,768
Miss.—White	641,200	786,111
Negro	907,630	1,009,487
All other	2,440	1,516
Total	1,551,270	1,797,114
Mo.—White	2,944,843	3,134,932
Negro	161,234	157,452
All other	588	951
Total	3,106,665	3,293,335
Mont.—White	226,283	360,580
Negro	1,523	1,834
All other	15,523	13,639
Total	243,329	376,053
Neb.—White	1,056,526	1,180,293
Negro	6,269	7,689
All other	3,505	4,232
Total	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nev.—White	35,405	74,276
Negro	134	513
All other	6,796	7,068
Total	42,335	81,875
N. H.—White	410,791	429,906
Negro	662	564
All other	135	102
Total	411,588	430,572
N. J.—White	1,812,317	2,445,894
Negro	69,844	89,760
All other	1,508	1,513
Total	1,883,669	2,537,167
N. M.—White	180,207	304,594
Negro	1,610	1,628
All other	13,493	21,079
Total	195,310	327,301
N. Y.—White	7,156,881	8,966,845
Negro	99,232	134,191
All other	12,781	12,578
Total	7,268,894	9,113,614
N. C.—White	1,263,603	1,500,511
Negro	624,469	697,843
All other	5,738	7,933
Total	1,893,810	2,206,287
N. Dak.—White	311,712	569,855
Negro	286	617
All other	7,148	6,584
Total	319,146	577,056
Ohio—White	4,060,204	4,654,897
Negro	96,901	111,452
All other	440	772
Total	4,157,515	4,767,121

State and Race	1900	1910
Okla.—White	670,204	1,444,531
Negro	55,684	137,612
All other	64,503	75,012
Total	790,391	1,657,155
Ore.—White	394,582	655,090
Negro	1,105	1,492
All other	17,849	16,183
Total	413,536	672,765
Penn.—White	6,141,664	7,467,713
Negro	156,845	193,919
All other	3,606	3,479
Total	6,302,115	7,665,111
R. I.—White	419,050	532,492
Negro	9,092	9,529
All other	414	589
Total	428,556	542,610
S. C.—White	557,807	679,161
Negro	782,321	835,843
All other	188	396
Total	1,340,316	1,515,400
S. Dak.—White	380,714	563,771
Negro	465	817
All other	20,391	19,300
Total	401,570	583,888
Tenn.—White	1,540,186	1,711,132
Negro	480,243	473,088
All other	187	269
Total	2,020,616	2,184,489
Texas—White	2,426,669	3,204,848
Negro	620,722	690,049
All other	1,319	1,645
Total	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah—White	272,465	366,583
Negro	672	1,144
All other	3,612	5,624
Total	276,749	373,351
Vt.—White	342,771	354,298
Negro	826	1,621
All other	44	37
Total	343,641	355,956
Va.—White	1,192,855	1,389,809
Negro	660,722	671,096
All other	607	707
Total	1,854,184	2,061,612
Wash.—White	496,304	1,109,111
Negro	2,514	6,058
All other	19,285	26,821
Total	518,103	1,141,990
W. Va.—White	915,233	1,156,817
Negro	43,499	64,173
All other	68	129
Total	958,800	1,221,119
Wis.—White	2,057,911	2,320,555
Negro	2,542	2,900
All other	8,589	10,405
Total	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyo.—White	89,051	140,318
Negro	940	2,235
All other	2,540	3,412
Total	92,531	145,965
Total United States:		
White	66,809,196	81,731,957
Negro	8,833,994	9,827,763
All other	351,385	412,546
Grand Total	75,994,575	91,972,267

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

(For names of Mayors, see special table at end of this table).

NAME	Incorporated.	Population.	Area, Square Miles.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund).	Total Realty Assessed Valuations.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Akron, Ohio	1836	208,435	32.	8,613,362	277,458,840	1.76 per 100	2,793,429
Albany, N. Y.	1686	113,334	19.102	9,015,231	13,406,150	2,827,372	3,137,372
Allentown, Pa.	1867	73,502	10.	743,784	64,482,825	782,239	735,834
Altoona, Pa.	1868	60,331	3.63	1,172,996	29,600,000	355,200	547,984
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1885	33,524	5.83	1,256,183	19,972,910	618,335	618,335
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	200,616	27.	3,709,000	160,180,429	16.25 per 1,000	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	50,682	16.45	7,428,143	112,928,804	3,272,056	3,978,894
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	36,142	8.5	1,069,838	25,329,450	34.53	872,937
Augusta, Ga.	1798	52,548	9.68	3,298,000	27,982,475	995,089	1,563,897
Aurora, Ill.	1857	36,265	6.9	301,500	10,055,596	343,969	700,000
Austin, Tex.	1839	34,876	16.5	2,739,500	26,297,409	615,372	921,474
Baltimore, Md.	1796	733,826	31.	66,127,174	572,000,000	22,000,000	.....
Bay City, Mich.	1866	47,554	11.5	1,756,555	50,000,000	1,144,068	1,038,600
Bayonne, N. J.	1869	76,754	4.	5,964,142	97,870,449	3,129,685	2,441,134
Bellingham, Wash.	1903	25,570	20 76	702,000	11,204,601	13 mills	160,000
Berkeley, Cal.	1878	55,386	8 2	1,208,670	51,331,090	.....	650,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	1918	50,358	17 8	893,500	61,585,741	554,272	554,272
Binghamton, N. Y	1867	66,800	10	2,358,600	44,546,272	1,856,689	2,595,673
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	178,270	52	8,115,314	125,000,000	1.50 per 100	.....
Boise, Idaho	1866	21,393	4 75	346,117	19,170,200	.015 mills	328,343
Boston, Mass.	1822	747,923	47 8	81,686,038	1,329,290,100	36,516,863	40,659,426
Bridgeport, Conn	1836	148,152	14 6	10,941,416	239,201,117	6,980,248	7,644,215
Brockton, Mass.	1881	66,138	21 56	3,512,288	45,017,575	1,674,813	1,414,849
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	505,875	42 02	37,487,566	597,634,615	17,783,040	23,635,084
Butte, Mont.	1879	41,611	5 2	690,000	94,000,000	440,000	424,500
Cambridge, Mass	1846	109,456	6 53	5,546,018	118,722,700	3,929,675	2,722,849
Camden, N. J.	1828	116,309	7 9	5,098,474	101,223,395	1,282,234	1,904,286
Canton, Ohio	1854	87,091	12 39	4,748,343	125,230,110	698,032	1,158,436
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1850	45,566	12 18	1,071,000	51,445,495	462,000	980,162
Charleston, S. C.	1783	67,957	5 85	5,539,000	24,927,943	50 mills	1,231,087
Charlotte, N. C.	1816	46,318	12 8	2,850,000	100,000,000	.45 per 100	588,000
Chattanooga, Tenn	1851	57,895	6 87	4,877,000	90,000,000	1.25 per 100	1,290,000
Chester, Pa.	1866	58,030	4 68	1,093,598	58,000,000	.....	533,500
Chicago, Ill.	1837	2,701,212	199 37	53,624,924	1,653,171,362	84,973,008	131,943,672
Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	401,158	72	37,381,692	468,150,130	5,075,865	9,548,469
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	796,836	56 6	70,046,122	1,600,000,000	8,570,445	.....
Col'do Springs, Col	1878	29,572	9 21	1,610,893	37,536,300	32.41	615,790
Columbia, S. C.	1805	37,524	6 22	1,793,000	16,310,375	440,000	1,020,362
Columbus, Ohio.	1816	237,031	22 76	16,377,500	231,523,430	7.03	2,822,991
Covington, Ky	1834	57,121	5 96	2,529,300	30,823,534	793,706	1,123,546
Dallas, Tex	1856	158,976	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	1851	56,727	16 24	750,000	56,061,820	27 00 per 1,000	709,600
Dayton, Ohio	1841	153,830	16 62	6,627,000	131 237,870	1,510,590	1,925,504
Denver, Col	1859	256,369	59 25	314,784	352,079,035	.....	4,221,000
Des Moines, Iowa	1857	126,468	54	7,635,020	150,327,060	2,032,000	2,465,000
Detroit, Mich.	1824	993,678	75 62	26,901,334	1,698,006,730	35,086,359	69,628,223
Dubuque, Iowa	1840	39,141	9 5	650,000	25,221,350	15 50 per 1,000	552,665
Duluth, Minn.	1870	98,917	67 37	3,071,400	51,687,407	1,184,000	1,304,000
East Orange, N. J.	1899	50,587	3 93	1,910,799	57,855,204	1,876,494	1,873,052
East St. Louis, Ill	1865	66,746	12 25	1,063,000	47,881,690	602,600	634,100
Elizabeth, N. J	1855	95,682	9 75	2,569,090	68,531,138	2,263,223	2,263,223
Elmira, N. Y.	1864	45,305	7 41	2,608,500	41,540,682	496,400	496,400
El Paso, Tex.	1873	83,836	12 25	5,200,000	63,028,290	1.96	913,416
Erie, Pa.	1851	102,093	7 72	2,859,410	90,502,254	1,193,206	1,193,206
Evansville, Ind.	1847	85,264	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass	1892	40,109	3 61	1,196,735	32,895,425	1,119,542	1,087,504
Everett, Wash.	1893	27,611	10	2,298,000	14,186,186	126,600	219,335
Fall River, Mass.	1854	120,485	40 87	5,361,191	132,225,023	4,084,987	4,414,687
Fitchburg, Mass	1872	41,013	28 38	1,829,216	35,201,300	1,321,313	1,804,384
Flint, Mich	1855	91,599	35	3,197,222	104,230,764	26.00	2,500,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	86,549	15	942,500	146,904,500	54 5	825,000
Fort Worth, Tex	1872	106,482	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno, Cal.	1885	44,616	7 69	697,000	32,011,969	2.03	565,000
Galveston, Tex.	1839	44,255	70 79	4,928,937	46,500,000	1 92	1,454,086
Gary, Ind.	1909	55,344	38	465,500	132,807,575	.56	889,198
Gr'd Rapids, Mich	1850	137,634	18 25	2,060,597	128,171,780	20.01 per 1,000	3,829,431
Harrisburg, Pa.	1860	75,917	9 75	1,613,500	63,085,975	760,000	1,062,516
Hartford, Conn	1784	138,036	17 43	6,366 893	278,440,301	4,879,625	6,485,240
Haverhill, Mass.	1870	53,884	34 38	791,708	49,160,376	1,319,896	.....
Highland P'k, Mich	1918	46,599	2 88	2,765,828	144,292,650	2,568,409	1,354,079
Hoboken, N. J.	1855	68,166	1 9	5,904,000	87,549,857	3,302,401	2,411,953
Holyoke, Mass.	1873	60,203	22 79	2,761,872	68,921,710	2,043,497	2,308,977
Huntington, W. Va	1872	50,177	10.	771,544	918,800	458,308	526,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	314 194	42.	4,100,000	593,550,000	1.50	3,500,000
Jackson, Mich.	1843	48,374	9	1,528,752	62,939,505	600,000	979,110
Jacksonville, Fla.	1822	57,699	14 91	4,309,960	62,114,460	18 mills	1,461,142
Jamestown, N. Y.	1886	38,917	15	2,034,631	24,546,169	462,472	646,889
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	297,864	19 2	10,697,372	319,075,028	11,462,018	13,710,539
Johnstown, Pa.	1889	67,327	5 76	1,406,686	59,824,790	810,998	878,680
Joliet, Ill.	1852	38,372	4	225,500	12,347,708	564,995	596,579
Kalamazoo, Mich	1884	48,858	8 5	.....	60,587,423	545,288	585,336
Kansas City, Kan	1886	101,073	18	3,460,841	105,098	2 47 per 100	105,401

NAME.	Incorporated.	Population.	Area, Square Miles.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund).	Total Realty Assessed Valuations.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Kansas City, Mo...	1853	324,410	62 5	7,059,759	228,774,416	4,378,000	4,153,500
Knoxville, Tenn...	1815	77,818	26	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lancaster, Pa.....	1818	53,150	2	764,000	30,568,340	817,690	560,962
Lansing, Mich.....	1858	57,327	11 25	1,799,496	43,602,321	1,628,802	1,001,725
Lawrence, Mass..	1853	94,270	7 15	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lexington, Ky.....	1832	41,534	5 01	933,590	24,691,852	2 24	1,036,710
Lima, Ohio.....	1871	41,306	7 71	815,391	45,703,860	410,112	262,699
Lincoln, Neb.....	1871	54,934	12 41	669,000	13,885,510	37 mills	641,100
Little Rock, Ark...	1831	64,997	16.45	1,056,000	31,319,830	33.45 mills	561,000
Lorain, Ohio....	1894	37,295	9.74	909,209	55,979,945	16 96 per 1,000	587,474
Los Angeles, Cal...	1851	575,480	365.	33,875,887	636,147,965	9,960,125	11,893,537
Louisville, Ky....	1824	234,891	26.3	... ...	245,000,000	4,526,111	4,846,066
Lowell, Mass.....	1836	112,479	14 06	3,673,112	80,878,100	2,860,227	2,956,419
Lynn, Mass .	1850	99,148	11.33	... ...	84,664,160	2,781,782	2,457,272
Macon, Ga... .	1832	52,995	10.	1,690,809	33,500,000	571,000	820,000
Malden, Mass....	1882	49,103	4.8	1,407,698	35,236,500	1,264,269	1,225,892
Manchester, N H	1846	78,200	33 9	1,399,388	109,454,552	1,989,354	1,802,695
McKeesport, Pa	1891	45,975	3 5	737,954	42,000,000	9½ mills	655,795
Memphis, Tenn	1849	162,351	19 87	11,481,688	136,503,000	3,003,000	2,342,372
Milwaukee, Wis..	1846	457,147	25 8	18,254,800	203,762,080	10,793,625	20,603,433
Minneapolis, Minn	1867	380,498	53 28	25,458,080	175,696,283	14,619,111	11,327,123
Mobile, Ala. . .	1814	60,777	19 9	5,000,000	28,873,434	1.10	525,000
Montgomery, Ala.	1837	43,464	6 83	2,949,000	18,648,733	314,910	875,000
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1892	42,726	4 21	4,024,050	44,660,133	1,254,012	1,756,329
Nashville, Tenn .	1806	118,342	18.2	9,000,000	100,000,000	17.00 per 1,000	2,000,000
Newark, N. J....	1836	414,216	23.2	33,584,605	407,866,397	18,198,871	11,319,596
New Bedford, Mass	1847	121,217	19 39	8,529,051	88,773,100	3,985,785	2,728,422
New Britain, Conn	1871	59,316	14.	3,293,383	58,019,503	1,382,694	1,854,748
New Castle, Pa...	1869	44,938	8.2	431,000	27,316,180	12½ mills	370,000
New Haven, Conn.	1784	162,390	22.4	6,044,945	188,805,399	3,555,864	4,575,116
New Orleans, La..	1805	387,408	198.25	39,898,000	270,000,000	4,558,000	... ...
New Rochelle, N.Y	1899	36,213	10.50	2,953,013	72,160,523	2,048,393	2,467,853
New York, N.Y...	1653	5,621,151	326.9	1,015,210,809	8,626,121,707	214,183,327	273,689,485
Oakland, Cal.....	1854	216,361	60.25	7,222,860	163,314,120	3,771,630	4,515,591
Ok'homa City, Okla	1891	91,258	18.	4,048,583	100,000,000	9½ mills	1,611,119
Omaha, Neb.....	1857	191,601	37.8	20,612,147	38,563,872	5,305,849	2,060,000
Orange, N. J.....	1872	33,239	3.4	1,108,231	24,298,970	1,003,486	993,750
Oshkosh, Wis.....	1853	33,162	8 51	1,401,150	29,843,525	1,019,867	1,019,867
Pasadena, Cal ...	1886	45,334	15.11	1,658,250	73,363,977	733,640	959,990
Passaic, N. J.....	1873	63,824	3.26	2,924,641	55,655,995	1,513,856	1,762,510
Paterson, N. J	1851	135,866	5.38	3,902,971	128,383,794	3,664,380	3,664,380
Pawtucket, R. I...	1886	64,248	8 94	5,423,555	53,120,740	1,479,783	1,514,679
Peoria, Ill.....	1845	76,121	9 41	304,000	39,037,820	5.37	965,960
Perth Amboy, N. J	1871	41,707	6 1	3,415,315	32,649,427	1,019,041	1,132,891
Philadelphia.....			129	137,676,339	1,805,494,000	2.85 per 100	54,285,122
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1816	588,193	42 21	54,347,391	814,135,350	{ 19 mills on land { 13.3 on buildings	17,913,838
Pittsfield, Mass....	1891	41,751	41 40	2,678,000	41,943,600	1,006,735	1,350,519
Portland, Me.....	1832	69,196	21.57	3,803,603	89,400,000	2,990,000	2,952,357
Portland, Ore.....	1851	258,288	66.3	20,082,165	312,802,920	3,941,316	4,399,747
Portsmouth, Va....	1858	54,387	6	2,324,000	18,750,000	786,000	783,472
Providence, R. I...	1832	237,595	18 28	13,306,062	24,001,260	7,275,013	8,091,917
Pueblo, Col.....	1873	42,908	11 42	777,000	32,000,000	20 90 per 1,000	526,731
Quincy, Mass.....	1889	47,611	28 12	2,171,151	54,484,300	1,455,940	... ...
Reading, Pa.....	1847	107,784	9 36	2,035,775	68,695,788	824,349	1,272,206
Richmond, Va.....	1782	171,667	26.	12,306,698	137,166,572	2,880,498	6,123,634
Roanoke, Va.....	1884	50,842	9	1,957,081	25,000,000	550,000	728,000
Rochester, N. Y...	1834	295,850	32 64	25,738,289	286,455,340	6,886,774	8,758,899
Rockford, Ill.....	1852	65,651	10.27	965,101	40,399,817	617,456	1,505,691
Sacramento, Cal...	1863	65,857	13 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Saginaw, Mich....	1889	61,903	18.	1,700,000	95,382,599	1,226,023	1,519,000
St. Joseph, Mo....	1853	77,735	13.87	411,186	45,399,780	1.25 per 100	736,906
St. Louis, Mo.....	1822	773,000	61.37	12,815,630	765,722,674	11,792,129	19,706,694
St. Paul, Minn....	1854	234,595	54.50	10,790,000	140,000,000	7,819,004	10,588,867
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	161,308	36.	6,672,575	150,000,000	2.25	3,150,469
San Diego, Cal...	1850	74,683	78 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
San Francisco, Cal	1850	508,410	46 5	49,015,000	794,080,928	3.08	19,551,476
San Jose, Cal.....	1850	39,604	8 75	628,000	36,794,575	1.52	452,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	118,110	51 54	5,783,069	86,470,029	2,252,976	2,729,989
Savannah, Ga.....	1789	83,252	6 8	3,710,645	61,414,721	1.185,400	1,852,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	1798	88,723	8.05	4,918,026	142,103,742	3,313,555	2,381,793
Scranton, Pa.....	1866	137,783	20 5	1,818,305	108,005,635	{ 15.42 per 1,000 (l) { 10.794 per 1,000 (b)	1,512,687
Seattle, Wash.....	1869	315,362	94 5	16,639,400	196,295,393	7,714,683	19,590,874
Shreveport, La....	1839	43,874	13.50	2,525,000	75,000,000	7½ mills	458,000
Sioux City, Iowa...	1857	71,227	47.	984,900	54,677,904	942,100	433,000
Somerville, Mass ..	1871	93,033	4 22	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
South Bend, Ind...	1865	70,983	15 74	984,821	128,275,000	2.16 per 1,000	891,995
Spokane, Wash....	1883	101,204	39 25	4,417,948	81,790,423	1,550,062	2,067,321
Springfield, Ill.....	1840	59,183	8.66	600,000	54,876,291	27,182,219	1,928,258
Springfield, Mass...	1852	129,563	39 9	8,810,728	180,060,760	4,396,825	6,241,506
Springfield, Mo....	1855	39,620	7 87	95,615	14,231,396	27.70	616,170
Springfield, Ohio...	1850	60,840	11 5	1,954,385	92,035,090	407,715	698,269
Superior, Wis.....	1889	39,624	42.2	1,565,905	37,521,688	2,186,131	... ...
Syracuse, N. Y....	1848	171,647	19.2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Tacoma, Wash....	1875	96,963	53.	4,801,984	57,001,290	1,359,110	1,951,185

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES—*Continued*

Name	Incorporated.	Population.	Area, Square Miles.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund).	Total Realty Assessed Valuations.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
Tampa, Fla	1887	51.252	8 6	2,529,217	25,595,136	25,50 per 1,000	1,043,817
Taunton, Mass	1864	37,137	50.	553,677	25,321,570	1,069,729	1,333,503
Toledo, Ohio	1837	243,109	31.74	10,758,485	432,445,520	2,900,000	3,556,000
Topeka, Kan	1857	50,022	16.	950,000	63,177,613	10.7 mills	721,000
Trenton, N. J	1792	119,389	10.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y	1816	72,013	9.33	3,826,037	61,916,604	1,362,542	2,091,075
Tulsa, Okla	....	72,075	8 51	2,820,142	60,239,820	10 mills	733,685
Utica, N. Y	1832	94,136	10.55	2,876,722	87,795,495	2,181,606	2,705,157
Washington, D. C	1802	437,571	69 24	2,152,627	426,623,630	20,467,301	19,709,292
Waterbury, Conn	1853	91,416	28.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Iowa	1868	36,230	13 57	1,052,285	28,823,988	331,785	387,150
West Hoboken, N. J	1888	40,068	1.50	750,000	26,175,214	35.10	919,380
Wheeling, W. Va	1836	56,208	3 2	2,096,284	59,316,000	.60 per 100	793,539
Wichita, Kan	1871	72,128	20.84	3,876,466	70,456,248	27.50 per 1,000	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1871	73,828	4 50	1,671,709	77,000,000	10 mills	.....
Williamsport, Pa	1866	36,198	7 50	261,186	26,285,178	13 mills	240,975
Wilmington, Del	1832	110,168	11 29	6,385,100	108,958,675	1,896,103	2,512,491
Woonsocket, R. I	1888	43,496	8.8	3,616,515	41,523,650	785,092	1,474,485
Worcester, Mass	1848	179,741	38.41	5,845,245	167,603,800	5,462,531	5,254,073
Yonkers, N. Y	1872	100,266	21.25	11,058,674	160,869,445	4,244,716	6,134,768
York, Pa	1887	47,512	3 51	789,099	32,500	11 mills	418,895
Youngstown, Ohio	1868	132,358	36.0	7,066,934	243,000,000	1,460,000	1,120,000

MAYORS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

(Cities in italics have commission form of government)

Cities.	Mayor.	Cities.	Mayor.
Akron, Ohio	W. J. Lamb, R.	Milwaukee, Wis	Dan. W. Hoan, Soc
Albany, N. Y	J. R. Watt, R.	Minneapolis, Minn	J. E. Meyers, N. P.
Atlanta, Ga	Jas. L. Key, D.	*Nashville*, Tenn	Wm. Gupton, N. P.
Baltimore, Md	W. F. Broening, R.	*Newark*, N. J	C. P. Gillen, N. P.
Bayonne, N. J	W H. Axford, D.	New Bedford, Mass	Chas. S. Ashley, Citiz.
Birmingham, Ala	(Commission).	New Haven, Conn	D E. Fitzgerald, D.
Boston, Mass	A. J. Peters, N. P.	*New Orleans*, La	A. J. McShane, D.
Bridgeport, Conn	C. B. Wilson, R.	New York, N. Y	J. F. Hylan, D.
Buffalo, N. Y	C. S. Buck, N. P.	Norfolk, Va	A. L. Roper, N. P.
Cambridge, Mass	E. W Quinn.	*Oakland*, Cal	J. L. Davie, Prog.
Camden, N. J	Chas. H. Ellis, R.	*Oklahoma City*, Okla	J. C. Walton, D.
Canton, Ohio	H. R. Witter, D.	*Omaha*, Neb	E. P. Smith, D.
Chicago, Ill	W. H. Thompson, R.	*Paterson*, N. J	F J. Van Noort, D.
Cincinnati, Ohio	J. Galvin, R.	Peoria, Ill	E. N. Woodruff, R.
Cleveland, Ohio	H. L. Davis, R.	Philadelphia, Pa	J. H. Moore, R.
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Thomas, R.	Pittsburgh, Pa	E. V. Babcock, N. P.
Dallas, Texas	F. W. Wozencrap, D.	*Portland*, Ore	G. L. Baker, N. P.
Dayton, Ohio	J. M. Switzer, N. P.	Providence, R. I	Jos. H. Gainer, D.
Denver, Col	D C. Bailey, N. P.	*Reading*, Pa	J. K. Stauffer, R.
Des Moines, Ia	H H. Barton, N P.	Richmond, Va	Geo. Ainslie, D.
Detroit, Mich	J. Couzens, N. P.	Rochester, N. Y	H. H. Edgerton, R.
Duluth, Minn	C. R. Magney, N. P.	St. Joseph, Mo	E. Marshall, R.
Elizabeth, N. J	Victor Mravlag, R.	St. Louis, Mo	H. W. Kiel, R
El Paso, Texas	Chas Davis, D.	*St. Paul*, Minn	L. C. Hodgson, N. P.
Erie, Pa	M B. Kitts, D.	*San Antonio*, Tex	S. C. Bell, N P.
Evansville, Ind	Benj. Bosse, D	San Francisco, Cal	Jas. Rolph jr, N. P.
Fall River, Mass	James H. Kay, R.	*Salt Lake City*, Utah	C. C. Neslen, D.
Flint, Mich	E. W. Atwood, R	Savannah, Ga	M. M. Stewart, D.
Fort Wayne, Ind	W S. Cutshall, R.	Schenectady, N. Y	G. R. Lunn, D.
Fort Worth, Texas	W. D. Davis, D.	Scranton, Pa	A. T. Connell, N. P.
Grand Rapids, Mich	John McNabb, N. P.	Seattle, Wash	H. M Caldwell, N. P.
Harrisburg, Pa	G. A. Hoverter, R.	Somerville, Mass	Chas. W. Eldridge, R.
Hartford, Conn	Newton C. Brainard, R	*Spokane*, Wash	C. A. Fleming, N. P.
Houston, Texas	A E. Amerman, D.	Springfield, Mass	Edw. F. Leonard, R.
Indianapolis, Ind	C. W. Jewett, R	Syracuse, N Y	H. H. Farmer, R.
Jersey City, N. J	Frank Hague, N. P.	*Tacoma*, Wash	C. M. Riddell, N. P.
Kansas City, Kan	H. A. Mindenhall, N. P	Toledo, Ohio	C. Schrieber, N. P.
Kansas City, Mo	J. Cowgill, D.	*Trenton*, N. J	F. W. Donnelly, D.
Knoxville, Tenn	E. W. Neal, R.	Utica, N Y	J. O'Connor, R.
Lawrence, Mass	Wm. P. White, N P.	Washington, D. C	L. Brownlow, D.
Los Angeles, Cal	M. P. Snyder, N. P.	Waterbury, Conn	W. H Sandland, R.
Louisville, Ky	Geo. W. Smith, R.	Wilmington, Del	W. G Taylor, R.
Lowell, Mass	P. D. Thompson, N. P.	Worcester, Mass	
Lynn, Mass	W. H. Creamer, N. P.	Yonkers, N. Y	W J Wallin, R.
Manchester, N. H	M. Verretti, D.	Youngstown, Ohio	F J Warnock, R.
Memphis, Tenn	Robert Paine, D.		

FEDERAL COUNCIL, CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

At the opening, at Boston, Dec 1, 1920, of their quadrennial convention, Dr. Robert E. Speer, of Englewood, N. J., was elected President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is the council's fifth President, and his term is for four years. The organization includes thirty denominations, with a total membership of more than 20,000,000.

Dr Speer succeeds the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, of Madison, N. J., who is a secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. President Wilson sent a letter of greeting to the council, addressing it to the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, of New York City, General Secretary of the council.

IMPEACHMENTS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial Dec 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from Dec 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate; District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to Aug. 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 5, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Feb. 6 to Feb 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial Dec 3, 1912, and ended Jan 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removed from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

FIRST. Send for a physician.

SECOND. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger Drink hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

WHEN THE BOAT OVERTURNS.

DON'T go out in a pleasure boat without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision. All persons should be seated before leaving shore, and no one should attempt to exchange seats in midstream or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to exchange seats. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is passed. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself several minutes, often when a single minute means a life; or throwing out his arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him in reach of help.

RULES IN CASE OF FIRE.

CRAWL on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, gives the following rules applying to houses, flats, hotels, etc.:

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all KEEP COOL. Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at a window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight DON'T JUMP.

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

MARCH'S WEATHER TIP.

According to temperature figures taken at New Haven since 1778 the entire spring has been warm or cold according as March has been warm or cold in 115 years; in 12 years when March has been warm or cold the spring has been normal, and in only 8 out of 139 years has the Spring been the opposite of March.

Therefore forecasts of Spring weather based on March weather prove correct forecasts in 83 per cent. of the years; in only 6 per cent. are they entirely wrong, or, omitting the twelve indecisive cases, about 90 per cent. of the indications verify.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1920.

The public gifts of John D. Rockefeller, through his boards, exceeded in 1920 those of any other person or institution. He brought the endowment of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial up to $63,763,357, in commemoration of his late wife, the funds to be devoted to bettering the welfare of women and children throughout the world. She worked chiefly through the Young Women's Christian Association. That gift brought the total of announced contributions to charities and works of public welfare to above $475,000,000. Some of the prominent items in round numbers are: Testified to in 1915 by his son, $250,000,000; from 1915 to November, 1920, Rockefeller Foundation, $82,000,000; General Education Board, $70,000,000; Rockefeller Institute, $10,000,000. Announced in December: The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, $63,000,000. Grand total, $475,000,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave $6,000,000 to the London University College Hospital and Medical School, for teaching and research

George Eastman and the General Education Board have given the University of Rochester, N. Y., a $9,000,000 School of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry. Of this sum the General Education Board gives $5,000,000 and Mr Eastman $4,000,000. This is in addition to the Rochester Dental Dispensary which Mr. Eastman recently built and endowed with $1,500,000. The new school will contain the most modern laboratories for the study of anatomy, physiology and pathology and a teaching hospital containing 250 beds. This hospital will be to the medical school what the dispensary will be to the dental school.

The trustees of the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation announced in June, 1920, appropriations for the development of medical schools and for purposes of general education which aggregate $20,261,900. A large portion of this fund will be used to raise the salaries of instructors in most of the 250 educational institutions which applied for aid from the $50,000,000 fund created by Mr. Rockefeller, December, 1919. The announcement stated that to accomplish the results desired it will be necessary that the funds in the possession of the board be supplemented by funds from other sources in the ratio of two or three to one All the appropriations have been made contingent upon the raising of additional amounts.

The following is a list of the appropriations to medical schools in the United States made by the General Education Board, while those institutions in Brussels and Halifax were voted by the Rockefeller Foundation:

Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo., for endowment, $1,250,000, and for additional laboratory facilities and equipment, $70,000.

Yale Medical School, for endowment, $1,000,000 toward a total of $3,000,000.

Harvard Medical School, for improved facilities in obstetrics, $300,000, and for the development of teaching psychiatry, $350,000.

Johns Hopkins Medical School, for development of a new department in pathology, $400,000 toward a total fund of $600,000.

Dalhousie University Medical School, Halifax, $400,000 for additional buildings and equipment and $100,000 for endowment.

Medical Research Foundation of Elizabeth Queen of the Belgians, Brussels, for the purpose of general medical research, 1,000,000 francs.

For co-operation with State universities and State Departments of Education in the Southern States, in the field of secondary and rural education, the sum of $287,350.

For negro schools, appropriations aggregating $943,500. For general endowment, $500,000; for current expenses and equipment, $443,500.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., $250,000, Grinnell College, $500,000; Wesleyan University, $400,000; Teachers' College, N. Y., $1,000,000; Middlebury College, $250,000; Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges, $500,000 each.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave $250,000 to the Interchurch World Movement, and $300,000 to the Y. W. C. A. for a working girls' hotel at New York.

CARNEGIE LEFT $23,247,161.

The appraisal of the estate of Andrew Carnegie at $23,247,161, net, somewhat cut his bequests. His wife inherited $11,338,347. The Carnegie Foundation gave $69,000 to Harvard, $58,000 to Columbia, $57,000 to Yale, and $38,000 to Cornell for teachers' pensions and allowances. These were the largest beneficiaries. The total to all colleges for the year was $875,000 for teachers' pensions. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gave $50,000 for relief in Russia; and $50,000 toward restoring Westminster Abbey, London. The Carnegie Corporation gave $70,000 to Bryn Mawr College; $5,000,000 to the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. The Carnegie Fund gave $100,000 to the N. Y. City Bar Association for its library.

H. C. Frick, New York, to Princeton, $15,000,000; to Harvard, $5,000,000; to New York City for art gallery, $15,000,000—over $60,000,000 in all to public institutions.

Mrs Levi Shoemaker, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Yale, $200,000.

Mayor James Couzens, Detroit, to local hospitals and homes, $2,000,000.

J. J. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, to charities, $1,000,000, including $250,000 to P. E. Cathedral of St. John, N. Y.

Mrs. M. C Knight, Boston, to charities, $550,000, and to her maid, $250,000.

John D. Rockefeller, to Baptist missionary societies, $2,000,000.

George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., to Mass. Institute of Technology, a total of $11,000,000; to the University of Rochester, $4,125,000; to other Rochester institutions, $3,000,000.

Gaby Deslys, for founding a girls' hospital at Marseilles, France, her fortune.

Jackson Barnett, Creek Indian, Muskogee, Okla., for Indian hospital and other charities, $1,500,000.

J. Ogden Armour, Chicago, to Armour Institute, 80 acres of land, and $5,000,000 for buildings.

O. C. Barber, Akron, O., for agricultural school, $4,500,000.

Mrs. W. M. Brasher, Brooklyn, to Church Charity Foundation, $500,000.

A. H. Bull, Elizabeth, N. J., to charity, over $1,000,000.

The widow of Robert Bacon, for an American Hospital at Paris, $989,000.

E. S. Harkness, N. Y., to Mount Holyoke College, $100,000.

Mrs. C. B. Kimball, Boston, to Harvard and other institutions, $1,170,000.

J. A Scrymser, N. Y., to charity, at widow's death, $2,400,000.

M. G. Mennes and sister, Detroit, for a Cornell University dormitory, $100,000.

Capt. J. R De Lamar, to Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins, $5,541,401 each; to the Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, $500,000.

Cardinal J. M. Farley, N. Y., to the church, $500,000.

D. G. Carroll, N. Y., to church charities, $500,000

The family of Henry Phipps, to Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania, $500,000.

Theodore N. Vail of N. Y., to educational institutions, $400,000, of which, $200,000 to Dartmouth College.

Edward Hines, Chicago, for Catholic University, $500,000.

G. W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan, J. H. Schiff, and others, for outings of the poor at Bear Mountain, on Hudson, $1,000,000.

Nathan Straus, N. Y., for Jewish relief in Europe, $100,000.

A. K. Hills, New York, to found boys' industrial school at Hudson, N. Y., $500,000.

H. C Kelsey, Trenton, N. J., to charity, $300,000.

M. L. Ward, Newark, N. J., for bachelors' and widows' home, $2,000,000.

A. J. Eddy, Chicago, to the Art Institute, $600,000.

Dr. Thos. W. Coe, Bangor, Me., to Bowdoin College and University of Maine, each, $150,000; to Coe's Northwood Academy at Durham, N. H., $70,000.

Mrs. Eleanor, widow of J. C. Black, Chicago, to clerks in husband's bank, $250,000; rest to charity, $1,500,000.

W. K Vanderbilt, Sr., New York, to Vanderbilt University, $250,000; to St. Mark's P. E. Church, Islip, L. I., $50,000; to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, paintings.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1920—*Continued.*

Mrs. Nellie A. Black, Chicago, to charities and the Art Institute, $2,000,000

Miss Annette P. Rogers, Boston, to Radcliffe College, $175,000; to American Unitarian Association, $50,000; to Massachusetts Association for Promoting Interest of Adult Blind, $50,000.

W. F. Armstrong, New York, to Wesleyan University, $300,000, and to charity, $700,000, mostly Methodist.

C. F. Kettering, Dayton, O., to the College of Homeopathy, $400,000

August Heckscher, New York, to Cornell University, $500,000.

Gen. R. C. Hawkins, New York, to the University of Vermont, $100,000.

Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Moneton, N. B., to a sanatorium, $90,000.

R. K. Tyler, Washington, D. C., to Dartmouth College, $500,000.

E. P. Tuck, Paris, to Dartmouth College, $160,000.

Mrs. Russell Sage, to Dartmouth College, $500,000.

A. C. James, New York, to Amherst College, $250,000.

Adele E. Flint, Larchmont, N. Y., to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, each, $100,000.

Mrs. J. H. Williams, New York, to Vassar College, $110,000.

Viscount Rothermore, to Oxford University, for a Chair of American History, $100,000

Jacob Wertheim, New York, to Jewish charities, $100,000.

James M. Cox, Dayton, O , to Wittenberg College, $75,000.

Francis Hendricks, Syracuse, N. Y., to Syracuse University, $500,000.

F. A. Schermerhorn, New York, to Columbia University, the New York Institution for the Blind, and the New York Trade School, $1,808,000.

Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, New York, to Columbia University, $530,000; to charities, $370,000.

A Barton Hepburn, N. Y. banker, $150,000 to Williams College, for a Chair of Economics.

THE WORLD WAR COST UNITED STATES $24,010,000,000.

The net cost of the war to the American Government is fixed by Secretary Houston at $24,010,000,000. This, he says, represented the "adjusted" expenditure of the Treasury, excluding all outlays which had no relation to the actual prosecution of the war during the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1920, which covered the extremes of the Government's war-time fiscal operations.

Total expenditures by the Government during the period covered, excepting postal disbursements from postal revenues, were $38,830,812,895, the Treasury figures showed. Of this amount $16,078,844,097 was obtained in taxes and revenue from sources other than borrowed money

Mr. Houston said that a deduction of $9,523,000,000, the amount loaned to foreign Governments, should be made from the grand total, since these loans would be repaid, and consequently could not be charged as an actual expenditure.

The Secretary made other deductions, aggregating about $4,500,000,000, which, he said, represented the excess cost of Government operations for the three years and three months over what they would have been in normal times.

COST OF FORMER WARS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB 17, 1815.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812 ...	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813 ..	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814 ..	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1846....	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,455,000
1847 . .	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848 . ..	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

YEAR.	Total	War	Navy.
1860	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861 .	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862 .	469,569,000	389.173,000	42,640,000
1863 .	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

YEAR	Total.	War.	Navy.
1897 . ..	$365,774,000	$48,950,000	$34,561,000
1898	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899 .	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900.....	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

At the end of the Revolutionary War the United States national debt was $170,000,000.

AUTOMOBILING COSTS AMERICANS SIX BILLIONS A YEAR.

The capital tied up in automobiling in the United States is estimated at over $6,000,000,000, as against the $18,900,000,000 capitalized value of the railroads of the country, according to the Railway Age, which figures it out as follows:

Depreciation on 7,623,551 cars at 20 per cent. on an average cost of $1,200 each..... .. .	$1,829,000 000
Interest—7,623,551 cars average cost of $1,200 each, or a total of $9,148,261,200, at 6 per cent .	549,000,000
Gasoline consumption of 2,178,729,000 gallons at 25 cents per gallon	554,682,250
Lubricating oil—7,623,551 cars, average consumption per car of 8.33 gallons at $1.25 per gallon	729,280,225
Tires—30,000,000 manufactured at an average cost per tire of $33..... .	1,000,000,000
Accessories and parts used in repairs, etc.....	621,722,048
State license fees.....	65,000,000
Insurance premiums—60 per cent of all cars insured, at $72 per car..	329,337,432
Garage storage and service charges, average $15 per car per month.....	1,372,239,180
Labor cost for repairs—63,026 garages and service stations employing an average of five men each at an annual wage of $1,000 each.....	310,180,000
Total cost of operation, maintenance and depreciation in 1919.	5,497,555,220
Increase in costs of operation, maintenance and depreciation, based on increase in the number of cars in operation in 1920, of 725,290 cars, or 9 5 per cent..	522,267,746
Total cost of operation, maintenance and depreciation in 1920.....	6,019,822,966

"These estimates," says the journal quoted, "include nothing for expenditures made by the public for the construction and maintenance of highways for the automobiles to run on Nor do they include anything for the economic cost of automobile accidents. If data regarding these points were available they probably would disclose the astonishing fact that even after the advance of $1,580,000,000 in railway rates has been made, the American public will be spending as much for its automobile transportation, most of which is a luxury, as for its railway transportation, most of which is a necessity. It is estimated that the number of new cars which will be built and sold in 1920 will be 2,250,000, while the number that will be retired from service will be about 1,525,000. This would result in a net increase in cars of service of 725,000, or 9½ per cent"

WORLD'S LOSSES BY STRIKES.

According to statistics compiled by the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, in the period between January and June, 1920, 8,977,798 people took part in strikes. This includes all branches of industry, commerce and agriculture at home and abroad. Special note was taken of the number of workdays wasted on accounte of these strikes. The total number amounts to 114,814,980 days. The tables herewith give details from which these figures are calculated in Germany and other foreign countries, but it should be noted that the figures are, if anything, underestimates, for it has been impossible to obtain statistics of every small disturbance. In two-thirds of the strikes recorded the strikers failed to achieve their objects, so that in only one-third of these industrial wars did the attackers gain advantage.

COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Persons Affected.	Days Lost	COUNTRY.	Persons. Affected.	Days Lost.
Germany	1,866,358	18,201,660	Switzerland	73,380	2,753,160
Italy	1,781,250	21,650,200	Holland	63,000	795,300
France	1,186,670	19,358,400	Argentina	61,100	659,400
Great Britain	1,117,040	6,926,900	Balkan States	45,000	2,176,000
U. S. A	958,700	11,287,400	South Africa	41,000	809,000
Spain	724,700	11,630,100	Denmark	17,200	241,800
Australia	303,400	7,602,000	Portugal	13,150	235,050
Sweden	180,070	4,779,170	Czecho-Slovakia	3,800	29,300
Belgium	176,940	2,096,340	Norway	1,400	28,000
Austria	97,540	902,900	Ireland	100	2,000
Egypt	95,000	441,000			
India	90,000	1,780,000	Total	8,977,798	114,814,980
Poland	81,000	429,900			

INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Persons Affected	Days Lost.	INDUSTRY.	Persons Affected.	Days Lost.
Mining	1,631,100	20,831,800	Printing	48,200	498,200
Iron and metal	1,377,830	20,791,850	Shipping	1,540,174	17,454,050
Textiles	303,500	4,441,200	Chemicals	269,900	5,566,800
Timber	242,840	3,932,340	Steel	184,110	1,072,560
Stone	61,900	775,200	Agriculture	1,975,800	16,819,000
Leather and paper	40,080	624,620	Unenumerated	85,050	756,540
Tailoring and cleaning	160,500	2,467,300			
Building trades	808,000	15,004,000	Total	8,977,798	114,814,980
Food and luxury	248,814	3,779,520			

THE TIMUR RUBY.

(From the London Times.)

THE diamond known as the Koh-i-Noor (Mountain of Light) has formed part of the British regalia since 1850, and the gem known in the days of the Mogul Empire as the Khiraj-i-Alam (Tribute of the World) and to European experts as the Timur Ruby has been included among the Crown jewels of England for nearly as many years. Some experts have supposed it lost. It is the largest spinel ruby known, weighing just over 352 carats, uncut but polished, and was probably discovered in one of the old ruby mines of Badakshan. The romantic history of the jewel has been investigated. The earliest historical records show that it was seized along with many other precious stones by the Ameer Timur, commonly called Tamerlane by European historians, when he plundered Delhi in 1398. The Tartar conqueror stayed in India for little over a year and returned to Samarkand, taking all his booty with him. On his death the ruby descended to his son, Mir Shah Rukh, and in due time to his son and successor, Mirza Ulugh Beg. By this time the Tartar Empire was on the wane, and in the general dislocation during one of the wars between the Tartars and Persians the ruby came into the possession of the Kings of Iran. Shah Abbas I., the greatest of the Safavi Kings of Persia, who in conjunction with the British forces took the Island of Ormuz from the Portuguese in 1622, was a friend and ally of the Mogul Emperor Jehangir, and presented the ruby to him in 1612. At that time the gem was inscribed with the names of Timur's son and grandson and of Shah Abbas himself.

These inscriptions no longer exist, and it is uncertain whether they have been obliterated in the course of time or were removed by the order of Jehangir himself. That Emperor had the names of himself and his father, Akbar the Great, engraved upon it. Authentic records show that when Jehangir's favorite wife, Nur Jehan, remonstrated with him for spoiling the gem by this inscription, he replied: "This jewel will more certainly hand down my name to posterity than any written history. The house of Timur may fail; but as long as there is a King this jewel will be his." The ruby next passed to Shah Jehan, who also had his name inscribed upon it, and finally had it placed in the famous Peacock Throne. On his deposition by his son, Aurungzeb, or Alamgir Shah, the gem went with the rest of the jewels. Following the example of preceding Mogul owners, Aurungzeb added his name and the date on which he acquired it. The last of the Delhi Emperors to inscribe his name was Mahomed Farukh Siyar. In the reign of his successor Nadir Shah invaded India and sacked Delhi (1739). The loot carried away to his capital, then Ispahan, included the Timur Ruby, as is shown by the following inscription engraved in the cryptic style affected by Persian scholars of the day: "This (is) the ruby from among the 25,000 genuine jewels of the King of Kings the Sultan Sahib Qiran, which in the year 1153 from the (collection of) jewels of Hindustan reached this place." The date is that of the Hijra era and corresponds with 1740 A. D. Sahib Qiran ("the Lord of the auspicious conjunction") is the name by which Timur has always been known in Asia and the Moslem world.

The latest name on the jewel is that of Ahmad Shah, commonly known as Abdali or Durani, who, at the time of Nadir Shah's assassination in 1747, held an important command in his victorious army. On hearing of the murder he attempted to seize the throne, but succeeded only in securing a large amount of booty, which he took with him when he marched south at the head of his Usbeg troops and founded the Kingdom of Afghanistan. On his death in 1772 his son, Timur Shah, succeeded to the throne of Kabul, and the ruby eventually passed to the latter's youngest son, Shah Suja. On his expulsion by Dost Mahomed he took refuge in the Punjab, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh forced him to surrender both the Koh-i-Noor and the Timur Ruby. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Board of Administration took over all the state jewels. The Koh-i-Noor was sent direct by the hands of a special officer to England and at once delivered to the late Queen Victoria. Some of the more valuable gems and articles found in the *Toshakhana* (treasure house), including the Timur Ruby, were packed up in Lahore and sent via Karachi and Bombay to London. These were all displayed in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and when this was closed the Court of Directors of the East India Company presented the ruby to Queen Victoria.

AUTOS KILLED 3,808 IN UNITED STATES IN 1919.

A total of 3,808 persons were killed in automobile accidents, or died as a result of injuries therefrom, during 1919, the Census Bureau says in a statement offering suggestions for traffic improvement. An automobile accident death rate of 14.1 out of every 100,000 population was reported for 1919—an increase over every year since 1915 when the rate was 8.0, and an increase of 245 in the total number of deaths over 1918. "Each year it becomes more and more dangerous for a person to walk the streets," the Census Bureau said. "The reason usually given, and probably the correct one, is that the number of automobiles in use is constantly increasing. How then shall this ever-increasing danger be lessened? The obvious remedy is to improve constantly the traffic regulations to keep pace with the ever-increasing number of automobiles. This call for better and better traffic regulations is not a fanciful one. Every one is familiar with the necessity for slow and orderly progress when a crowd emerges from a circus tent and, similarly automobile traffic must be slowed down, controlled until it becomes safe. The 1919 rates for Kansas City, Mo , San Antonio and Cleveland, all much lower than for 1918, furnish a ray of hope that we are finally waking up."

Suggestions made by the Bureau for Traffic Improvement follow: Erection at street crossings of curbed safety islands, which at the most dangerous spot, should be very close together. Construction of additional crossings in the middle of blocks where automobiles can approach from only two directions. Demonstration of great skill in driving each machine before granting a driver's license for that machine. Reduction of the speed limit, especially at crossings. Fine, revocation of license and imprisonment, each to have its place as an actual penalty

Youngstown, Ohio, heads the list of sixty-six cities in the automobile death rate with 28.5 per 100,000, but showed a decrease from the previous year when the rate was 31.9. Richmond, Va., had the lowest rate, with 5.9, but showed a slight increase over 1918 when it was 5.4.

New York had the largest total number of deaths with 780, an increase of 89 over the previous year and more than double the number in 1915. New York's automobile death rate was 14.0 per 100,000 persons.

Chicago's total deaths numbered 328, an increase of 37, with a death rate of 12.3. Statistics for other cities of 250,000 or more population follow:

Philadelphia, total 191, decrease 35, rate 10 96.
Detroit 139, increase 14, rate 14.4.
Cleveland 126, decrease 42, rate 16.0
St. Louis 105., increase 12, rate 13.7.
Boston 125, increase 17, rate 16.8.
Baltimore 106, increase 4, rate 14 6
Pittsburgh 94, decrease 11, rate 16.1.
Los Angeles 119, increase 28, rate 21.1.
San Francisco 85, increase 11, rate 16.9
Buffalo 68, decrease 22, rate 13.6.
Milwaukee 60, increase 12, rate 13.2.
Washington 58, increase 4, rate 13 4.
Newark 82, increase 20, rate 20.0.
Cincinnati 67, increase 8, rate 16 7.
New Orleans 36, increase 8, rate 9.4.
Minneapolis 38, decrease 5, rate 10.1.
Kansas City, Mo., 42, decrease 22, rate 13.1.
Seattle 50, increase 10, rate 16.0.
Indianapolis 26, decrease 1, rate 8.4.
Jersey City 40, increase 10, rate 13 5
Rochester 32, increase 7, rate 10.9
Portland, Ore., 31, no change, rate 12.1
Denver 41, decrease 2, rate 16 1

WORLD'S SUGAR CROP, 1920-21.

Preliminary estimates by Willett & Gray (in long tons) for the 1920-21 crop

Countries.	1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21
United States:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Louisiana	250,802	108,035	175,000
Porto Rico	362,618	433,825	435,000
Hawaiian Islands	538,913	505,500	525,000
West Indies— Virgin Islands	9,000	12,400	5,000
Cuba	3,971,776	3,730,077	4,000,000
British West Indies:			
Trinidad	47,850	58,416	60,000
Barbados	75,271	50,000	50,000
Jamaica	43,000	46,875	45,000
Antigua	12,841	15,540	13,500
St. Kitts	10,901	10,036	8,000
Other British West Indies	7,580	5,651	10,000
French West Indies:			
Martinique	10,027	22,000	20,000
Guadeloupe	26,604	31,000	25,000
San Domingo	158,309	175,736	189,000
Haiti	3,300	5,000	5,000
Mexico	70,000	92,000	100,000
Central America:			
Guatemala	13,441	15,000	15,000
Other Cent. Am.	14,240	20,000	20,000
South America:			
Demerara	107,560	96,000	100,000
Surinam	8,000	12,000	12,000
Venezuela (exp'ts)	16,970	18,000	20,000
Ecuador	7,000	7,000	8,000
Peru	300,000	350,000	350 000
Argentina	130,266	292,110	225,000
Brazil	183,079	177,155	300,000
Total in America	6,379,348	6,289,356	6,715,500
British India (consumed locally)	2,370,000	3,049,157	3,000,000
Java	1,749,408	1,335,763	1,515,000
Formosa and Japan	415,678	283,482	350,000
Philippines (exp'ts)	195,289	203,000	200,000
Total in Asia	4,730,375	4,871,402	5,065,000

Countries	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Australia	209,853	175,000	175,000
Fiji Islands	80,000	60,000	60,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	289,853	235,000	235,000
Egypt (consumed locally)	75,899	90,000	80,000
Mauritius	252,770	235,490	240,000
Reunion	50,000	40,000	40,000
Natal	185,000	150,000	160,000
Mozambique	20,615	35,000	40,000
Total in Africa	584,284	550,490	560,000
Europe:			
Spain	6,618	6,048	5,000
Total cane sugar crops	11,990,478	11,952,296	12,580,500
Germany	1,324,579	750,000	1,150,000
Czechoslovakia	700,000	535,000	650,000
Hungary and Austria		50,000	50,000
France	110,096	154,444	250,000
Belgium	74,183	146,918	225,000
Netherlands	173,436	238,692	300,000
Russia (Ukraine, Poland, etc.)	336,616	225,000	175,000
Sweden	127,467	145,000	175,000
Denmark	144,600	160,000	165,000
Italy	106,682	182,843	175,000
Spain	139,409	81,650	175,000
Switzerland	10,800	8,550	10,000
Bulgaria	2,441	10,974	10,000
Roumania	....	.....	10,000
Total in Europe	3,250,309	2,689,071	3,520,000
United States	674,892	652,957	950,000
Canada	22,300	16,500	35,000
Total beet sugar crops	3,947,501	3,358,528	4,505,000
Grand total cane and beet sugar	15,937,979	15,310,824	17,085,500

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY, 1919-20.

The table below, reprinted from the Economiste European for Oct. 1, 1920, shows the foreign trade of Germany, by months, for the calendar year 1919 and the first five months of 1920. The figures of trade as here given were recently published by the German Government. The figures for 1920 appear abnormally large when compared with the corresponding figures for 1919, but a large proportion of the increase is due to the depreciation of the mark. In August, 1919, the average value of the mark in New York was about 5.29 cents, but the mark declined steadily until February, 1920, when it stood barely above 1 cent. The average monthly quotations for the first five months of 1920 have been as follows: January, 1.675 cents; February, 1.0586; March, 1.2648; April, 1.6513; May, 2.182 cents. Converted at these monthly rates, the imports for the first five months of 1920 show a value of $444,100,000 and the exports $385,648,000. Throughout 1919 the imports largely exceeded the exports. For January-March, 1920, the imports were $244,547,000 and the exports $152,362,000. In April and May, 1920, the exports exceeded the imports for the first time, the respective values being $199,553,000 for imports and $233,286,000 for exports.

The trade, by months, is shown in the following table:

Mos.	1919		1920.		Mos	1919		1920.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports		Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*		*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Jan..	397,000,000	161,000,000	6,560,000,000	3,219,000,000	Aug .	3,817,000,000	735,000,000	.....	...
Feb..	408,000,000	195,000,000	5,932,000,000	4,262,000,000	Sept	4,191,000,000	790,000,000	.....	...
Mar..	440,000,000	292,000,000	5,683,000,000	4,216,000,000	Oct.	5,179,000,000	1,089,000,000	.....	
April	626,000,000	270,000,000	4,768,000,000	5,344,000,000	Nov	4,446,000,000	1,284,000,000	.....	
May	1,468,000,000	251,000,000	5,537,000,000	6,647,000 000	Dec..	5,178,000,000	4,014,000,000	.. ..	..
June	2,688,000,000	406,000,000	.....	.....					
July .	3,538,000,000	570,000,000	.....	.....	Total	32,376,000,000	10,057,000,000	28,480,000,000	23,688,000,000

DRUG ADDICTION AMONG 1,000,000 RECRUITS.

STATE.	Number of cases.	Ratio per 1,000 men examined from each State.	STATE.	Number of cases	Ratio per 1,000 men examined from each State
Florida.....	5	0 84	Louisiana...	3	0 24
New York.....	66	.74	Washington . ..	3	.22
Nevada.....	1	.69	Iowa.....	4	.20
Oklahoma.....	11	.55	Kentucky.....	3	.19
Wyoming.....	1	.52	Massachusetts . ..	5	.17
Oregon.....	2	.51	New Jersey.	4	.14
California....	18	.50	Texas.....	5	.14
Connecticut. ...	6	.44	Illinois.....	9	.12
New Hampshire	1	.44	Mississippi.	1	.11
Utah.....	2	.43	Wisconsin	2	.10
Kansas.....	4	.40	Maryland . ..	1	.10
Missouri.....	9	.36	Arkansas..	1	.10
New Mexico.....	1	.35	West Virginia... ..	1	.08
South Carolina...	3	.30	North Carolina..	1	.07
Maine	1	.30	Michigan.	3	.07
Colorado.....	2	.30	Virginia.....	1	.05
Tennessee...	4	.27	Ohio.....	2	.04
Nebraska.....	3	.27	Pennsylvania.....	1	.01
Arizona.....	1	.26	State not specified..	86	.84
Rhode Island.	1	.25			
Idaho	1	.25	Total.....	286	29
Minnesota.....	7	.25			

MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG 1,000,000 RECRUITS.

STATE	Number of cases.	Ratio per 1,000 men examined from each State	STATE.	Number of cases.	Ratio per 1,000 men examined from each State.
North Carolina.	167	11.01	Montana	18	1.53
South Carolina	94	9 38	California .	53	1 48
Mississippi. ...	70	7.93	New Jersey	42	1.37
Alabama... ..	107	6 56	New York	113	1 26
Rhode Island. .	24	6.07	Georgia .	26	1.25
Florida.....	35	5 85	Ohio. ..	64	1.18
Louisiana.....	64	5.02	Colorado .	8	1.18
Arkansas.....	46	4 47	Minnesota	30	1.09
New Hampshire... .	10	4.37	Vermont	2	.96
Maine.....	14	4 19	West Virginia.	12	.95
Iowa.....	84	4.08	Illinois . .	66	.94
Wisconsin..... .	73	3 92	Indiana..... ...	21	.89
New Mexico.....	11	3 88	Washington ...	12	.88
Michigan..... .	158	3.74	Oregon .	3	.77
Missouri..... ..	84	3.34	Virginia..... . .	13	.70
North Dakota.	18	2.72	Texas.....	24	.67
Connecticut.....	37	2 71	Pennsylvania . .	52	.66
Tennessee.....	33	2.24	Maryland	6	.60
Massachusetts	62	2 05	Delaware... ..	1	.52
Kentucky.....	32	2 02	Arizona.....	2	.51
Nebraska....	22	2.01	Utah	2	.43
South Dakota.....	8	1.99	State not specified .	547	5.37
Oklahoma..... . .	37	1.86			
Idaho..... .	7	1.72	Total.....	2,431	2.45
Kansas	17	1.71			

CHEWING GUM STATISTICS.

The domestic consumption in the United States exceeds many times the exports, judging by the quantities of chicle imported, less the amounts re-exported, as shown in the following table:

Year.	Imports		Re-exports.		Year.	Imports		Re-exports.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds	Value	Pounds.	Value.
1914.....	5,896,556	$2,178,053	2,304,442	$179,125	1917.....	6,117,922	$3,073,484	65,027	$30,905
1915.....	7,916,893	2,903,018	463,589	156,285	1918.....	7,251,022	3,917,104	76,753	44,831
1916.....	7,250,336	3,198,153	489,029	168,356	1919.....	9,445,538	6,216,987	268,790	155,239

The total imports of chicle in 1914, the last normal year before the war, were 5,896,556 pounds, invoiced at $2,178,053, or $0.37 per pound, as compared with 9,445,538 pounds, valued at $6,216,987, or $0.658 per pound, in the peace year 1919. Re-exports of 2,304,442 pounds, worth $779,125, averaged $0.338 per pound in 1914, while 268,790 pounds, invoiced at $155,239, averaged $0.57 per pound in 1919. Imports in 1919 gained by 2,194,516 pounds in quantity and $2,299,883 in value over corresponding returns for 1918. Re-exports also show an increase of 192,037 pounds and $110,408 as compared with 1918

Large quantities of chicle are imported from British Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Central American States, but Mexico is the leading source. This commodity is received largely through North Atlantic seaports, and thence shipped by rail to dessicating plants in Canada where the lumps or chunks are broken up, dried, and impurities such as dirt, twigs, and leaves extracted. The resulting semi-manufactured product, known as refined or dessicated chicle, is then shipped to the various gum factories in the United States. The imports of chicle by countries during 1919, as compared with 1918, were:

Imports from—	1919		1918		Imports from—	1919.		1918	
	Pounds.	Value	Pounds	Value.		Pounds	Value	Pounds.	Value.
France....	2	$2	. .	... ...	Mexico ..	4,113,602	$3,047,225	2,222,295	$1,256,118
Spain.....	2,000	400	..... .	... .	Cuba. ..	175	98	... ...	.....
England..	43,880	17,370	. ...	.. ..	Dutch W Indies.	602	121	.....	.....
Br.H'duras	2,440,502	1,648,818	2,311,935	$1,129,042	Colombia	1,777,747	570,864	690,496	278,654
Canada...	595,513	735,803	1,262,079	1,004,945	Ecuador..	58,234	13,948	29,696	14 724
Costa Rica	1,800	634	5,667	2,829	Br. Guiana	8,094	5,416	.....	.....
Guatemala	9,901	4,143	.....	... ...	Peru . ..	45,633	13,689	9,500	4,275
Honduras.	G131,144	88,676	152,464	78,379	Venezuela.	172,077	49,142	541,750	138,615
Nicaragua.	18,220	9,781	... .	. ...	Japan	1,829	278	... .	.....
Panama...	24,583	10,579	13,694	6,548					
Trinidad & Tobago.	.....	.....	11,446	2,975	Total...	9,445,538	$6,216,987	7,251,022	$3,917,104

CLIFF HABITATIONS.

THE highest form of cliff habitation in the New World is the cliff pueblo, which is practically a village built in a large natural cave. When the cliff dwellers of Colorado had arrived at such perfection in masonry that they could construct a village like the Cliff Palace of the Mesa Verde National Park they had progressed far beyond the primitive cave house. This was the highest and most characteristic American form of stone cliff dwelling north of Mexico, and its counterpart is not known in the Old World.

There are true cliff houses of this type in Asia as well as in America. The cliff temple of the Mienshan Mountains lies in a great cave in Shaosi, the northern Province of China, which reminded Boerschmann of the "Cave of Winds" behind Niagara Falls Although there is no architectural resemblance between this temple and a cliff dwelling in Arizona, both are constructed under an overhanging cliff and the country in which both occur is semiarid A necessity for shelter is not so evident in the Chinese cliff houses as in Colorado, but the same thought is apparent in the choice of the sites of these cliff houses. They show that in localities thousands of miles apart, where geological conditions favor the custom of constructing villages in natural caverns, there these structures have been found.

As the cave life is probably older in the Old World than in the New, so the cave dwelling of that continent is the most highly developed architecturally. Many of the rock temples of Egypt—as the far-famed rock temple of Abu-simbel—China and India are among the highest known examples of man's skill and expertness in rock cutting. Of all these none surpasses in interest and beauty the ancient far-famed cliff city of the Syrian deserts, called Petra. Situated not far from an old caravan route across the desert from Damascus to Mecca, and protected from nomadic marauders by its marvellous position, Petra has been occupied successively from most ancient times by Edomites, Phoenicians, Egyptians, and Romans, all of whom have left examples of their art in its rock-hewn temples and amphitheatres, shrines, and house walls. After passing through a narrow defile called the Sik, whose perpendicular walls tower above on each side, a visitor suddenly beholds the magnificent "Treasury of Ptolemy" cut on the side of the cliff. This beautiful temple, empty because without cave behind it, is but the beginning of a series of facades covering the high cliffs in the enlargement of the canyon, at the base of which lies in ruins the fallen walls.

Although examples of prehistoric tunnelling occur in several localities in the New World, none of these can compare in extent with the subterranean passages of Syracuse in Sicily As in the Old World, so in the New, the cave is a resort for the priest who remains there to intercede with supernatural beings. As a place of burial it is sacred and in it at times are kept the sacred images and paraphernalia of worship. A fear of the cave due to superstition is not wholly confined to the Old World, but is also found in the New. Neither Navaho nor Ute, successors of the cliff-house people, would enter the cliff dwellings in early times before white men took the lead. Such an act would, they believed, bring direful ills, as blindness or even death, to any one who ventured within these old habitations.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POPULATION.

NATIONALITY.	PERSONS		NATIONALITY.	PERSONS		NATIONALITY.	PERSONS	
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
American.....	5,580	5,618	German.....	3,792	2,899	Russian.....	55,235	51,310
Austrian.....	296	317	Hungarian.....	34	18	Spanish.....	366	300
Belgian.....	286	324	Italian.....	400	416	Swedish.....	423	513
British.....	9,099	8,479	Japanese.....	104,275	144,492	Nontreaty powers.	157	215
Danish.....	397	450	Norwegian	329	277			
Dutch.....	277	298	Portuguese.....	2,293	2,297	Total.....	185,613	220 485
French.....	2,374	2,262						

OLD EGYPT FLOGGED PROFITEERS.

Ancient Egypt flogged its profiteers in the market places, and medieval England passed maximum wage laws, according to a communication by Ralph A. Graves to the National Geographic Society, which says: Following the devastation of the Black Death in England in 1348-1349, cultivation of the fields was utterly impossible, and there were not even enough able-bodied laborers to gather the crops which had matured. Cattle roamed through the corn unmolested and the harvest rotted where it stood. Out of the situation which resulted from the impoverishment of the labor resources of the kingdom grew the first great clash in England between capital and labor. The peasants became masters of the situation. In some instances they demanded double wages, and whereas formerly land-owners had paid one-twelfth of every quarter of wheat as the harvesting wage, they were now forced to pay one-eighth.

Parliament hurriedly passed drastic laws in an effort to meet the new condition. Statutes provided that "every man or woman, bond or free, able in body and within the age of threescore years, not having his own whereof he may live, nor land of his own about which he may occupy himself, and not serving any other, shall be bound to serve the employer who shall require him to do so, provided that the lords of any bondsman or land-servant shall be preferred before others for his service; that such servants shall take only the wages which were customarily given in 1347" (the year prior to the first appearance of the plague).

Violation of the statute meant imprisonment; and it was further provided that any reaper, mower, or workman leaving service should be imprisoned If workmen demanded more than the regulation wage, they were to be fined double, and the land-owner who paid more than the prescribed sum was to be fined treble that amount. Runaway laborers were to be branded with an "F" as a perpetual sign of their falsity. No bail was to be accepted for any of these labor offenses.

The first ordinance in English history designed to curb the greed of the middleman was passed nearly a century earlier (in 1258), when there was a bountiful harvest, but rains caused the crops to rot.

But England did not originate food control measures. A low Nile in 967 A. D. resulted in a famine the following year, which swept away 600,000 people in the vicinity of the city of Fustat. G'awhar, a Mohammedan Joseph, founded a new city (the Cairo of to-day) and organized relief measures.

The Caliph Mo'izz lent every assistance to his lieutenant, sending many ships laden with grain; but the price of bread still remained high, and G'awhar, being a food controller who had no patience with persuasive methods, ordered his soldiers to seize all the millers and grain dealers and flog them in the public market place. The administrator then established central grain depots and corn was sold throughout the two years of the famine under the eyes of a government inspector.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief—Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A. *Recorder in Chief*—Brevet Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion is 5,941 (July 31, 1920).

Original companions of the first class—Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps. All midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who, while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service.

Hereditary companions of the first class—The direct male lineal descendants, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, of deceased original companions of the first class, and of deceased officers and members of the order, but who were eligible as such, and whose direct descent shall in every case be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the order, or from the deceased eligible officer, and not otherwise.

Any original companion having no direct lineal male descendant, may, by writing filed with the Recorder of his Commandery, nominate a companion of the second class from among the collateral male members of his family, descending only from his own brother or sister, and the person so nominated when he shall have attained the age of 21 years shall become eligible to membership for life in the second class.

Second class—The sons, and if there be no sons, the grandsons, of living companions of the first class, whether original, in succession, or by inheritance, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall be eligible to membership.

Third class—Companions of the third class are those gentlemen who in civil life during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; and who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1890, were elected members of the order pursuant to then existing provisions of the Constitution, the power to select such having ceased at that date.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, DECEMBER 1, 1920.

No.	Commandery of the—	H'dqua'ters	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa..	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia
2	State of N. Y	N. Y. City..	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut. Col W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	State of Me..	Portland...	Apr. 25, 1866	John P. Dana.	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal .	S. Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Col William C. Alberger.	San Francisco, Cal
6	State of Wis .	Milwaukee.	May 15, 1874	Act.Asst.P'ym'sterJ.W.Meacham	Matthews Bldg., Milw'kee.
7	State of Ill . .	Chicago. .	May 8, 1879	Lieut. Col. George V. Lanman.	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	Dist. of Col .	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut Thos. H McKee .	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio.	Cincinnati .	May 3, 1882	Capt John M. Blair..... ...	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit...	Feb. 4, 1885	Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge ...	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St Paul. .	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Ore .	Portland ..	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall.....	Ainsworth Bldg., Portland.
13	State of Mo.	St. Louis..	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt William R Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut F. R. Bryan.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kan..	Leavenw'th.	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor	Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines.	Oct 20, 1886	Brevet Capt Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngerman Block, Des [Moines.
17	State of Col .	Denver.....	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley.....	Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
18	State of Ind...	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash	Seattle... .	Jan. 14, 1891	Frank C. Shipley.....	1812 N. 38th St., Seattle.
20	State of Vt...	Burlington.	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams..	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md..	Baltimore...	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore, Md.

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Gold. Val. in Monetary Units Named.	Gold. Value in U. S. Money.	Silver. Val. in Monetary Units Named.	Silver. Value of Fine Ounces Consumed.	Silver. Fine Ounces Consumed.
United States	Dollar	.....	.....	25,473,029	$18,139,576	$18,425,915
Philippine Islands	Peso	.....	.....	3,055,000	1,450,379	1,473,274
Belgium	Franc	.....	.....	1,460,000	192,916	195,961
Brazil	Milreis	24,320	$13,286	.....	.....	.....
British Empire—Australasia	Pound	12,498,377	60,823,352	459,475	1,521,474	1,545,491
British Honduras	Dollar	.....	.....	1,000	340	345
British Guiana	Pound	.....	.....	3,500	11,589	11,772
Canada	Dollar	.....	.....	2,258,745	1,542,653	1,567,004
East Africa and Uganda	Rupee	.....	.....	40,000	11,803	12,000
Great Britain	Pound	.....	.....	9,248,843	30,625,965	31,109,405
India	Rupee	73,576,125	23,868,845	430,584,210	146,594,892	148,908,937
Newfoundland	Dollar	.....	.....	180,000	122,472	124,405
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.....	1,000,000	515,601	523,750
West Africa	Pound	.....	.....	1,254,225	4,153,152	4,218,711
Colombia	Dollar	2,143,813	2,086,573	200,000	142,426	144,670
Dutch East Indies	Florin	.....	.....	1,960,000	558,313	567,126
Egypt	Pound	.....	.....	555,914	2,052,719	2,085,122
France	Franc	.....	.....	92,410,595	12,210,602	12,403,350
French colonies—Morocco	Rial	.....	.....	2,491,233	1,667,492	1,693,814
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	804,795	106,340	108,020
Japan	Yen	65,888,660	32,845,497	14,202,847	4,931,516	4,854,880
Mexico	Peso	63,915,000	31,861,628	5,090,000	3,650,481	3,708,105
Netherlands	Florin	.....	.....	3,500,000	960,648	975,812
Norway	Crown	.....	.....	1,910,000	362,713	368,439
Peru	Pound	602,558	2,932,047	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.....	362,920	239,774	243,559
Siam	Tical	.....	.....	4,111,000	1,722,301	1,749,488
Sweden	Crown	.....	.....	1,260,705	233,346	237,029
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.....	1,985,371	1,413,801	1,436,118
Total		218,650,143	154,431,477	605,863,407	235,135,284	238,692,502

(Calendar year 1919)

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Gold. Val. in Monetary Units Named.	Gold. Value in U. S. Money.	Silver. Val. in Monetary Units Named.	Silver. Value of Fine Ounces Consumed.	Silver. Fine Ounces Consumed.
United States	Dollar	.....	.....	11,068,400	8,974,362	8,006,604
Philippine Islands	Peso	.....	.....	933,000	489,752	436,939
Brazil	Milreis	5,260	2,874	.....	.....	.....
British Empire—Ceylon	Rupee	.....	.....	800,000	308,239	275,000
Cyprus Island	Pound	.....	.....	20,000	7,540	67,273
India	Rupee	30,000,000	9,760,692	442,885,674	170,643,434	152,241,950
Nigeria	Pound	.....	.....	773,150	2,914,923	2,600,590
Sierra Leone	Pound	.....	.....	28,200	106,319	94,854
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.....	.....	1,950,000	852,322	760,500
Chile	Peso	.....	.....	912,847	191,569	170,857
Colombia	Peso	13,044,232	12,695,951	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	Crown	.....	.....	3,056,627	660,089	589,623
Dutch East Indies	Florin	.....	.....	3,220,000	1,049,388	936,226
Egypt	Pound	.....	.....	33,400	140,423	125,280
France	Franc	.....	.....	76,782,759	11,551,959	10,306,243
French col'n's—Indo-China	Plaster	.....	.....	150,000	131,135	117,186
Morocco	Rial	.....	.....	3,993,950	3,249,541	2,899,124
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	1,811	272	243
Italy—Somaliland	Rupee	.....	.....	500,000	192,650	171,875
Japan	Yen	37,260,120	18,572,307	7,596,523	2,956,622	2,637,792
Mexico	Peso	32,860,000	16,379,067	27,753,000	14,501,540	12,937,755
Netherlands	Florin	.....	.....	6,000,000	1,991,487	1,776,733
Peru	Pound	737,655	3,589,796	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Kran (silver)	2,820,630	421,718	10,081,250	1,504,988	1,342,696
Siam	Tical	.....	.....	4,027,000	1,513,159	1,349,986
Sweden	Crown	.....	.....	1,604,171	337,169	300,810
Venezuela	Bolivar	.....	.....	5,300,000	745,596	665,194
Total		116,729,187	61,422,654	609,471,762	225,014,478	200,811,333

At average price of a fine ounce of silver in New York, $0.98446 in 1918 and at $1.12087 in 1919.

MINOR UNITED STATES COINS OUTSTANDING.

Denominations.	Coined, 1793-1920.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.
Philadelphia:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Copper cents	1,562,887.44	1,180,775.36
Copper half cents	39,926.11	39,926.11
Copper-nickel cents	2,007,720 00	1,201,273 36
Bronze 1-cent pieces	34,135,426.83	33,459,218 89
Bronze 2-cent pieces	912,020 00	570,007.36
Nickel 3-cent pieces	941,349 48	655,423.67
Nickel 5-cent pieces	52,808,368 10	47,877,053.60
Total	92,407,697.96	84,983,678.35
San Francisco:		
Copper cents	.....	.....
Bronze 1-cent pieces	2,660,960.00	2,647,646.77
Bronze 2-cent pieces	.....	.....
Nickel 3-cent pieces	.....	.....
Nickel 5-cent pieces	2,026,000 00	1,995,912.40
Total	4,686,960.00	4,643,559.17
Denver:		
Bronze 1-cent pieces	2,818,800 00	2,815,876.31
Bronze 2-cent pieces	.....	.....
Nickel 5-cent pieces	3,683,815.00	3,625,469.05
Total	6,502,615 00	6,441,345.36
Grand total	103,597,272.96	96,068,582.88

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1919.

Country.	Gold			Silver.		
	Kilos. Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value ($1.12087).
			Dollars.			*Dollars.*
North America—United States	90,782	2,918,628	60,333,400	1,763,062	56,682,445	63,533,652
Canada	23,862	767,167	15,858,749	487,562	15,675,134	17,569,787
Mexico	22,944	737,650	15,248,575	1,949,673	62,681,987	70,258,359
Total	137,588	4,423,445	91,440,724	4,200,297	135,039,566	151,361,798
Central Amer. States & W. Ind.	4,966	159,638	3,300,000	87,092	2,800,000	3,138,436
South America—Argentina	6	193	4,000	777	25,000	28,022
Bolivia	7	242	5,000	75,739	2,435,000	2,729,318
Brazil	4,213	135,450	2,800,000	778	25,000	28,022
Chile	1,151	37,007	765,000	59,098	1,900,000	2,129,653
Colombia	9,028	290,251	6,000,000	15,376	494,331	554,080
Ecuador	1,204	38,700	800,000	1,244	40,000	44,835
Peru	1,793	57,637	1,191,463	304,253	9,781,734	10,964,052
Uruguay	15	484	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Guiana—British	763	24,546	507,411	249	8,000	8,967
Dutch	496	15,936	329,431			
French	1,655	53,212	1,100,000			
Venezuela	903	29,025	600,000	127	4,100	4,596
Total	21,234	682,683	14,112,305	457,641	14,713,165	16,491,545
Europe—Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	227	7,300	150,904	373	12,000	13,450
Czecho-Slovakia	189	6,076	125,602	18,069	580,918	651,134
Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2,333	75,000	84,065
Greece	752	24,187	500,000	4,977	160,000	179,339
Italy	23	726	15,000	10,887	350,000	392,305
Norway	.....	.....	.....	8,404	270,200	302,859
Russia	18,056	580,500	12,000,000	12,442	400,000	448,348
Serbia	.....	.....	.....	622	20,000	22,417
Spain	.....	.....	.....	90,202	2,900,000	8,250,523
Sweden	15	484	10,000	980	31,500	35,308
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	3,110	100,000	112,087
Total	19,262	619,273	12,801,506	152,399	4,899,618	5,491,835
Australasia—New South Wales	2,048	65,838	1,360,992	196,106	6,304,818	7,066,881
Northern Territory	16	500	10,336	.....	.....	.....
Queensland	3,764	121,030	2,501,912	2,863	92,048	103,174
South Australia	100	3,224	66,646	18	561	629
Victoria	4,212	135,427	2,799,524	249	8,000	8,967
Western Auatralia	22,521	724,053	14,967,504	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	6,019	193,500	4,000,000	15,552	500,000	560,435
Tasmania	239	7,686	158,884	16,340	525,343	588,841
Papua	371	11,919	246,388	.....	.....	.....
Total	39,290	1,263,177	26,112,186	231,128	7,430,770	8,328,927
Asia—British India—Burma	15,778	507,260	10,485,992	61,369	1,973,000	2,211,476
Other				5,991	192,606	215,886
China	4,965	159,637	3,300,000	2,022	65,000	72,857
Chosen Korea	4,213	135,450	2,800,000	622	20,000	22,417
East Indies—British	978	31,444	650,000	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	1,806	58,050	1,200,000	40,000	1,286,000	1,441,439
Federated Malay States	510	16,402	339,059	.....	.....	.....
Formosa Taiwan	628	20,186	417,282	777	25,000	28,022
Indo-China	60	1,933	40,000	31	1,000	1,121
Japan	6,600	212,190	4,386,357	149,300	4,800,000	5,380,176
Total	35,538	1,142,554	23,618,690	260,112	8,362,606	9,373,394
Africa—Algeria	.....	.....	.....	5,313	170,813	191,459
Belgian Congo	3,373	108,442	2,241,695	311	10,000	11,209
British West Africa (Gold Coast and Nigeria)	9,066	291,463	6,025,075	.....	.....	.....
Egypt and Abyssinia	443	14,232	294,195	9	304	340
French West Africa	85	2,733	56,496	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	700	22,505	465,220	550	17,682	19,819
Portuguese East Africa	301	9,675	200,000	31	1,000	1,121
Rhodesia	18,458	593,439	12,267,473	5,617	180,586	202,414
Transv'l, Cape Col. and Natal	259,149	8,331,651	172,230,512	27,724	891,304	999,036
Total	291,575	9,374,140	193,780,666	39,555	1,271,689	1,425,398
Total for world	549,453	17,664,910	365,166,077	5,428,224	174,517,414	195,611,333

Abrasion of Coins—It is reported officially in Switzerland that the comparative abrasion of various coins was tested by placing equal weights of many varieties inside a drum which was revolved for forty continuous hours. The result was as follows, in percentages: Ten-rappen piece of alum. alloy, 11.27; 1-franc piece of 0.835 silver, 0.165 copper, 7.79; 5-rappen piece of brass (100 rappen = 1 franc), 4.01; 10-rappen piece of copper-nickel, 2.45; 1-rappen piece of bronze, 1.23; 20-rappen piece of pure nickel, .59.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HORSE.

(By E. Prisse d'Avennes.)

THE horse was not known to the Egyptians before the close of the twelfth dynasty, after the campaigns of Osortassin in Asia. Without doubt it was with the invading shepherds that the horse first made its appearance and became naturalized in the valley of the Nile. A searching study of these Pharonic palaces enables us to state positively that there is not a single representation of a horse on any of the Egyptian edifices erected before the invasion of the Hyksos, or shepherd kings. Only after the overthrow, and more generally after the expulsion of these Asiatic conquerors, do we find depicted on the Egyptian monuments military scenes in which horses and war chariots play a considerable part in determining the great changes in the tactics of the Egyptian army. Moreover, the ancient historians, like Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, are unanimous in omitting any mention of the appearance of this noble animal prior to the epoch of the Hyksos invasion. Had the horse been indigenous to the valley of the Nile the early Egyptians, who were accustomed to deify the more remarkable animals and plants of their country, would certainly not have neglected to give to one of their gods the head of the hardy and spirited courser who shared with man the dangers of the battlefield.

If they did not raise altars to him, as they did to so many sacred beasts, it is only because they held in abhorrence the people to whom the introduction of the beautiful animal was due. Finally, if the first Egyptians did not institute sacrifices of horses, like the assouame' d' ha of the Hindoos, it was because the flesh was tabooed on account of the inveterate hatred that the customs of the Hyksos had left among the earlier inhabitants of the land. Nevertheless, the Egyptians esteemed the horse too highly to employ him in agriculture, and never, except in one little bas-relief on the temple of Khons at Karnak, do we find horses harnessed to a plow. After the expulsion of the Hyksos, about two thousand two hundred years before the Christian era, the Egyptians began to give much attention to the equine race, and the care they lavished upon their breeding soon resulted in a great numerical increase.

The Arabian horse is par excellence the king of horses. In every case where the blood is pure it presents the most perfect type, and in every case of mixture its offspring show some remarkable qualities. Almost alone it seems to have the faculty of improving the various breeds with which it is crossed and of perpetuating through successive generations its characteristic traits. As every one knows, Arabian horses are wonderfully intelligent. Story after story is told of their extraordinary affection and sagacity. Moreover, they possess other admirable qualities. More than any other horse an Arabian can stand hunger, thirst, extreme fatigue, and bad weather. Consequently he makes an ideal war horse. The Arabian horse was acclimated in France about the time of the first Crusades and is the foundation of our beautiful and powerful races of Limousin, Brittany, Ardennes, Aubergne, and others almost as well known. The Romans valued most highly as a war mount the Numidian horse. They used them with great success in their expeditions against the Germans, the Gauls, and the Scythians. During the Crusades the Frankish peoples brought home numbers of Oriental horses.

All the famous horses of history—that of Richard Coeur de Lion at Medina, of Philip Augustus at Bouvines, of William the Conqueror at Hastings, of Saint Louis at Massoure, of Francis the First at Pavia, of Henry the Second at the tournament in which he was killed, of Henry the Fourth at Arques de Ivry, of Louis XIV. in his wars and fetes, and, finally, of Napoleon at Marengo and Austerlitz—all these horses were "Arabians" or "Barbs."

The Arabian horse is easily recognized by a peculiar physiognomy. He has always a remarkable expression which is not found in any other race and which seems to signalize him as the type of the species. His head is square and sharply chiseled; in front it is large and sometimes bulgy; the back of the skull is also well developed. The eyes are large, prominent, and ordinarily very beautiful, with the characteristic black lashes. The ears are small, well placed, and mobile. The lower jaw is a little strong; the forehead is hollow rather than prominent; the muzzle is sharp; the nostrils large and susceptible of great dilation when the horse is excited. The mouth is of medium size, with a small lower lip. A well-attached head and easy curve of neck and shoulder give an elegance to the animal. The neck is long enough to bend gracefully, and, when the horse runs, is thrown back to form what is termed the "stag neck." This conformation, looked upon somewhat as a fault, is natural to all animals who run long distances.

The omens which the Arabs draw from markings and other signs on their horses are remarkable. A black horse without any spot will bring misfortune. A black stripe on the back from the neck to the tail is an enviable sign. Black spots on the fetlock joint diminish by at least one-half the value of a stallion or colt. The horse with a hard cornea is not only swift, but very patient into the bargain, while a restive animal has, as a rule, small eyes and narrow nostrils. Horses with tawny hair around the pasterns are good for breeding. "Look out," says the Arab, "for spots which are not exactly centred in the forehead. Any horse which has a white star and no white feet will carry you to destruction. Horses with black spots on the mouth are unlucky, wicked, and inclined to bite and kick. A horse with white on his lips and mouth will run faster than the wind. A horse whose white face stops on its nose will rear continually and throw the best of riders. If the upper lip is white underneath near the gums it is a favorable sign; if it is black it is unfavorable. A white mark on each side of the chest, back of the stirrup, indicates speed and safety; they are called 'the wings.' The horse with long white stockings is a dangerous brute. If the white runs higher on the right side than the left, sell him or prepare your burial garment. The horse with the chest of a lion, the hindquarters of a wolf, and the legs of a gazelle, long may he live."

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE public markets are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, covers an area of 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market.

West Washington Market, established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets, covers 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures in blocks of twenty stands, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce and live poultry are sold. The stalls are leased.

Jefferson Market, at Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, occupies 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers.

Gansevoort Market, an open square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets, has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged 25 cents daily. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers.

Delancey Street Market is under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet.

Harlem Market—Under Harlem Bridge, 130th Street and 3d Avenue. Things are sold at retail.

Queensboro Market, retail, under Queensboro Bridge; Manhattan approach, 1st Avenue, Avenue A, 59th and 60th Streets.

Wallabout Market has an area of thirty-six acres. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin. The city owns the land and the ground is leased. Many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale.

DISBURSEMENTS BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION DIRECTORS.

(In the year ended June 30, 1920.)

STATES.	Salaries.	Other and Total.	STATES.	Salaries.	Other and Total.	STATES.	Salaries.	Other and Total.
Alabama....	$6,889.99	$8,989.19	Maryland...	$4,645.34	$5,637.33	Oregon.....	$3,352.21	$4,289.71
Arizona.....	3,764.73	6,326.94	Mas'achus'ts	3,925.01	5,887.31	Pennsylv'ia..	21,431.55	33,042.32
Arkansas...	2,813.20	3,083.43	Michigan...	6,918.44	10,243.25	Porto Rico..	1,566.64	2,373.05
California...	6,646.94	10,810.13	Minnesota..	5,507.78	7,173.52	Rhode Is....	2,587.65	3,370.93
Colorado....	3,410.76	3,952.94	Mississippi..	6,095.55	8,430.89	S. Carolina..	5,136.10	7,457.26
Connecticut.	4,341.70	6,529.32	Missouri....	6,967.08	9,079.81	S. Dakota...	2,216.67	2,463.02
Delaware...	1,936.67	2,539.44	Montana...	3,223.89	4,769.54	Tennessee...	5,665.01	7,239.97
Florida.....	6,484.67	8,227.58	Nebraska...	4,100.00	4,954.26	Texas.....	7,342.79	9,870.73
Georgia.....	7,569.90	9,980.18	Nevada.....	3,829.18	5,156.34	Utah.....	2,544.42	4,017.72
Idaho.....	2,110.83	3,717.92	New Hamp..	1,973.62	2,466.32	Vermont....	1,189.17	1,678.71
Illinois.....	17,517.94	23,892.35	New Jersey..	1,830.75	6,301.63	Virginia....	8,635.15	10,879.45
Indiana.....	7,681.92	9,664.04	New Mexico.	2,231.67	3,227.04	Washington.	5,616.68	9,221.37
Iowa.....	5,604.17	6,838.25	New York...	30,125.40	44,358.91	W. Virginia..	2,754.15	3,169.05
Kansas.....	6,830.54	10,635.99	N. Carolina.	5,481.13	6,917.36	Wisconsin...	6,358.33	7,851.12
Kentucky...	11,810.52	14,981.75	N. Dakota..	2,481.20	2,932.04	Wyoming...	1,009.17	1,483.82
Louisiana...	4,767.67	7,047.17	Ohio.....	9,108.61	13,382.43			
Maine.....	2,820.00	3,964.81	Oklahoma...	4,090.30	6,732.29	Total.....	282,942.79	397,239.93

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT TEETH.

(Prepared by the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y. City, in connection with an exhibition.)

THE "Aristotle's lantern" of the sea-urchin consists of five pyramidal jaws, each carrying a long, slender tooth of continuous growth, which moves forward in the jaws as it becomes worn away at the point. The horse-shoe or king crab wears his teeth on his legs, at the first joints of which is a series of spines and sharp points. The food is torn to bits on these teeth and worked into the mouth opening. The lobster does his chewing with teeth which are to be found on his fourth to ninth appendages. Some of these teeth are adapted to seizing the food, others to grinding it, etc. The beetle and worm boast teeth as useful and efficient as any. Of course there are teeth of many kinds. But the typical tooth of a vertebrate or back-boned animal, consists of (1) pulp contained in a cavity, which by deposition of lime in its exterior portion becomes (2) dentine, ivory or bone, forming the body of the tooth, (3) enamel, overlying the dentine on the crown of the tooth, and (4) cement, usually surrounding the base of the tooth and sometimes covering part or all of the enamel of the crown.

The teeth of some animals, however (the sperm whale, for example), have no enamel whatsoever. In man, as in most mammals, the teeth are set in distinct, separate sockets, called by the initiated "alveolas," and are separated by a membrane from the surrounding bone. But nature has other ways of implanting teeth. The extinct sea reptile known to the scientist as Ichthyosaurus had his teeth planted in a continuous shallow groove, as was the habit with certain birds which lived many centuries ago. Modern birds, however, have adopted the fashion of going toothless. Another sort of attachment of the teeth is by means of a bony union of the outer side of the teeth with the inner side of the jaw. In a fourth case the base of the tooth is completely fused with the side of the jaw. It is another evidence of a beneficial nature that man, the only creature who is given to having his teeth extracted, does not have his teeth implanted in this last way. Some animals have the advantage of teeth which are more or less movable, due to the fact that they are attached to the jaws by ligaments. This is the case with many fishes and some reptiles. With snakes this arrangement facilitates the swallowing of the food.

Some animals, less fortunate than man, have only one set of teeth, which are expected to last them through an entire life-time. Most mammals, like man, have two sets—a temporary or milk set and a permanent set. No mammal has more than two sets of teeth. Generally a tooth is replaced by the formation below it of another tooth. As the new tooth increases in size, the roots of the old one are absorbed until finally it falls out and gives place to the new. Most reptiles and fishes, however, are well supplied with teeth, having several series, which provides for a more or less continuous loss and replacement. The shark is not worried by the fear of a toothless old age, for he has several rows of teeth, one behind the other, and as fast as the teeth in the outer row are lost they are replaced by those just back of them. Replacement may be accomplished by the formation of a new tooth beside the old one, which is absorbed at the point of contact until the developing tooth enters the base and replaces it. That is the way crocodiles and lizards do it. Or teeth may be formed at the back of the series, these moving forward to take the place of those worn away. The teeth of the elephant are developed at the back of the jaw, and the entire row moves slowly forward, the front part of each tooth coming into use first and wearing away as it is pushed forward. While six teeth are developed on each side of either jaw, not more than parts of two teeth are in use at any one time.

Teeth, according to their make-up, vary in growth. Some teeth grow for only a limited time. Others, more energetic, continue to grow throughout lifetime. In the first case the interior cavity occupied by the pulp fills up and growth ceases. In the latter instance the pulp cavity remains open, the tooth is continually pushed outward and layer after layer of dentine forms at the base. The continuous growth of some teeth is illustrated by a section of an elephant's tusk containing a wrought iron bullet. The bullet was fired into the hollow base of the young tusk, and the continual formation of dentine resulted in embedding the bullet in solid ivory. Not all animals wear their teeth in their mouths. As has been said, some are partial to the location of their teeth on their legs, while others consider the stomach the ideal situation. And even among those animals who consider that the tooth's sphere is the mouth, there are differences of opinion as to just where teeth can be worn with propriety.

The frog grows teeth only on his upper jaw. The animal known as Hoffman's sloth has teeth only on the hinder parts of both jaws. The gazelle's teeth are permitted to grow on both jaws, with the exception of the front of the upper jaw. Despite these and similar eccentricities, however, most animals, including the majority of mammals, have their teeth grow continuously on the edges of both jaws. The form and arrangement of the teeth of various animals differ to meet the various circumstances. The teeth (or saw) of the saw-fish, far removed from the mouth, are designed for wounding or killing the prey. The teeth of the python are made for seizing and grasping, and are long and recurved so as to hold the prey while the gullet is worked over it. The teeth of the ray, which feeds on shellfish, are adapted to crushing. The lion's teeth are shaped for cutting, rending and killing. His posterior teeth act as scissors.

The teeth of the beaver are long, sharp and chisel-shaped—requisite tools for his life's work of gnawing. The fangs or front teeth of the poisonous snake are really tubes which serve as hypodermic syringes to inject the poison. An opening at the base of the fang connects with the poison sac. Reserve fangs back of the ones in use soon replace those lost, so that removing the fangs of a poisonous snake renders him only temporarily harmless. The elephant grinds his food between teeth whose roughened surfaces act like mill-stones. The whale strains or sifts the water with which he fills his mouth by ejecting it through his teeth—sieves formed by plates of baleen. In this way he retains in his mouth, on the inner, hairy surface, the small animals left by the receding water, on which he dines.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY EACH STATE IN WORLD WAR.

(April 7, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, including Regular Army, National Army, National Guard, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and United States Guards.)

STATE.	Total Troops.	P. C. of Total	STATE.	Total Troops.	P. C. of Total	STATE.	Total Troops.	P. C. of Total	STATE.	Total Troops.	P. C. of Total
N. Y...	493,892	10.37	Okla.	95,100	2.00	Neb....	59,287	1.24	Ari	13,377	.28
Pa.....	370,961	7.79	Va.....	93,499	1.96	Col....	44,802	.94	Wyo...	13,209	.28
Ill.....	320,228	6.72	Ky.....	91,821	1.93	Mont...	44,048	.92	Vt.....	11,929	.25
Ohio...	243,548	5.11	Tenn...	91,386	1.92	Fla....	42,301	.89	Del....	9,379	.20
Tex....	198,228	4.16	N. C...	88,168	1.85	Ore....	41,671	.87	Hawaii.	6,557	.14
Mass...	193,415	4.06	Ala....	86,916	1.82	S. D...	34,662	.73	P. I....	6,535	.14
Mich...	168,131	3.53	La.....	80,834	1.70	Me....	31,887	.67	Nev....	5,972	.12
Mo....	163,700	3.44	Kan....	78,733	1.65	N. D...	30,033	.63	No res..	3,834	.08
Cal....	154,930	3.25	Ark....	71,862	1.51	R. I....	26,468	.56	Alaska..	2,381	.05
N. J....	138,691	2.91	Conn...	67,092	1.41	D. of C.	24,853	.52	Samoa..	2,211	.044
Ind....	130,670	2.74	W. Va..	65,127	1.37	Idaho..	23,571	.49	Guam..	262	.005
Minn...	123,325	2.59	Miss...	64,758	1.36	Utah...	22,571	.47	Vir. Is..	67	.001
Wis....	122,215	2.56	S. C....	64,739	1.36	P. Rico.	18,477	.39			
Iowa...	119,792	2.51	Wash...	63,775	1.34	N. H...	18,404	.39	Total.	4,764,071	.. ...
Ga.....	102,786	2.16	Md....	61,839	1.30	N. Mex.	15,162	.32			

THE AMERICAN BISON.

(By the late "Buffalo" Jones.)

The bison is an animal perfectly trained to take every advantage of his environments. His instinct surpasses that of the shrewdest ranchman—because for ages he maintained himself where the cattle of the ranchman are now dying. There is no waste grass left on the four-foot swath which the animal cuts in feeding. The herd rises at dawn and commences to graze. When filled they start for the trail, led usually by an old cow, who gives the signal for starting by sounding a grunt not unlike that of a hog, only much louder. The remainder of the herd drop in behind, following exactly in her footprints until they reach the path which leads them to their drinking place. This path never exceeds twelve inches in width. It is the same path along which the ancestors of these buffalo have traveled for countless ages.

When the pool, lake or stream is reached the buffalo step in, fill themselves and immediately return to the banks instead of lingering in the water and polluting it, as domestic cattle do. Thus, by keeping to one track, they have saved the grass over which the cattle straggle to water, and they have kept the water pure and fresh. After resting an hour or so they wend their way over a well defined trail for miles and miles, without cutting a blade of the grass which is so necessary for their subsistence. If the man who "causes two blades of grass to grow where only one has grown" is a benefactor of the race, how much more is the buffalo a benefactor, who preserves thousands of blades that other animals ruthlessly destroy?

The buffalo never yields to disease. He is clean in his domestic habits and in consequence always drinks pure water, eats clean, fresh grass, does not besmear himself with filth and consequently never suffers from any of the skin diseases common to domestic or range cattle. His thick underfur and the "pantalets" which cover his legs make him unaware of the existence of flies in summer and allow him to fatten where domestic cattle grow thin and die on account of these pests. When winter comes he adds an additional robe of fur to his robe of fat, and turning his head to the storm eats quietly along to the front in the face of the fiercest blizzards that ever blew.

There are many small traits of the buffalo that are lacking in cattle. The buffalo cow never allows her calf to be destroyed by the coyote. The buffalo never mire in swamps or pools, as so many cattle do. When they find that they are becoming stuck they throw themselves on their sides and swim or paddle through the mud as would a hog. In spring time they curry themselves by rolling in wallows, made in the hard, dry clay, thus removing their winter coats and loosening up their skins, so as to take on flesh. They always lie with their backs up a hill so as to rise early, and always have guards out day and night to warn the herd of approaching danger. They always face a storm, and never "drift," as do cattle. They lie down with their heads to the fiercest storm, throwing their heads around on their sides and sleeping contentedly, while the great mass of fur on their high humps shields the more exposed parts of their bodies from the winds.

A strange thing about a buffalo is that the younger females always follow the old grandmothers. They seem to propagate in families, and the families can be distinguished by peculiar facial resemblances. No person ever saw a herd of buffalo move in a straight line. They always take a zig-zag course. My explanation is this: A buffalo is a very cautious animal. Their shaggy foreheads prevent their seeing objects on either side of them. To prevent a surprise from an enemy they walk obliquely to the right, and then to the left, and in that way get an unobstructed view of the surrounding country.

HARE HUNTING, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Xenophon, in 350 B. C., hunted Attic hares in the country around Scillus. Edward III., of England, in his campaign in France maintained 60 couple of harriers; while Queen Elizabeth, the first lady to hold the office of Master of Hounds, kept both hunting harriers and beagles. James I., maintained his jelly dogs in style, paying Sir Patrick Houme, Master of the Priory Harriers, "for his fee £126 per annum, and for keeping one footman, four horses, and twenty couple of dogs, another hundred," Richard Gwynne, Groom of the Harriers to the Prince, also receiving 13d. per diem and 20 shillings a year for his livery. Although William III.'s pack were called beagles, they looked far more like foot harriers, and were evidently hunted on horseback, for at a noted meet at Welbeck in 1695 the field is reported to have totalled over 400 horsemen. George IV.'s beagles were a foot pack.

Britain has always been celebrated for its hounds; and as long ago as A. D. 264 Oppian in his "Cynegatica" (Book I., p. 468) describes what we may take to be the earliest ancestors of the harrier. According to Oppian, "Those excellent kind of scenting dogs were bred by the fierce nation of painted Britons, who called them Agassaeus; in size they are small, resembling worthless, greedy house dogs who gape under tables, They are crooked, lean, coarse-haired, and dull-eyed (the same defects we find Xenophon deploring in his pack); but armed with deadly teeth and powerful claws and are of most excellent nose." From this indigenous race, crossed no doubt with the hounds introduced by Saxon and Danish ancestors when they settled in the country, and recrossed with the Normandy hounds and the black and white St. Huberts, were gradually evolved the slow, old-fashioned hounds known as the Southern and the Talbot. Big, lumbering hounds, standing a good 26 inches high, slow as a man according to modern ideas, and possessing many glaring defects in make and shape, they also possessed wonderful patience and scenting powers and grand voices—"Matched in mouth like bells, each under each."

Although these big, heavy hounds were used to hunt hare in several parts of England as late as the middle of the 18th century, the majority of Masters of harriers were beginning to follow Beckford's advice, and were crossing this old Southern hound with the active, nimble North country beagle, endeavoring to get as much bone and strength in as small a compass as possible, and to reproduce in their own kennels Somerville's portrait of the perfect hound.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND THE GUARD.

THE Regular Army and National Guard are keeping pace with each other in the development of strength under the Government's plans for military reorganization, and in officers and enlisted men these two arms of the military service have (Nov. 30, 1920) an aggregate of 297,671 officers and men, according to figures made public by Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Regular Army consists of 13,461 officers and 208,364 enlisted men, while the latest figures for the National Guard show that it contains 4,159 officers and 71,687 enlisted men. In the guard and regulars combined there are now 17,620 officers and 280,051 enlisted men. During the past month 8,858 officers and men have been added to the Regular Army, while 4,135 have been added to the National Guard.

New York State leads the States in the strength of its National Guard. The authorized strength of the National Guard of New York is 20,857. Figures given out to-day show that the New York guard now has a strength of 10,244, of which 508 are officers and 9,736 are enlisted men. This is about one-seventh of the entire National Guard strength of the whole country. On April 1 last the strength of the New York guard was 5,617, while on July 1 it stood at 7,635.

The distribution of the strength of the Regular Army on Nov. 30 follows:

	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Total.		Com. missioned.	Enlisted.	Total.
United States.....	11,442	158,678	170,120	France.....	93	5	98
Philippines.....	578	18,248	18,926	England.....	5	2	7
Germany.....	511	14,853	15,364	At large.....	67	..	67
Hawaii.....	293	6,838	7,131	At sea en r'te M'nila	66	48	114
Panama.....	263	5,715	5,978	At sea en route U. S.	..	3	3
Porto Rico.....	59	1,816	1,875				
China.....	60	1,338	1,398	Total.....	13,461	208,364	221,825
Alaska.....	24	820	844				

UNITED STATES TREASURY ESTIMATES, 1921-1922.

Estimates of $4,653,856,759.36 for the maintenance of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were submitted to Congress Dec. 6, 1920, by Secretary Houston of the Treasury Department. The estimates fall short by $211,000,000 of the amount asked for 1921, which was the largest sum ever asked for peace-time expenditures. Estimates for the current fiscal year are:

Legislative.	$19,292,433.95	Navy.....	$695,763,767.47
Executive..	2,449,461.90	Interior....	366,305,513.42
State.....	13,683,528.94	Post Office.	2,399,020.00
Treasury...	1,624,483,694.98	Post. service	585,406,902.00
Ind. offices.	250,079,746.00	Agriculture.	53,739,384.00
Dist. of Col.	26,419,644.99	Commerce.	29,976,481.00
War.....	938,227,567.26	Labor.....	10,835,565.75
Pan. Canal.	16,187,255.40	Justice.....	18,606,792.30

The cost of the Postal Service, $585,406,902, will be deducted from the total estimates because the expense will be paid by revenues received by the department. This deduction leaves an ultimate balance of $4,068,449,857.36. The sum of $1,300,776,360.87 for permanent annual appropriations is included in the total of $4,653,856,759.

The War Department estimate is $270,000,000 less than the amount asked last year. Increase for the Navy Department is $145,000,000. Secretary Baker wants $699,275,502 93 for the Army, Military Academy and National Guard Last year he received for these $394,700,577.70. Secretary Daniels asks for $658,522,211.47. Congress gave him $24,325,498.40 last year. The Army Air Service would cost $60,000,000, according to the estimates. Navy aviation needs $35,000,000, Secretary Daniels estimates.

The United States Shipping Board asks for $147,898,520, as against $442,500,000, which it received, last year.

Pensions take up $265,190,000 of the amount asked by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior. The War Risk Insurance Bureau should cost $160,000,000, so Secretary Houston reports.

Items in the State Department's request are $1,799,000 for diplomatic salaries, $1,250,000 for the contingent expenses of foreign missions, $3,884,000 for consular salaries, $1,500,000 for their expenses and $1,000,000 for the "entry of aliens into the United States."

Attorney General Palmer wishes $300,000,000 for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act and $2,650,000 for the detection and prosecution of general crime. Prohibition enforcement as well as the enforcement of the Narcotic Law will cost $7,500,000, according to Secretary Houston. The salary list of the Prohibition Bureau would come to $5,135,300, as against $1,657,405.55 expended in 1920.

The annual permanent appropriations totalling $1,300,776,360 carry $265,751,000 for the sinking fund and $922,650,000 for interest on the public debt.

The Interior Department wants $25,686,000 for the reclamation service; the War Department, $68,000,000 for army engineers' work on rivers and harbors, $35,676,000 for fortifications and $71,476,000 for military posts, and the Department of Agriculture $666,000 for stamping out the pink bollworm.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD BALANCE-SHEET 1917-1920.

THE Shipping Board made public Dec. 10, 1920, a "consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1920," giving financial transactions of the Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation from their inception in 1917 to that date. It showed total liabilities of $3,537,380,726.94 and assets of the same amount.

The liabilities given in the "consolidated balance sheet" included appropriations by Congress of $3,213,217,110, "reserves" of $735,618,316 and other liabilities of more than $100,000,000, the whole totalling $4,050,746,866. The total liabilities of $3.537,380,726 represented the difference between the $4,000,000,000 total and the excess of expenses over revenues from operations, sales and the like, which was placed at $513,336,139.

Revenues from operations, sales of ships, etc., were given as $1,148,928,155 and expenses as $1,662,294,294. Revenues from operations of vessels were $817,271,541 and expenses of the operations $1,002,396,579, the apparent net loss from operations being $185,125,037. Vessels sold brought $296,515,344, while they cost the Board $339,083,676, making the total loss on these transactions $42,568,331.

In its capital assets the Board listed the vessels owned at $2,670,612,755, this sum representing expenditures for construction, purchases and reconditioning. The value of shipyards property and equipment, fuel oil stations, real estate and buildings, automobiles launches, and the like was placed at $158,895,243. Expenditures for construction of and improvements to housing projects and transportation facilities were given as $69,604,977. It was explained that all of these figures represented war costs and not the present value. Current assets listed in the balance sheet included accounts receivable of $293,792,558; general cash and cash fund, $96,547,951; investments, $30,917,587; notes receivable, $70,248,537, and materials, supplies, ships' stores and the like, $143,400,297.

On the actual operation of its fleet the Board claimed a gross revenue of $440,549,001, the revenues from voyages being placed at $768,077,700, while voyage expenses were only $328,527,999. Maintenance, insurance, depreciation and other expenses, however, more than ate up these excess revenues. Under the head of shrinkage due to appraisals the Board showed a total loss of $98,038,507 on materials of all kinds, while the loss on contract cancellations was placed at $105,176,811. Depreciation of the value of the fleet itself was estimated at $209,465,323, insurance at $140,393,528 and maintenance at $86,321,576.

PEACE COMMISSION COST U. S. $1,651,191.

PRESIDENT WILSON informed the Senate, in an official communication, Dec. 8, 1920, that the actual expenses incurred on behalf of the American Peace Commission that represented this country at Paris totalled $1,651,191.09. The President submitted an itemized expense bill as follows: Expenses Dec. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919—Travel and subsistence, $28,442.27; subsistence, $193,629.90; salaries, $200,871.84; stationery, office supplies, printing, newspapers, etc., $55,898.57; wages employees at Hotel de Crillon, $131,507.00; rents, $176,853.91; food, hotel and kitchen supplies, $283,560.47; hire and launder of linen, Hotel de Crillon, $64,969.53; repairs and upkeep boilers, Hotel de Crillon, $5,525.50; telephone hire, $166.17; fuel, heat, light and compressed air, $52,457.21; water rent, $5,155.05; inventories and legal services, $12,529.16; copies of German and Austrian treaties, $3,453.32; maps to accompany treaties, $1,183.85; damages and loss of property at Hotel de Crillon, $125,870.82; taxes on premises, No. 4 Place de la Concorde, $1,524.58.

Special allotments—Gen. McKinstry (proposed reparations commission), $73,375.46; Col. E. E. Riggs, missions to Russia and Austria, $19,000.00; Ellis Loring Dresel, mission to Germany, $1,000.00; W. C. Bullitt, mission to Russia, $5,000.00; Lieut. Col. W. Greene, mission to Baltic provinces, $15,000.00; Pierrepont B. Noyes, Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, $25,112.20; Capt. Earl Bassett, representative Inter-Allied Commission to Posen, $1,000.00; H. C. King and C. R. Crane, Inter-Allied Commission on Mandates in Turkey, $10,900.00; Henry Morgenthau, mission to Poland, $21,900.00; Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Inter-Allied Mission of Generals in Hungary, $28,838.48; General commission to negotiate peace at Warsaw, $5,000.00; Brig. Gen. Chaney, Inter-Allied Commissioner concerning evacuation of Baltic provinces, $10,000.00; Col. W. N. Haskell, Inter-Allied High Commissioner in Armenia, $4,500.00; Mr. Rathbone (Reparations Commission), $20,000.00; automobiles for Mr. Morgenthau and Col. Greene, $14,602.96; confidential expenses Presidential party, $17,534.16; disbursements Department of State, $88,149.58; total, $1,703,712.06; less repays and gain by exchange, $52,520.97; total actual expenses, $1,651,191.09.

The complete itemized bill gave the salaries of all employees. The expenditures in minute detail by all disbursing officials, the refunds and by whom made, each item being listed separately and by voucher number. The refunds included one by President Wilson of 914.70 francs for expenses while at Rome, by Col. House of 10,402 francs for official entertainment from Dec. 1, 1918, to June 3, 1919, and by Secretary Lansing of 1,589 francs for tips.

There were a number of items which gave the amounts expended by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, all these being listed under the caption "Confidential Expenses of the President." The items credited for this purpose varied in amount from $65 to $1,500.

One of the largest single items in the account is $125,870 for "damages and loss of property at Hotel de Crillon." The Hotel de Crillon was the building on the Place de la Concorde where the American Peace Commissioners and many of the employees of the commission lived and had their offices during the Peace Conference. The hotel was taken over by the U. S. Government. Very few alterations were made in the hotel. The item of more than $125,000 for damages and loss of property represented the claims of the hotel ownership after the American commission's lease expired.

Commissioners Lansing, House, White and Bliss had apartments in the Hotel de Crillon. A large number of the employees of the America commission took their meals in the hotel, whose restaurant was under American management. It is noted in the statement from President Wilson that all expenses incurred by the wives or other relatives of persons attached to the commission had been refunded promptly. In most instances the refund was in payment of board bills.

The mission to Soviet Russia of W. C. Bullitt, who afterward told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of confidential conversations with Secretary Lansing, cost $5,000.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN 1920.

(10 months ended October)

IMPORTS FROM—	1920.	1919.
Grand divisions:		
Europe	$1,078,373,197	$542,922,937
North America	1,472,621,686	972,616,642
South America	684,978,335	549,675,281
Asia	1,138,319,376	816,374,722
Oceania	174,167,756	130,266,050
Africa	143,822,687	86,988,705
Total	$4,692,283,037	$3,098,844,337
Principal countries:		
Belgium	$40,159,664	$4,152,042
Denmark	16,983,586	4,960,590
France	142,047,441	87,312,160
Germany	75,771,411	4,914,787
Greece	17,888,044	24,628,062
Italy	65,348,634	40,893,785
Netherlands	84,677,485	61,271,308
Norway	17,044,965	4,891,172
Spain	34,434,247	38,143,202
Sweden	23,930,742	9,562,514
Switzerland	47,858,542	19,281,178
United Kingdom	467,639,794	219,502,346
Canada	489,187,957	394,155,150
Central America	62,476,967	39,328,590
Mexico	148,939,566	118,143,918
Cuba	693,994,386	375,310,639
Argentina	190,224,534	155,955,865
Brazil	205,370,227	184,953,444
Chile	105,805,857	64,691,587
Uruguay	31,839,435	41,823,531
China	179,523,484	125,249,186
British India	161,755,321	110,839,494
Dutch East Indies	111,270,655	57,022,302
Japan	387,133,597	315,522,040
Australia	41,971,562	49,377,793
Philippine Islands	101,894,265	54,575,244
British South Africa	19,203,590	33,442,974
Egypt	93,678,527	29,136,517

EXPORTS TO—	1920.	1919.
Grand divisions:		
Europe	$3,721,217,098	$4,263,920,746
North America	1,598,193,445	1,029,080,203
South America	491,356,725	376,536,653
Asia	675,161,245	581,407,864
Oceania	212,747,550	169,651,136
Africa	133,647,348	78,099,804
Total	$6,832,323,420	$6,498,996,406
Principal countries:		
Belgium	$237,345,560	$314,374,270
Denmark	72,642,324	140,000,060
France	579,179,343	757,402,051
Germany	217,937,288	52,420,095
Greece	31,703,846	31,621,425
Italy	312,825,745	366,091,049
Netherlands	182,097,515	197,250,120
Norway	82,813,992	117,802,768
Spain	113,972,094	82,459,444
Sweden	99,810,214	116,199,636
Switzerland	38,895,397	69,331,731
United Kingdom	1,561,669,174	1,866,290,033
Canada	841,193,156	587,639,662
Central America	70,895,975	44,528,600
Mexico	152,715,993	106,373,128
Cuba	411,964,865	214,566,863
Argentina	164,474,845	131,625,518
Brazil	120,259,361	101,417,402
Chile	42,139,485	46,699,613
Uruguay	27,083,945	28,331,940
China	121,418,830	90,287,250
British India	83,359,941	58,638,431
Dutch East Indies	42,989,296	41,475,197
Japan	350,585,960	289,219,833
Australia	94,296,793	83,503,599
Philippine Islands	79,132,831	61,296,171
British South Africa	48,885,527	37,909,692
Egypt	32,818,370	8,488,789

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Geneva, Switzerland, November 15, 1920, at the call of President Wilson. Forty-one nations were represented. The United States, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary were not members, and consequently had no delegates present. Paul Hymans, of Belgium, provisional chairman, was chosen president of the assembly, in a secret ballot, receiving thirty-five votes.

The following were chosen as officers of the six committees of the assembly:

No. 1 Committee, dealing with general organization—Mr. Balfour (Great Britain), chairman; Mr. Wellington Koo (China), vice-chairman.

No. 2 Committee, dealing with technical organization—Signor Tittoni (Italy), chairman; M. Toma Jonescu (Roumania), vice-chairman.

No. 3 Committee, dealing with courts of justice—M. Bourgeois (France), chairman; Senhor Costa (Portugal), vice-chairman.

No. 4 Committee, which deals with finance—Senor Quinones de Leon (Spain), chairman; Dr. Pestrepo (Colombia), vice-chairman.

No. 5 Committee, which deals with the admission of new members—Don Hunerus (Chile), chairman; Dr. Blanco (Uruguay), vice-chairman.

No. 6 Committee, which deals with mandates, armaments, and the economic weapon—M. Branting (Sweden), chairman; Dr. Aguero, (Cuba), vice-chairman.

The six Vice-Presidents of the Assembly were elected November 18, by secret ballot. Five only obtained a majority of the 39 votes—namely, Viscount Ishii (Japan), 32; M. van Karnebeeck (Holland), 31; Senor Pueyrredon (Argentina), 28; M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia), 26; and Sir George E. Foster (Canada), 22. Senhor Octavio (Brazil), obtained 18 and three others eight each. A discussion arose on the President's suggestion that a second ballot should be held between Senhor Octavio and the eldest of the three which had gained eight—namely, Dr. Nansen. M. Viviani protested, and another ballot among all the available delegates without restriction was taken, with the result that Senhor Octavio was elected with 22.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCT. 31, 1920.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Total gross debt Sept. 30, 1920		$24,087,356,128.65
Public-debt receipts Oct. 1 to 31, 1920	$263,098,832.98	
Public-debt. disbursements Oct. 1 to 31, 1920	287,945,288.67	
Decrease for period		24,846,455.69
Total gross debt Oct. 31, 1920		$24,062,509,672.96

NOTE—Total gross debt before deduction of the balance held by the Treasurer free of current obligations, and without any deduction on account of obligations of foreign Governments or other investments, was as follows:

BONDS.		
Consols of 1930	$599,724,050.00	
Loan of 1925	118,489,900.00	
Panama's '16-'36	48,954,180.00	
Panama's '18-'38	25,947,400.00	
Panama's of 1961	50,000,000.00	
Conversion bonds	28,894,500.00	
Post. S'v'gs Bonds	11,612,160.00	
		$883,622,190.00
1st Liberty Loan	1,952,401,400.00	
2d Liberty Loan	3,323,757,050.00	
3d Liberty Loan	3,649,224,850.00	
4th Liberty Loan	6,365,611,413.00	
		15,290,994,713.00
Total bonds		$16,174,616,903.00

Notes: Victory Liberty Loan		$4,237,708,605.00
Treasury certificates:		
Tax	$1,782,040,000.00	
Loan	555,163,500.00	
Pittman Act	259,375,000.00	
Special issues	32,854,450.00	
		2,629,432,950.00
War Savings Securities (net cash receipts)		786,848,146.38
Total interest-bearing debt		$23,828,606,604.38
Debt on which interest has ceased		5,715,310.26
Non-interest-bearing debt		228,187,758.32
Total gross debt		$24,062,509,672.96

WAR LOANS BY THE UNITED STATES.

From April 24, 1917, to November 15, 1920, the credits established (after deducting credits which had been withdrawn) and the cash advances were as follows:

Countries.	Credits, net.	Cash advanced.	Other charges against credits.	Balance under credits.
Belgium	$349,214,467.89	$349,214,467.89	.....	.....
Cuba	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	67,329,041.10	61,256,206.74	.....	$6,072,834.36
France	3,047,974,777.24	2,997,477,800.00	.....	50,496,977.24
Great Britain	4,277,000,000.00	4,277,000,000.00	.....	.....
Greece	48,236,629.05	15,000,000.00	$33,236,629.05	.....
Italy	1,666,260,179.72	1,631,338,986.99	.....	34,921,192.73
Liberia	5,000,000.00	26,000.00	.....	4,974,000.00
Roumania	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	.....	.....
Russia	187,729,750.00	187,729,750.00	.....	.....
Serbia	26,780,465.56	26,780,465.56	.....	.....
	9,710,525,310.56	9,580,823,677.18	33,236,629.05	96,465,004.33

Of the foregoing advances there were repaid up to November 15, 1920, by—British, $80,181,641.56; French, $31,449,357.55; Roumanian, $1,794,180.48; Serbian, $605,326.34; Cuban, $500,000.00; Belgian, $10,000.00.

INTEREST PAID ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN LOANS.

Belgium, $10,907,281.55; Cuba, $1,136,865.47; Czecho-Slovak Republic, $304,178.09; France, $128,140,816.48; Great Britain, $233,357,185.50; Greece, $409,153.34; Italy, $57,598,852.62; Liberia, $161.10; Roumania, $263,313.74; Russia, $4,595,564.15; Serbia, $636,059.14; total, $437,349,431.18.

RAILWAY AND AUTO DEATHS COMPARED.

(By the U. S. Census Bureau.)

The following table shows the number of reported deaths from railroad and auto accidents and injuries in certain cities.

City.	R. R. Accidents and Injuries.			Auto Accidents and Injuries.		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total.....	1,784	1,820	1,766	3,254	2,906	2,252
Birmingham, Ala.	41	36	15	23	11	14
Los Angeles, Cal.	59	37	43	91	99	91
Oakland, Cal....	38	19	16	24	21	18
San Fran'co, Cal.	13	19	16	74	72	62
Denver, Col.....	5	9	11	43	23	21
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	8	16	22	30	26
N. Haven, Conn.	12	14	18	28	22	23
Washington, D.C.	6	15	9	54	46	37
Atlanta, Ga.....	21	20	15	20	30	27
Chicago, Ill.....	204	269	248	291	310	243
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	48	27	27	31	19
Louisville, Ky...	25	37	17	28	22	9
New Orleans, La.	35	21	27	28	44	20
Baltimore, Md...	38	29	17	102	80	36
Boston, Mass....	37	41	63	108	84	71
Cambridge, Mass.	3	5	3	14	15	12
Fall River, Mass.	2	4	4	14	12	6
Lowell, Mass....	9	6	5	22	14	6
Worcester, Mass.	13	19	16	29	27	20
Detroit, Mich...	48	55	88	125	157	127
G'd Rap's, Mich.	3	17	12	9	14	9
Minneap's, Minn.	23	33	35	43	43	33
St. Paul, Minn...	19	20	29	27	24	31
Kansas City, Mo.	54	43	48	64	56	38

City.	R. R. Accidents and Injuries.			Auto Accidents and Injuries.		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
St. Louis, Mo....	46	55	59	93	73	67
Omaha, Neb....	13	12	16	26	23	14
Jersey City, N. J.	72	51	57	30	22	19
Newark, N. J....	34	22	18	62	62	53
Paterson, N. J...	24	15	15	19	19	14
Albany, N. Y....	17	12	21	11	17	11
Buffalo, N. Y....	60	62	65	90	81	56
New York, N. Y.	133	78	89	691	549	432
Rochester, N. Y.	12	24	25	25	21	29
Syracuse, N. Y..	19	22	25	22	20	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.	47	59	65	59	56	56
Cleveland, Ohio..	74	111	111	168	137	98
Columbus, Ohio..	27	33	29	38	30	26
Dayton, Ohio...	15	10	20	22	19	8
Toledo, Ohio....	35	34	41	32	26	19
Portland, Ore....	11	7	12	31	30	14
Philadelphia, Pa.	138	115	99	226	169	153
Pittsburgh, Pa....	100	122	105	105	100	64
Scranton, Pa....	36	31	35	16	14	16
Providence, R. I.	10	10	9	38	27	25
Memphis, Tenn..	25	25	.....	19	23	.....
Nashville, Tenn..	36	12	.....	14	13	.....
Richmond, Va...	9	13	10	9	10	10
Seattle, Wash...	7	8	9	40	29	27
Spokane, Wash..	5	8	3	10	8	5
Milwaukee, Wis..	31	45	30	48	41	25

Where there are no figures, data are lacking.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS LOSE $190,000,000 ANNUALLY.

(By H. R. Bonner, Bur. of Educ., U. S. Dept. of Interior.)

THE average person who completed his education in 1918 had attended school for only 1,076 days. This is equivalent to a little less than six years of schooling of 180 days each. We are a "Nation of sixth graders."

Although most States provide twelve years of elementary and secondary schooling the average child attends school for only about one-half of this time. Are compulsory attendance laws sufficiently stringent when they accomplish such meagre results?

ATTENDS ONE-NINETEENTH OF REMAINING LIFE.

If the average child had gone to school continuously for the 1,076 days, he would have been under instruction for a little less than three calendar years. The United States mortality statistics show that the expectation of life after the age of 5 is almost 57 years. The average child, therefore, attends school for only one-nineteenth of his remaining lifetime.

Let us measure the product of our educational machinery from another angle. Although the average length of the school term in the United States is a little over 160 days, the average child enrolled in school attends 120 days, or about three-fourths of the time. In other words, one-fourth of the school term is wasted by irregular attendance. The teacher has been provided, the school building has been heated, the necessary school supplies have been purchased, the educational feast has been spread, yet one-fourth of those who are expected to be present are not there. No commercial organization could long exist if one-fourth of its expected customers failed each day to appear. It costs the United States annually to make provision for the 5,000,000 children who are daily absent from school the enormous sum of $190,000,000.

ALL THE STATES LOSE HEAVILY.

Alabama fails to take advantage of 40.6 per cent. of its school term for the maintenance of which it spends $6,066,204. It spends, therefore, $2,462,879 for children who are not at school. New York State spends almost $18,000,000; Pennsylvania over $13,000,000; and California almost $10,000,000 annually for children who are absent. Although the waste cannot be wholly eliminated, it is reasonable to expect that in efficiently administered school systems not more than one-tenth of the children will be absent from school each day because of excusable necessity. Assuming that this proportion of absence may be expected, we still must face the fact that an additional 15 per cent. of those enrolled in school are out of school daily.

BIRD CRIES AT NIGHT.

(From the London Times.)

Dwellers in London are sometimes puzzled on foggy November nights by the mysterious bird cries that come from above the housetops. One is a flute-like whistle of two syllables, heard first at a distance, then close at hand, and again further off. By listening intently, the plaintive cadence of it may still be caught again and again, each time fainter, until at last the sound is completely lost in silence. This is the callnote of the golden plover, and it comes from a migrating flock that have lost their bearings in the fog, and are dazzled by the unaccustomed glare of artificial lights. Sometimes the loud cry of a passing curlew will surprise and delight the London bird lover who recognizes it—a long-drawn whistling call that is not badly expressed in the bird's name—though "curlieee" fits it better. Some people describe it as a "melancholy wail," or "unearthly scream;" to others it is real music.

The calling of such birds—golden plover, curlew, and other waders—over London usually heralds the approach of colder weather, the birds we hear being part of the great hosts which move southward when frost binds the north. Occasionally one may even distinguish the clanging music of a skein of wild greylag geese, carried out of their usual line of flight by northwest winds, often the coldest that blow in winter. A much more frequent and much smaller, but still distinctly audible, sound in the stillness of a November night of fog and mist is the thin whispered scream of the redwing, a small but handsome migrant thrush from Scandinavia, which visits Britain in winter, and is common enough then nearly everywhere, often in hard weather frequenting London parks and squares. Throughout their stay these redwings keep together in flocks, and lead a wandering life, parties of them often passing over London by night.

FINAL ALLOTMENTS TO THE LIBERTY LOANS, BY STATES.

(Corrected to Oct. 31, 1920.)

	First Liberty loan.	Second Liberty loan.	Third Liberty loan.	Fourth Liberty loan.	Victory Liberty loan.
Alabama	$6,628,950	$13,847,150	$23,181,450	$36,209,150	$19,971,700
Alaska	91,500	979,250	1,737,250	3,180,950	1,413,050
Arizona	3,739,100	9,968,850	11,176,450	14,533,700	6,017,500
Arkansas	4,202,750	12,486,650	22,714,450	26,657,650	18,689,550
California	100,190,900	159,362,100	174,506,200	291,126,700	186,702,950
Colorado	12,602,050	20,946,100	31,295,750	42,007,550	28,581,150
Connecticut	41,008,000	66,942,300	70,316,950	124,558,750	82,050,950
Delaware	6,130,600	7,705,700	25,391,400	22,621,300	12,784,450
District of Columbia	.....	.....	25,992,250	51,042,150	26,710,400
Florida	5,271,700	8,611,650	18,053,900	27,538,100	17,918,100
Georgia	11,852,400	21,185,650	39,031,600	62,783,550	36,394,450
Hawaii	1,590,700	4,543,550	4,819,850	7,080,650	4,628,450
Idaho	3,617,600	10,063,150	10,972,600	16,895,150	10,963,950
Illinois	166,044,850	233,713,500	279,716,650	468,875,150	329,785,300
Indiana	27,597,150	78,653,000	84,650,300	136,336,300	96,186,800
Iowa	23,522,850	79,851,800	117,160,050	157,860,100	110,552,250
Kansas	11,108,750	27,895,200	47,381,200	73,914,550	51,208,250
Kentucky	17,794,400	31,615,700	43,561,650	64,151,650	42,723,100
Louisiana	14,198,900	23,316,250	34,555,300	50,329,000	31,671,700
Maine	14,332,300	22,996,100	18,348,100	27,694,150	18,084,550
Massachusetts	177,236,400	274,057,900	228,329,750	405,330,900	222,114,650
Maryland	.....	.....	48,729,800	88,819,350	56,058,700
Michigan	44,914,950	104,380,500	107,436,900	176,102,700	125,372,300
Minnesota	26,309,000	74,157,500	98,785,200	135,441,350	96,730,200
Mississippi	3,162,950	11,529,600	17,817,050	27,827,750	19,648,100
Missouri	49,707,000	91,563,150	112,332,900	177,234,300	117,898,750
Montana	8,906,800	17,952,550	18,017,200	21,928,800	12,159,050
Nebraska	11,996,200	31,184,900	50,524,400	75,583,200	43,086,100
Nevada	2,295,100	2,809,900	4,793,400	5,996,150	3,309,150
New Hampshire	9,897,500	15,484,400	14,252,000	21,979,050	15,653,800
New Jersey	64,572,250	122,493,550	139,858,050	236,816,600	157,309,200
New Mexico	1,392,850	3,860,100	5,903,300	5,898,150	2,915,500
New York	530,704,500	1,042,230,650	985,618,450	1,826,418,250	1,176,004,250
North Carolina	.....	.....	24,582,250	48,804,250	26,164,300
North Dakota	2,867,700	9,660,650	12,158,750	21,657,450	19,131,450
Ohio	126,980,950	233,892,250	225,090,050	385,288,000	257,804,950
Oklahoma	11,801,100	27,702,950	39,018,300	48,719,750	31,773,050
Oregon	10,157,540	23,822,450	28,300,800	38,362,550	25,891,850
Pennsylvania	217,468,600	411,930,300	467,918,850	812,076,850	493,512,300
Rhode Island	23,073,900	33,466,050	28,717,700	61,253,300	38,077,500
South Carolina	.....	.....	19,426,250	39,317,150	21,134,000
South Dakota	3,898,200	12,630,350	31,454,200	36,256,750	24,784,700
Tennessee	10,924,800	26,043,650	33,783,250	55,867,250	37,565,450
Texas	31,210,600	63,250,000	97,312,700	124,542,700	73,176,050
Utah	6,689,150	14,158,550	12,966,950	19,878,600	12,846,250
Vermont	6,992,150	10,061,550	9,330,750	15,315,450	11,135,600
Virginia	.....	.....	44,048,750	83,576,800	57,485,850
Washington	17,070,650	38,481,100	42,907,950	70,189,650	45,024,150
West Virginia	3,253,450	8,815,200	31,913,250	55,156,000	31,371,350
Wisconsin	27,311,350	81,261,400	85,936,350	121,765,700	96,143,250
Wyoming	1,568,900	5,132,650	6,737,000	10,183,150	6,862,250
Allotments unallocated, by States:					
Special Treasury	.....	.....	17,076,450	5,597,100	6,273,900
Fifth Fed. Reserve dist.	85,560,050	182,711,250	17,750	.....	372,200
		3,809,408,700			
Deduct unallocated over-allotment, sixth Federal Reserve district	.....	1,543,700	.....	.....	.....
	1,989,455,550	3,807,865,000	4,175,650,050	6,964,581,250	4,497,818,750

IS TIME REVERSIBLE?

(From the London Times.)

At the meeting of the Aristotelian Society, the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, the new president, set a puzzle for the philosophers. He said that it was possible to compare the sequence of events in time with a cinematograph film. This was presented to us moving in the direction which we regard as normal. But it was possible to throw it on the screen in the reverse order.

We might then see, for example, a public swimming-bath with unruffled surface, broken by a splash, followed by the emergence of a pair of feet, next a human body describing a graceful upward curve, till a bather with uplifted arms stood on the margin of the pool in the attitude of one preparing to dive. It was already clear that any particular event in a time series might be past for one observer, while it was still future for another observer. But our perception was always of the past. One person heard a church clock two seconds after it was heard by a listener standing closer to the place where it had been striking. But it had struck before either heard it. Was there, however, any objection to thinking that what we call the past and the future were simply the order in which events happened to appear to us? We happened to be moving away from 1900 and towards 1930, just as the earth happened to revolve in one direction and not in the other. But could 1900 and 1930 not both be equally real, each holding its fixed position in an unchangeable series?

Were that so, the direction of the stream of time would have a meaning only for us, and might have the opposite meaning for other consciousnesses and no meaning for an absolute consciousness. The interest of the speculation extended from time to cause and effect. A common conception of causation involved the idea of a transaction between two things of which the one was active, the other passive. But this interpretation of cause was being replaced in science by the idea that "cause" and "effect" indicated nothing more than different positions in the time sequence. When we spoke of the past determining the future, we might also speak of the future justifying, explaining or even determining the past. Past and future, cause and effect, might indeed be mere aspects of a timeless reality.

HISTORY OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following history of bubonic plague in the United States is quoted from an article by Dr. W. H. Kellogg, of the California State Board of Health, in the American Journal of Public Health: "The first appearance of plague on the North American Continent was in 1900 at San Francisco, when the body of a Chinese, dead of this disease, was discovered in the Chinese quarter. We had been on the lookout for plague, as it was present in Honolulu, which it had reached in December, 1899. This case was proven bacteriologically, and the Board of Health of San Francisco, on receipt of the preliminary findings, placed the entire district known as Chinatown, comprising about twelve square blocks, in quarantine, the quarter being roped off and police placed on guard. The disease continued to manifest its presence by the discovery of cases now and then until a total of 121 cases and 113 deaths had been reached by February, 1904, when the last case of this series was found.

"In May, 1907, plague was again discovered in San Francisco. A sailor taken to the Marine Hospital from a tug in the bay was found to be suffering from plague, but he died without being able to give any account of himself, and the tug was lost off the Mendocino coast, thus effectually blocking any further investigation. On August 12, the second case of the epidemic appeared, followed by 13 others before the end of the month. The epidemic lasted six months, and the total number of cases was 160, with 77 deaths; this time not in the Chinese quarter alone, but scattered all through the city. The last case of the series occurred on June 30, 1908. During the year 1907 seven cases were found in Seattle, Wash. In the years intervening between February 1, 1908, and the end of the year 1915, inclusive, sporadic cases of human plague of squirrel origin occurred in California to the total number of 13 in the counties of Los Angeles, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Benito, Contra Costa, San Joaquin and Monterey. During the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 no cases of human plague are known to have occurred anywhere in the United States. Extension of the infection to the ground squirrel population of the rural territory adjacent to San Francisco was first demonstrated in August, 1908, although it is probable that the infection was carried from rats to squirrels in the vicinity of the Port Costa warehouses during the first epidemic in 1900-1904. This probability is indicated by the occurrence of two deaths from plague in widely separated locations in Contra Costa County in August, 1903. The ground squirrels of this State have, therefore, harbored the infection for nearly twenty years, and if it is not eliminated from among them by a very wide and expensive campaign of extermination there seems little room for doubt that a permanent endemic focus has been established. The extent of plague prevalence among the ground squirrels is shown by the following figures from the Public Health Reports of recent date. For the period of the report, which varies with different counties from a few days to three months, ending July 10, 1920, infected squirrels were found as shown below. Alameda County 28, Contra Costa County 46, Merced 1, Monterey 3, San Benito 16, San Mateo 3, San Joaquin 4, Santa Clara 12, Santa Cruz 26, and Stanislaus 2.

"The figures for the total number of infected rodents found since the beginning of the work in 1907 are startling. In San Francisco the number of rats found was 398, the last one having beeen discovered in October, 1908, and in Oakland 126 rats, the last one in December, 1908. Alameda County has a record of 431 squirrels, the last being found in September, 1919. Contra Costa County holds the record, the total number of infected squirrels found being 1,698. Following the decade ending with 1918, plague showed a tendency toward recrudescence. In Oakland a series of 13 pneumonic cases occurred in August, 1919, the first of the series having its origin in exposure to plague-infected ground squirrels. In October, 1919, plague reappeared in New Orleans, following an interval of nearly four years since its first appearance in that city. This was followed by three more in October, three in November and five in December.

"So far during 1920 plague has occurred in California (one sporadic case of squirrel origin), in New Orleans (three cases in May and June), in Galveston, Texas (two cases), in Pensacola, Florida (four cases in June and three in July), in Beaumont, Texas (seven cases between June 26 and July 18), and in Port Arthur, Texas (one case in July). Rat examination by the Public Health Service in the above-named cities discloses a rat epizootic in Pensacola, Beaumont, Galveston and New Orleans. The disease is present in so many countries now that a list of those harboring it would include most of the nations of the world. In Europe it has been reported recently in Greece, England, Italy, Malta, Russia and France. In July, 1919, a dock laborer in Liverpool died of plague, and there is little doubt that the infection prevails among the rats of that city. Human cases have recently been reported from Hawaii, and a sharp outbreak is in progress in Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it was first discovered in May of this year. Several cases have occurred recently in Newfoundland."

CURIOSITIES OF ARSENIC.

Arsenic is so extensively used in the industries and arts that it is believed that there are few of us who have not a little of it in our bodies, says the London Mail. Formerly a good deal of chronic poisoning resulted from arsenic in wall-paper, the poison being given off in powder and also as a gas in warm, moist weather. Many wall-papers still contain very small quantities of the poison. It is also present in some artificial flowers, in carpets, furs, dress fabrics dyed with aniline dyes, and in black stockings. It has been found in many cosmetic preparations which women use to improve the complexion and brilliancy of the eyes, accidents from these preparations being on record. Dr. Murrell examined a number of colored tobacco and cigarette covers and found arsenic in one-third of them. Used as an insecticide for spraying fruit, it remains on the skins and is sometimes eaten.

Glucose very frequently contains arsenic, and thence it finds its way into jams and beer. Many persons were poisoned in Manchester some years ago by arsenic in beer made with glucose, and the analyses of the Government analyst show that the poison is present in small quantities in many samples of beer. Of course, these minute doses seldom do any harm, but in some people they produce chronic poisoning, with loss of hair, neuritis, and other evil results.

This drug is poisonous to all animals with a central nervous system (brain or spinal cord) and to most of the higher plants. Mice show the greatest resistance, and next come hedgehogs, rabbits, dogs and cats. It is believed that the smallest fatal dose for an adult human being is 2 grains, but people have taken a very much greater quantity and recovered. By practice one can get used to large doses; the mountaineers of Styria eat as much as 8 grains two or three times a week and find the dose a good tonic.

Long ago arsenic was extensively used for the purposes of murder, and Mme. Toffania, an Italian, has become immortal in the annals of crime from her preparation, the "Aqua Toffana," made from animals poisoned with arsenic. Although many deaths still occur by accident or suicide, arsenic is seldom used for criminal poisoning by intelligent people now, because the analyst can find it in the body for years after death. It has a peculiarly preservative effect, and in one case of exhumation after 37½ months' burial (that of John Flanagan, of Liverpool, in 1884) the face and body could easily be identified.

There have been great epidemics of accidental arsenic poisoning. The most remarkable case was that in Paris in 1828, when 40,000 people were poisoned. Also there have been many accidents from weed-killers, and in 1903 an analysis of sweets in the Isle of Wight revealed the presence of 1-15th of a grain per pound. A curious fact is that when a person takes arsenic it finds its way into the hair within about two weeks and stays there for years.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the Department of Farms and Markets, Division of Agriculture, Albany.)

A CENSUS giving the amount of milk consumed in liquid form in New York State during 1918 was taken by agents of the Division of Agriculture of the Department of Farms and Markets. This census included every city, village, and hamlet of more than 200 inhabitants. As far as possible actual records of average daily distribution were taken. Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the reports on milk products for 1918 were made available for use in this bulletin. These reports were made to the Bureau of Markets of the Federal Government by the manufacturers of dairy products, on blanks furnished by the Government and sworn to as correct. The census indicates approximately 1,023,034 milk producing cows in the State, value estimated at $102,303,400.

New York State ranks first in the value of its dairy products. In 1918 there were 2,341,401,288 pounds of milk consumed in the State of New York in liquid form, and there were 2,095,531,125 pounds of milk used to be made into manufactured products. The total value of milk consumed in liquid form and milk used for manufacturing purposes was $124,725,847.89. The average production for the year per cow was 4,337 pounds; the average income per cow, $121.91. In this average no allowance was made for milk-fed calves. The census shows over 1,742 places or establishments where milk is manufactured or received for shipment in the State, and divided as follows: 630 cheese factories, 136 butter and cheese factories, 8 cream and powdered milk plants, 213 creameries, 59 condenseries, 6 milk platforms, 633 milk stations, 28 skimming stations, and 19 combination milk stations and condensery plants. The value of the dairy farms is $129,540,000.

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM MILK PRODUCED IN NEW YORK STATE.

Article.	1917.		1918.		
	No. Factories	Pounds.	No. Factories	Pounds.	Dollars.
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	99	424,485	110	460,469	218,723
Creamery butter	187	13,778,222	195	13,603,036	7,005,563
"Whole milk" or full cream American cheese	410	39,191,319	441	35,922,917	9,160,344
"Part skim" American cheese	60	4,244,472	62	3,151,171	661,746
"Full skim" American cheese	12	709,240	12	521,231	31,274
Swiss cheese, including block	17	1,025,231	19	1,165,980	466,392
Brick and Munster cheese	34	1,475,631	37	1,466,893	440,067
Limburger cheese	96	4,938,647	99	4,621,154	1,109,077
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	83	8,472,881	88	10,996,744	769,772
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	11	3,454,844	11	2,957,830	887,349
All Italian varieties of cheese	16	346,863	15	685,061	205,508
All other varieties of cheese	31	3,341,258	30	3,564,853	1,069,456
Dried casein (skim milk product)	24	1,306,068	22	1,619,116	259,058
Dried casein (buttermilk product)	1	590	.....	.....	.....
Sweetened condensed unskimmed milk, case goods	42	134,903,255	39	215,827,271	34,532,363
Unsweetened evaporated unskimmed milk, case goods	9	38,757,688	8	37,466,914	2,435,349
Sweetened condensed skimmed milk, case goods	4	492,612	4	1,619,025	105,236
Unsweetened evaporated skimmed milk, case goods	2	1,298,799	2	1,326,654	53,066
Sweetened condensed unskimmed milk, bulk goods	25	18,920,029	22	10,341,706	1,654,673
Unsweetened evaporated unskimmed milk, bulk goods	23	42,922,899	22	49,792,892	3,236,538
Sweetened condensed skimmed milk, bulk goods	9	1,959,571	8	2,701,540	175,600
Unsweetened evaporated skimmed milk, bulk goods	7	1,962,499	7	2,139,279	85,571
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat, case goods	3	2,030,303	3	2,512,093	163,286
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat, bulk goods	1	524,700	1	504,300	32,779
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	3	2,272,123	3	1,828,516	54,855
Dried or powdered buttermilk	1	7,325	1	217	.....
Powdered whole milk	8	1,287,821	8	2,398,849	7,676,317
Powdered cream	4	519,959	4	524,873	656,091
Powdered skimmed milk	15	11,062,912	15	11,531,487	2,306,297
Malted milk	3	298,273	3	395,078	118,523
Milk sugar (crude)	13	1,566,793	13	1,676,814	838,407
		Gallons.			
Ice cream of all kinds	118	9,109,945	115	11,113,701	33,336,441
Total value (1918)	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,745,736

SHEEP IN NEW YORK STATE.

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
Albany	8,789	Franklin	3,661	Onondaga	9,562	Steuben	27,078
Allegany	13,332	Fulton	873	Ontario	35,219	Suffolk	1,594
Broome	4,189	Genesee	32,630	Orange	1,426	Sullivan	2,912
Cattaraugus	4,241	Greene	5,406	Orleans	34,338	Tioga	5,484
Cayuga	10,063	Hamilton	1,607	Oswego	2,237	Tompkins	10,044
Chautauqua	5,212	Herkimer	1,138	Otsego	6,220	Ulster	2,240
Chemung	2,896	Jefferson	2,851	Putnam	610	Warren	7,242
Chenango	3,028	Lewis	1,845	Rensselaer	11,836	Washington	21,613
Clinton	8,453	Livingston	45,175	Rockland	202	Wayne	11,322
Columbia	9,473	Madison	2,795	St. Lawrence	9,676	Westchester	973
Cortland	1,855	Monroe	13,046	Saratoga	6,082	Wyoming	29,643
Delaware	4,111	Montgomery	1,350	Schenectady	1,833	Yates	20,202
Dutchess	6,914	Nassau	1,148	Schoharie	5,063		
Erie	4,535	Niagara	10,698	Schuyler	14,395	Total	514,816
Essex	14,499	Oneida	4,567	Seneca	7,007		

NEW YORK STATE'S MINERAL WATER PRODUCTION.

Year.	No. of Springs.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Year.	No. of Springs.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1913	64	9,801,255	871,601	1916	68	7,746,490	697,650
1914	69	8,201,202	672,913	1917	65	7,819,314	562,874
1915	75	8,411,616	711,697				

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Nathan L. Miller, Rep., Syracuse. Term expires Dec. 31, 1922. Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Adjutant General, Col. J. Lester Kinkaid, of Syracuse. His headquarters is at Albany. He is an officer of the National Guard.
Lieutenant-Governor, Jeremiah Wood, Rep., Lynbrook. Term expires Dec. 31, 1922. Salary, $5,000

Secretary of State.....John J. Lyons, Rep., N. Y. City	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1922.	Salary $6,000
Comptroller.....James A. Wendell, Rep., Fort Plain	" " " " "	" 8,000
State Treasurer.....N. M. Marshall, Rep., Malone	" " " " " "	" 6,000
Attorney-General.....Charles D. Newton, Rep., Geneseo	" " " " " "	" 10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor..Frank M. Williams, Rep., Goshen	" " " " " "	" 8,000

Agriculture, State Schools of—At Alfred University, Alfred (where also is located the State School of Clay Working and Ceramics); at Farmingdale, L. I.; at Morrisville, Madison County; at St. Lawrence University, Canton; at Cohleskill, Schoharie County, and at Delhi, Delaware County (in connection with the State School of Domestic Science).

The State Agricultural Experiment Station is at Geneva.

The State College of Agriculture is at Cornell University Ithaca, both of which institutions are managed by the State and its representatives.

Architect, State—Lewis F. Pilcher, of Brooklyn.
Banks Supt. of—George V. McLaughlin.

Blind, Commission for—Hall of Records, New York City.

Boxing Commission—*Chairman*, Joseph J. Johnson, Jr., Edward L. Ditmars, Walter G. Hooke; *Secretary*, Chas. White.

Licensing Committee—Chairman, Maurice McGuire, D. Walter Wear, Chas. E. Walsh; *Secretary*, Harry Lewis.

Bridge and Tunnel Commission, State—*Chairman*, George R. Dyer, of N. Y. The plan is to connect New York and New Jersey under the Hudson River. Both States are co-operating.

Canal Board—Composed of the Lieut.-Gov., Sec. of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Atty. Gen., Eng. and Surveyor and Supt. of Public Works.

Charities, State Board of—*President*, W. R. Stewart, N. Y.; *Vice President*, Wm. H. Gratwick, Buffalo. *Other Members*—Lee K. Frankel, Michael J. Mulqueen, and Victor F. Ridder of N. Y.; Dr. J. R. Kevin, Brooklyn; Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Albany; Mrs. E. W. Higley, Hudson Falls; Ceylon H. Lewis, Skaneateles; Daniel W. Burdick, Ithaca; Mrs. Lillie B. Werner, Rochester; Hy. Marquand, Bedford Hills; *Superintendent New York City*, John B. Prest; *Secretary to Commission*, Chas. H. Johnson, Albany.

The State Charitable Institutions are—Custodial Asyl. for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark; Instit. for Feeble-Minded Child., Syracuse; Custodial Asyl., Rome; Craig Colony for Epilept., Sonyea; Letchworth Village (epileptics and feeble minded), Thiells; Hosp. for Crippl. and Defor. Child., W. Haverstraw; Hosp. for Treat. of Incip. Pulm. Tuberc., Raybrook; Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; School for Blind, Batavia.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The several institutions for the deaf and dumb receive $325 a year per capita from the State for such pupils, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, as may receive appointments from the Commissioner of Education. Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties of $300, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county supervisor. As a rule the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private corporations, who appoint the superintendent or principal.

N. Y. Instit. for the Instruct. of the Deaf and Dumb (opened May 20, 1818), New York.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf-Mutes (opened November, 1862), Buffalo.

Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes (opened March 1, 1867), New York.

St. Joseph's Instit. for Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes: Fem. Dept. (opened 1870), Westchester; fem. branch (opened 1874), Brooklyn; male dept. (opened 1875), Westchester.

Central N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened March 22, 1875), Rome.

Western N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened October 4, 1876), Rochester.

Northern N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened Sept. 10, 1884), Malone.

Albany Home School for the Oral Instr. of the Deaf (opened Sept. 17, 1889), Albany.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Frank R. Utter, of Friendship.

INMATES IN N. Y. STATE ASYLUMS AND REFORMATORIES.

NAME.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	243	206	210	206	184
State School for the Blind, Batavia	154	159	166	126	152
State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	1,337	1,301	1,148	1,005	1,002
State Reformatory, Elmira	1,279	988	741	726	.....
Eastern Reformatory, Napanoch	376	328	193	206	.....
State Training School for Girls, Hudson	341	334	371	366	375
State Custod. Asyl. for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark	852	855	856	891	988
House of Refuge, Randall's Island	832	727	640	645	674
State Custodial Asylum, Rome	1,563	1,596	1,623	1,724	1,939
State Agric. and Indust. School, Industry	731	736	786	837	715
State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse	617	625	631	582	638
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois	176	198	204	177	178
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea	1,477	1,466	1,466	1,477	1,348
State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	205	213	192	181	163
State Reformatory for Women, Bedford	401	380	405	390	371
State Hos. Care Crippl. & Def. Chlid., W. Haverstraw	79	116	118	134	174
State Hos. Treat. of Incip. Tuberc., Raybrook	321	342	332	302	284
Letchworth Village, Thiells	303	327	351	351	360
Total	11,287	10,897	9,499	10,326	9,545

Civil Service Commission—John C. Clark, N. Y.; Wm. G. Rice, Albany, and Mrs. Charles B. Smith. *Secretary*, John C. Birdseye.

Conservation Commission—Commissioner, Geo. D. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.; *Deputy*, Alex. MacDonald; *Secretary*, W. S. Carpenter; *Supt. Lands and Forests*, C. R. Pettis; *Chief Game Protector*, Llewellyn Legge; *Supt. State Reserv. at Saratoga Springs*, J. G. Jones.

Education, State Dept. of—Regents of the University (year term expires is in parenthesis)—*Chancellor*, Pliny T. Sexton (1926), Palmyra; *Vice Chancellor*, Albert Vander Veer (1927), Albany; *other members*—James Byrne (1932), Chester S. Lord (1922), Wm. Bondy (1923), and Herbert L. Bridgman (1929), of N. Y.; Adelbert Moot (1924), Buffalo; Chas. B. Alexander (1925), Tuxedo; Walter G.

Kellogg (1928), Ogdensburg; Wm. Nottingham (1930) Syracuse; and Thos. J. Mangan (1931). Binghamton; William J. Wallin (1921), Yonkers. *Pres. of the Univ. and Commissioner of Education—Dep. Com.*—Frank B. Gilbert. *Director of State Library*—Jas. I. Wyer, Jr. *Dir. State Museum*—John M Clarke.

The State Board of Geographic Names is under the Dept. of Education.

Elections, State Supt. of—Henry S. Renaud, of N. Y. *Chief Dep.*—Albert E. Hoyt. *Secretary*—Wm. M. Lawrence.

Excise, Commissioner of—Herbert S. Sisson of Collins. *Chief Dep.*—Jay Farrier.

Fair, State, Commission: *Secretary*—J. D. Ackerman, Syracuse.

Farms and Markets, Dept. of: *Secretary*—H. W. Leversee, Albany.

Forestry, State College of, is at Syracuse Univ.

Harbor Masters—Sam'l B. Coffin, Hudson; Chas. Pfrommer, Rondout; T. V. Roe, Tarrytown.

Health, State Dept. of: *Commissioner*—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of N. Y. *Deputy*—Dr. Matthias Nicoll. Jr. *Secretary*—Dr. John A. Smith.

The Public Health Council is under the department.

Health Officer, Port of N. Y.—Dr. Leland E. Cofer, of N. Y.

Highways, Dept. of: *Commissioner—Secretary*—Major I. V. A. Hule.

Hospital Commission, State—(Takes the place of the old State Commission in Lunacy). It is composed of a doctor, a lawyer, and a layman. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, F. A. Higgins and A. D. Morgan (lawyer). *Secretary*—Everett S. Elwood. Each of the *State Hospitals for the Insane* has its own superintendent and local board of managers.

PATIENTS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Hospitals.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Utica	1,573	1,593	1,492	1,691	1,686	1,775	1,801	1,769
Willard	2,380	2,378	2,391	2,455	2,445	2,397	2,502	2,535
Hudson River	3,087	3,133	3,131	3,361	2,434	3,499	3,524	3,494
Middletown	2,020	2,015	2,033	2,167	2,192	2,307	2,297	2,184
Buffalo	1,997	2,063	2,095	2,142	2,199	2,262	2,352	2,392
Binghamton	2,328	2,347	2 410	2,409	2,455	2,815	2,782	2,794
St. Lawrence	1,988	2,027	2,048	2,132	2,251	2,303	2,354	2,260
Rochester	1,498	1,505	1,560	1,573	1,687	1,731	1,714	1,708
Gowanda	1.107	1,115	1,170	1,222	1,278	1,312	1,311	1,291
Mohansic	51	67	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park	3,815	4,101	4,262	4,445	4,602	4,638	4,767	4,775
Long Island	747	808	817	820	844	890	902	1,090
Manhattan	4,570	4,747	5 004	4,951	5,152	5,329	5,756	5,874
Central Islip	4,438	4.700	4,880	4,876	4,988	5,099	5,290	5,441
Total	31,599	32,599	33 357	34,308	35,213	36,357	37,352	37,607

POPULATION OF N Y. STATE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Reservations.	1855.	1865.	1875.	1892.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Allegany	754	825	865	880	866	1,627	832
Cattaraugus	1,179	1,347	1,417	1,280	1,472	1,374	1,313
Oneida	161	155	139	141	104	.....	.....
Onondaga	349	360	401	509	525	565	546
Poospatuck	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	18
St. Regis	413	426	737	1,195	1,206	1,249	1,086
Shinnecock	160	147	185	.....	.....	.....	143
Tonawanda	602	509	559	583	503	497	513
Tuscarora	316	370	404	450	384	417	394
Totals	3,934	4,139	4.707	5,064	5,060	5,729	4,845

Indians—Each tribe has an attorney, appointed by the Governor of the State.

Indian Reservations in New York.

Allegany Reservation, in Cattaraugus County, 30,469 acres.

Cattaraugus Reservation, in Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, 21,680 acres.

Oneida Reservation, four miles south of Oneida station on the N. Y. C. R. R., 400 acres. The Oneidas hold their lands in severalty.

Onondaga Reservation, near the City of Syracuse, 7,300 acres.

St. Regis Reservation, in Franklin County, fronting on the St. Lawrence River, 14,030 acres.

Shinnecock Reservation, near South Hampton on Long Island, includes the Poospatuck, about 400 acres.

Tonawanda Reservation, in the Counties of Erie and Genesee, 7,548 acres.

Tuscarora Reservation, in the County of Niagara, 6,249 acres.

Enumeration in 1915 was exclusive of whites.

The Thomas Indian School is at Iroquois, in Erie County. *Superintendent*—Mrs. Emily F. Lincoln.

Each reservation is looked after for the State and the tribe by an agent or attorney appointed by the Governor.

Insane—See Hospital Commission.

Insurance, Supt. of—Jesse S. Phillips, of Hornell. *First Deputy*—Hy. D. Appleton

Labor, Dept. of (State Industrial Commission): *Chairman*—Edward F. Boyle of New York City. *Other members*—Edward P. Lyon, Brooklyn; H. D. Sayer, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Jas. M. Lynch, Syracuse; Frances Perkins (Mrs. Paul Wilson), New York City. *Secretary*—Edw. W. Buckley.

Military Training Commission—It is headed by the Maj. Gen. commanding the National Guard.

Parks—The State Parks and Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks are under the Conservation Commission. Fire Island State Park, the Palisades Interstate Park, the Newtown Battlefield Reservation, the State Reservation at Niagara, and the Watkins Glen Reservation are managed by separate boards.

Port Wardens of N. Y. Port—M. H. Blake, C. W. Ferry, and Louis Jacobson, of N. Y. City; W. W. Smith, Patchogue; J. B. Montgomery, Newburgh; Ambrose O. Neal, N. Y. City; Richard O'Brien, Portchester; Wm. J. Maxwell, Brooklyn; Thomas Rock, N. Y. City.

Public Service Commission (Up-State), Second District—Chas. B. Hill, Buffalo; Joseph A. Kellogg; Geo. R. Van Namee, Frank Irvine, Ithaca, and John A. Barhite, Rochester. *Secretary*—F. X. Disney.

Prisons, Supt. of—Charles F. Rattigan, of Auburn. *Deputy*—J. L. Long.

The Supt. of State Prisons is Chairman of the *Board of Parole.*

Prisons, State Commission of: *President*—Henry Solomon, of N. Y. *Secretary*—John F. Tremain.

The Board of Examiners of Feeble Minded,

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

Criminals and other defectives is headed by Chas. H. Andrews, of Buffalo.

Probation Commission: *President*—Edmond J. Butler, of New York. *Secretary*—Chas. L. Chute.

Racing Commission, State—Geo. W. Loft of N. Y.; H. F. Sinclair, J. W. Wadsworth, Genesee. *Secretary*—J. A. Reilly, headquarters, N. Y. City.

Reformatories, State—The institutions located at Elmira and Napanoch are reformatories for men, and those at Albion and Bedford and the State Farm at Valatie are for women. The State Industrial School at Industry is for boys, as is also the New York House of Refuge, located on Randall's Island, and the New York State Training School for Boys, located at Yorktown Heights. Each of the institutions is supported by the State, but the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is under private management. There is a State Training School for Girls at Hudson, and an Industrial Farm Colony for Men at Green Haven. Each reformatory has its own managers.

Tax Dept., State: *Commissioners*—M. J. Walsh, *Pres.*, Yonkers; John J. Merrill of Alfred, and Jas. D. Smith. *Secretary*—Geo. M. Haight.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, Lt.-Gov	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	17	John Young	1847-1848	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
2	John Jay	1795-1801	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
6	John Taylor	1817	22	John A. King	1857-1858	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	40	Horace White	1910-1910
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	42	William Sulzer*	1913
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	43	Martin H. Glynn†	1913-1914
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880	44	Charles S. Whitman	1915-1918
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882	45	Alfred E. Smith	1919-1921
15	William C. Bouck	1843-1844	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884	46	Nathan L. Miller	1921-1923
16	Silas Wright	1845-1846						

* Impeached and removed from office. † Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Commander-in-Chief—William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—George A. Hosley, Boston. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Dr. J. E. Gaudy, Spokane, Wash. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. C. W. Burrill, Kansas City, Mo. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. William A. Bosworth, Wichita, Kan.

MEMBERSHIP, BY STATES, JAN. 1, 1920.

State.	Posts.	Members.	State.	Posts.	Members.	State.	Posts.	Members.
Ala	3	55	La. & Miss	19	242	Oreg	62	1,660
Ariz	5	75	Me	111	1,828	Penn	430	10,019
Ark	11	243	Mass	196	6,097	R. Isl	22	664
Cal. & Nev	92	4,854	Mich	227	4,667	S. Dak	55	633
Col. & Wyo	57	1,106	Minn	128	2,015	Tenn	24	500
Conn	57	1,489	Mo	144	2,953	Tex	8	242
Del	16	225	Mont	13	271	Utah	5	162
Fla	19	607	Neb	159	2,241	Vt	83	1,147
Ga. So. Car	7	116	N. H	63	921	Va. & N. Car	20	287
Idaho	18	356	N. J	90	1,833	Wash. & Alaska	78	2,185
Ill	347	7,625	N. Mex	8	86	W. Va	27	699
Ind	231	6,309	N. Y	471	9,739	Wis	168	3,113
Iowa	265	5,977	N. Dak	16	155	D. C. (Potomac)	12	782
Kan	256	5,359	Ohio	428	11,029			
Ky	52	535	Okla	55	1,039	Total	4,458	102,438

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE—1921.

President—Lieutenant-Governor Jeremiah Wood, Lynbrook.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*
1	G. L. Thompson	Rep.*
2	John R. Karle	Rep.*
3	P. J. McGarry	Dem.*
4	M. S. Harris	Rep.
5	D. F. Farrell	Dem.*
6	W. T. Simpson	Rep.
7	C. C. Lockwood	Rep.*
8	A. Burlingame jr.	Rep.*
9	G. M. Reischmann	Rep.
10	J. F. Twomey	Dem.*
11	A. L. Katlin	Rep.
12	J. J. Walker	Dem.*
13	J. J. Boylan	Dem.*
14	Bernard Downing	Dem.*
15	Nathan Straus jr.	Dem.
16	M. D. McCue	Dem.
17	S. M. Meyer	Rep.
18	S. A. Cotillo	Dem.*
19	Wm. Duggan	Rep.
20	V. Tolbert	Rep.
21	H. G. Shackno	Dem.*
22	Emil Seidel	Soc.
23	G. H. Taylor	Rep.
24	C. E. Smith	Rep.
25	G. T. Burling	Rep.*
26	H. S. Duell	Rep.
27	C. H. Baumes	Rep.*
28	J. E. Towner	Rep.*
29	C. W. Walton	Rep.*
30	F. W. Wiswall	Rep.
31	F. E. Draper	Rep.
32	F. W. Kavanaugh	Rep.
33	M. Y. Ferris	Rep.*
34	W. T. Thayer	Rep.
35	T. D. Robinson	Rep.
36	F. M. Davenport	Rep.*
37	F. B. Pitcher	Rep.*
38	G. R. Fearon	Rep.
39	J. Bloomfield	Rep.
40	C. R. Lusk	Rep.*
41	S. Lowman	Rep.*
42	C. J. Hewitt	Rep.*
43	W. A. Carson	Rep.*
44	John Knight	Rep.*
45	J. L. Whitley	Rep.*
46	J. B. Mullan	Rep.*
47	W. W. Campbell	Rep.
48	Parton Swift	Rep.*
49	W. E. Martin	Rep.
50	L. W. H. Gibbs	Rep.*
51	D. H. H. Ames	Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	40
Democrats	10
Socialists	1
Total	51

*Re-elected.

ASSEMBLY—1921.

ALBANY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Edgar C. Campbell*	Rep.	Albany.
2	J. T. Merrigan	Dem.	Albany.
3	J. M. Gaffers	Rep.	Latham.

ALLEGANY.

	William Duke jr*	Rep.	Wellsville.

BRONX.

1	A. H. Henderson*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Edward J. Flynn*	Dem.	New York City.
3	Benj. Antin*	Soc.	New York City.
4	Samuel Orr*	Soc.	New York City.
5	Wm. Lyman	Dem.	New York City.
6	Thomas J. McDonald*	Dem.	New York City.
7	Joseph V. McKee*	Dem.	New York City.
8	E. J. Walsh	Dem.	New York City.

BROOME.

1	Edmund B. Jenks*	Rep.	Whitney Point.
2	F. E. Whitcomb*	Rep.	Union.

CATTARAUGUS.

	L. G. Curtland	Rep.	Randolph.

CAYUGA.

	L. Ford Hager*	Rep.	Red Creek.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1	J. S. Wright	Rep.	Falconer.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies*	Rep.	Ripley.

CHEMUNG.

	J. J. Richford*	Rep.	Elmira.

CHENANGO.

	Bert Lord*	Rep.	Afton.

CLINTON.

	Chas. M. Harrington*	Rep.	Peru.

COLUMBIA.

	Geo. H. Finch	Rep.	Claverack.

CORTLAND.

	Irving F. Rice*	Rep.	Cortland.

DELAWARE.

	L. R. Long*	Rep.	New Kingston.

DUTCHESS.

1	J. G. Webb*	Rep.	Clinton Corners.
2	Frank L. Gardner*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

1	G. E. D. Brady*	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	John W. Slacer*	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	August Seelbach*	Rep.	Buffalo.
4	A. T. Beasley*	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	A. Borkowski*	Rep.	Buffalo.
6	G. H. Rowe*	Rep.	Buffalo.
7	Herbert A. Zimmerman*	Rep.	Buffalo.
8	Nelson W. Cheney*	Rep.	Eden.

ESSEX.

	F. L. Ferter	Rep.	Crown Point.

FRANKLIN.

	A. H. Ellsworth	Rep.	Ft. Covington.

FULTON-HAMILTON.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	E. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Green Lake.

GENESEE.

	C. P. Miller*	Rep.	So. Byron.

HERKIMER.

	J. A. Evans	Rep.	Little Falls.

JEFFERSON.

	H. Edmund Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.

KINGS.

1	J. A. Warren	Rep.	Brooklyn.
2	J. J. Mullen*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	P. A. McArdle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James H. Caulfield jr*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	J. R. Crews	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	J. J. Kelly*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	M. J. Reilly*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	J. T. Carroll*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	L. V. Doherty*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	J. F. Bly*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	J. G. Moore	Rep.	Brooklyn.
13	J. J. Wackerman	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	Henry Jaeger	Soc.	Brooklyn.
15	J. J. McLaughlin*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	L. G. Moses	Rep.	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick A. Wells*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	T. Stitt*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	F. X. Glacone	Rep.	Brooklyn.
20	J. O. Gempler*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	W. F. Clayton	Rep.	Brooklyn.
22	L. J. Druss	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Charles Solomon*	Soc.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

	M. B. Moran	Rep.	Lowville.

LIVINGSTON.

	George F. Wheelock*	Rep.	Leicester.

MADISON.

	J. A. Brooks	Rep.	Cazenovia.

MONROE.

1	James A. Harris*	Rep.	East Rochester.
2	Simon L. Adler*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	Harry B. Crowley*	Rep.	Rochester.
4	G. L. Lewis	Rep.	Barnard.
5	Franklin W. Judson*	Rep.	Lincoln Park.

MONTGOMERY.

	S. W. McCleary	Rep.	Amsterdam.

NASSAU.

1	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep.	Lawrence.
2	Theodore Roosevelt*	Rep.	Oyster Bay.

NEW YORK.

1	Peter J. Hamill	Dem.	New York City.
2	F. R. Galgano	Dem.	New York City.
3	Thomas F. Burchill*	Dem.	New York City.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
4	Samuel Dickstein	Dem.	New York City.
5	Charles D. Donohue*	Dem.	New York City.
6	Sol Ullman*	Rep.	New York City.
7	Noel B. Fox*	Rep.	New York City.
8	M. D. Reiss	Rep.	New York City.
9	E. R. Rayher	Rep.	New York City.
10	Bern. Aronson	Rep.	New York City.
11	F. H. Nichols	Rep.	New York City.
12	J. J. O'Connor	Dem.	New York City.
13	R. B. Wallace*	Rep.	New York City.
14	F. L. Hackenburg	Dem.	New York City.
15	Joseph Steinberg*	Rep.	New York City.
16	Maurice Bloch*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Nathan Lieberman	Rep.	New York City.
18	Owen M. Kiernan*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Marguerita L. Smith	Rep.	New York City.
20	M. G. Dipirro	Rep.	New York City.
21	John C. Hawkins*	Rep.	New York City.
22	M. E. Relburn	Dem.	New York City.
23	G. N. Jesse*	Rep.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	D. E. Jeffrey*	Rep.	Lockport.
2	N. V. Franchot 2d	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	H. W. Booth*	Rep.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin*	Rep.	Clinton.
3	C. J. Williams*	Rep.	Remsen.

ONONDAGA.

1	Manuel J. Soule*	Rep.	Euclid.
2	G. J. Chamberlin*	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	Thos. K. Smith	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	C. C. Sackett	Rep.	Canandaigua.

ORANGE.

1	Arthur E. Brundage*	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	Charles L. Mead*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank H. Lattin*	Rep.	Albion.

OSWEGO.

	E. A. Barnes	Rep.	Oswego.

OTSEGO.

	J. C. Smith	Rep.	Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

	John R. Yale	Rep.	Brewster.

QUEENS.

1	Peter A. Leininger*	Dem.	Astoria.
2	B. Schwab*	Dem.	Ridgewood.
3	E. J. Neary*	Rep.	Elmhurst.
4	N. M. Pette*	Rep.	Jamaica.
5	Ralph Halpern*	Rep.	Richmond Hill.
6	Harry Baum*	Rep.	Woodhaven.

RENSSELAER.

1	H. C. Morrisey*	Rep.	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee*	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

1	T. F. Cosgrove*	Dem.	W. N. Brighton.
2	E. B. Frerichs	Rep.	Tottenville.

ROCKLAND.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	G. H. Peck*	Rep.	West Haverst'w.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	Edward A Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	C. C. Smith*	Rep.	Wilton.

SCHENECTADY.

1	Harold H. Blodgett*	Rep.	Schenectady.
2	W. W. Campbell	Rep.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	H. M. Greenwald	Rep.	Cobleskill.

SCHUYLER.

	C. W. Hausner*	Rep.	Montour Falls.

SENECA.

	George A. Dobson*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Ernest E. Cole*	Rep.	Bath.
2	D. C. Hunter*	Rep.	Canisteo.

SUFFOLK.

1	John G. Downs*	Rep.	Cutchogue.
2	Paul Bailey	Rep.	Amityville.

SULLIVAN.

	John G. Gray	Rep.	Liberty.

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter*	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner*	Rep.	Ludlowville.

ULSTER.

	S. B. Van Wagenen*	Rep.	Kingston.

WARREN.

	Stewart MacFarland*	Rep.	Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON.

	H. A. Bartholomew	Rep.	Whitehall.

WAYNE.

	Charles H. Betts*	Rep.	Lyons.

WESTCHESTER.

1	Thomas C. Moore*	Rep.	Bronxville.
2	W. W. Westall*	Rep.	White Plains.
3	S. C. Mastick	Rep.	Pleasantville.
4	M. A. Truban jr.*	Rep.	Yonkers.
5	Geo. Blakely*	Rep.	Yonkers.

WYOMING.

	Bert P. Gage*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	J. M. Lown jr*	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	118
Democrats	29
Socialists	3
Total	150

*Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans	40	Republicans	118	Republicans	158
Democrats	10	Democrats	29	Democrats	39
Socialists	1	Socialists	3	Socialists	4
Total	51	Total	150	Total	201

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT, UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 9, 1917.

County.		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*	
Albany	3	Dutchess	2	Monroe	5	Queens	6	Sullivan	1
Allegany	1	Erie	8	Montgomery	1	Rensselaer	2	Tioga	1
Bronx	8	Essex	1	Nassau	2	Richmond	2	Tompkins	1
Broome	2	Franklin	1	New York	23	Rockland	1	Ulster	1
Cattaraugus	1	Fulton-Hamilton	1	Niagara	2	Saint Lawrence	2	Warren	1
Cayuga	1	Genesee	1	Oneida	3	Saratoga	1	Washington	1
Chautauqua	2	Greene	1	Onondaga	3	Schenectady	2	Wayne	1
Chemung	1	Herkimer	1	Ontario	1	Schoharie	1	Westchester	5
Chenango	1	Jefferson	1	Orange	2	Schuyler	1	Wyoming	1
Clinton	1	Kings	23	Orleans	1	Seneca	1	Yates	1
Columbia	1	Lewis	1	Oswego	1	Steuben	2		
Cortland	1	Livingston	1	Otsego	1	Suffolk	2	Total	150
Delaware	1	Madison	1	Putnam	1				

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander in Chief, Nathan L. Miller, Governor of the State.

The office of the *Adjutant General* is at No. 158 State Street, Albany. The *State Arsenal* is at No. 463 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The *Militia Council* consists of the Commanding General of the State, the *Adjutant General*, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, and the Chairmen of the Military Committees of the State Senate and Assembly. Secretary Armory Commission, Col. F. W. Ward. *Commander of the New York Guard*, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, office, Municipal Building, New York City.

BRIGADE AND OTHER COMMANDERS.

52d Field Artillery Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Weld, Jr.

1st Brigade, 104 East 34th St., New York. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.

2d Brigade, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. James Robb.

3d Brigade, 176 State St., Albany. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester.

4th Brigade, 451 Main St., Buffalo. Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings.

1st Battalion, Signal Corps, 104 East 34th St., New York. Major Jas. C. Fox.

22d Engineers, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., New York. Col. George D. Snyder.

47th Battalion Engineers (mounted), 355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn. Major W. E. Corwin.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., New York. Major John C. Mansfield.

1st Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Col. M. D. Bryant.

Machine Gun Troop, 426 Humbolt Parkway, Buffalo. Capt. W. P. Urban.

Supply Troop, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Troops A, C, E, K, and L, same as foregoing. Troop B, New Scotland Ave., Albany. Troop F, West New Brighton. Troop G, 321 Lafayette St., Utica. Troop H, Culver Road, Rochester. Troop I, 426 Humbolt Park, Buffalo. Troop M, Geneseo.

Squadron A, Cavalry, 1339 Madison Ave., New York. Major N. H. Egleston.

1st Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, New York. Col. John T. Delaney. Battery A is at Syracuse; Batteries B and C at Binghamton.

2d Field Artillery, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn. Col. R. W. Marshall. Batteries D, E, and F, are at Franklin Ave. and 166th St., New York.

65th Field Artillery, 29 Masten St., Buffalo. Col. L. P. Hubbell.

8th Coast Defense Command, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, New York. Col. E. F. Austin.

9th Coast Defense Command, 125 West 14th St., New York. Col. J. J. Byrne.

13th Coast Defense Command, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn. Col. Sydney Grant.

Sanitary Trains, 56 West 66th St., New York. Lieut. Col. R. P. Wadhams.

1st Field Hospital, 56 West 66th St., New York. Major N. P. Larsen.

2d Field Hospital, Elk and Lark Sts., Albany. Major J. F. Rooney.

3d Field Hospital, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Major W. C. Griswold.

4th Field Hospital, West Jefferson St., Syracuse. Major H. B. Pritchard.

2d Ambulance Co., 900 Main St., East Rochester. Capt. J. C. Flynn.

3d Ambulance Co., 56 West 66th St., New York Capt. M. W. Barnum.

4th Ambulance Co., West Jefferson St., Syracuse. Lieut. Col. J. B. Latta.

1st Infantry, Newburgh. Col. R. A. Eagan. There are companies at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Pine Plains, White Plains, Mt. Vernon, Warwick, Yonkers, and Middletown.

2d Infantry, Bolton Hall, Troy. Col. R. H. Gillet. There are companies at Schenectady, Cohoes, Saranac, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Saratoga, and Hoosick Falls.

3d Infantry, West Jefferson St., Syracuse. Col. J. S. Thompson. There are companies at Auburn, Rochester, Geneva, Oswego, Canandaigua, Medina, Ogdensburg, Malone, and Watertown.

4th Battalion, Infantry, 307 Church St., Elmira. Major W. K. Whitley. There are companies at Hornell, Corning, Binghamton, and Ithaca.

7th Infantry, 643 Park Ave., New York. Col. W. H. Hayes.

10th Infantry, 195 Washington Ave., Albany. Col. C. E. Walsh. There are companies at Rome, Catskill, Hudson, Oneonota, Oneida, Walton, Utica, and Mohawk.

12th Infantry, 120 West 62d St., New York. Col. N. B. Burr.

14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Col. F. W. Baldwin.

15th Infantry, 2217 Seventh Ave., New York. Col. W. J. Schieffelin.

23d Infantry, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Col. Thos. Fairservis.

69th Infantry, 68 Lexington Ave., New York. Col. J. J. Phelan.

71st Infantry, 105 East 34th St., New York. Col. J. H. Wells.

74th Infantry, 172 Connecticut Ave., Buffalo. Col. W. R. Pooley. There are companies at Jamestown, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Olean, and East Aurora.

There are about 20,000 men in the New York State Guard.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN OTHER STATES.

Fourteen States had no National Guard troops recognized by the Federal Government on June 30, 1920, according to the annual report of Major Gen. Jesse Carter, Chief of the United States Army Militia Bureau. They were Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The recognized units of the guard had a total strength of 56,100 officers and men at the end of the fiscal year, the report said, against an authorized strength of 106,300, great difficulty having been encountered in obtaining recruits during the year. Gen. Carter noted general public antipathy toward military affairs as among influences against which the reorganization of the guard was proceeding. Discontent with the National Guard service, he added, had been fostered by "tales of unfair treatment during the war spread by men with grievances, many of which found their way into the public press." Such complaints, Gen. Carter said, could not be substantiated upon investigation.

Enlistments brisked up in the second half of 1920, nearly 6,000 men joining in July alone.

Plans for the allotment of National Guard troops to the newly established army corps were taken up with the corps area commanders and the State authorities late in 1920 by Reserve and National Guard officers of the General Staff of the army, who, under orders issued by the War Department, began to visit each corps area headquarters to advise with reference to the organization of the National Guard divisions to be allocated to the various corps areas.

The Second Corps area, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, will embrace the National Guard of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. The department will send officers to Governor's Island to confer with Gen. Bullard, the Second Corps commander, relative to the allocation of the new National Guard forces of New York, New Jersey and Delaware in the formation of divisions, which will operate with the regular and reserve forces in that corps area.

The minimum allotment will be 9,000 men for New York State in the beginning, on the basis of 200 for each member of Congress; 2,800 for New Jersey and 600 for Delaware, a total of 12,400 for the three States. This will be increased by 1924 to 36,000 for New York, 11,200 for New Jersey and 2,400 for Delaware. In the beginning the minimum for the three States will be 12,400 men, and at the end of four years it will be 49,600 men. "The plan for the development of the National Guard furnished to corps area commanders," says the department's statement, "represents the work of a committee of the War Department General Staff, composed of regular, National Guard and reserve officers who served in the army throughout the war and who represent wide and broad experience in National Guard affairs."

POPULATION WEALTH, DEBT, ETC. NEW YORK STATE.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Population.	Ass. Val. Real and Personal Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills.)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross.)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Expenditures
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,783,682,567	2.25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,468,522	$10,682,386
1882.....	5,265,867	2,872,257,325	2.45	6,820,022	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883.....	5,357,365	3,014,591,372	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,064,675	10,254,333
1884.....	5,448,863	3,094,731,457	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885.....	5,540,362	3,224,682,343	2.96	9,160,405	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886.....	5,631,860	3,361,128,177	2.95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,585
1887.....	5,723,358	3,469,199,945	2.70	9,075,046	7,567,004	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888.....	5,814,856	3,567,429,757	2.62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889.....	5,906,354	3,683,653,062	3.52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890.....	5,997,853	3,779,393,746	2.34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,586	13,152,610
1891.....	6,255,598	3,931,741,499	1.375	5,196,666	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892.....	6,513,343	4,038,058,949	1.98	7,784,848	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893.....	6,607,787	4,199,882,058	2.58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894.....	6,702,231	4,292,082,167	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,290	16,192,049
1895.....	6,796,675	4,368,712,903	3.24	13,906,346	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896.....	6,891,119	4,506,985,694	2.69	11,751,837	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897.....	6,985,563	4,898,611,019	2.67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898.....	7,080,007	5,076,396,824	2.08	10,189,110	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899.....	7,174,451	5,461,302,752	2.49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900.....	7,268,894	5,686,921,678	1.96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901.....	7,428,577	5,754,400,382	1.20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902.....	7,588,260	5,854,500,121	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903.....	7,747,943	7,446,476,127	.13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904.....	7,907,626	7,738,165,640	.13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905.....	8,067,308	8,015,090,722	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906.....	8,276,570	8,565,379,394	None	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907.....	8,485,831	9,173,566,245	None	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908.....	8,695,092	9,666,118,681	None	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318,052
1909.....	8,904,353	9,821,620,552	None	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910.....	9,113,614	10,121,277,458	None	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911.....	9,228,440	11,022,985,914	.60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912.....	9,343,266	11,128,498,055	1.00	11,022,985	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913.....	9,458,092	11,385,137,127	.5805	6,460,093	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914.....	9,572,918	12,070,420,887	None	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,828,583
1915.....	9,687,744	12,070,420,887	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916.....	10,273,375	11,790,628,803	None	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917.....	10,490,680	12,091,437,643	1.08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918.....	10,681,667	12,520,819,811	1.06	13,272,069	236,214,660	76,034,631	73,392,123
1919.....	10,872,661	12,758,021,954	1.06	13,523,503	236,119,660	80,458,634	78,941,313
1920.....	.....	12,989,433,733	2.695	35,006,524	236,024,000	115,678,480	94,100,072

APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.

1908.....	$35,934,116	1912.....	$52,366,582	1915.....	$63,997,272	1918.....	$81,525,271
1909.....	36,591,570	1913.....	59,465,691	1916.....	59,103,450	1919.....	95,626,644
1910.....	42,975,451	1914.....	47,899,528	1917.....	79,742,834	1920.....	141,885,474
1911.....	43,074,192						

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.
1897.....	$12,268,341	$1,829,942	1905.....	$18,197,906	$4,627,051	1913.....	$18,142,558	$12,724,237
1898.....	12,640,708	1,997,210	1906.....	18,719,324	4,713,311	1914.....	18,109,271	11,162,478
1899.....	12,643,594	2,194,612	1907.....	19,057,236	5,435,395	1915.....	17,766,783	8,263,894
1900.....	12,622,958	4,334,803	1908.....	8,044,537	6,605,891	1916.....	21,068,145	5,984,018
1901.....	12,467,674	4,084,607	1909.....	18,005,494	6,962,615	1917.....	20,747,509	15,077,631
1902.....	12,511,369	3,303,555	1910.....	18,102,822	8,213,557	1918.....	22,616,443	11,433,400
1903.....	17,741,257	4,665,736	1911.....	18,319,880	8,157,344	1919.....	5,487,449	13,339,583
1904.....	17,879,636	5,428,052	1912.....	18,210,084	12,153,189	1920.....	2,039,613	21,259,641

1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin Oct. 1 instead of May 1.

Figures for 1917, and later, cover years ended June 30.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Receipts.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1920.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1919.	Expenditures.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1920.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1919.
General property taxes...	$15,058,317.01	$15,067,918.55	Ordinary expenditures, etc.	$78,302,494.61	$64,861,667.90
Special taxes.....	93,018,032.15	58,060,162.80	State debt services.....	13,591,720.86	13,330,145.11
Other revenue and receipts	7,515,257.83	6,705,552.50	Canal construct. appro't'n.	2,130,000.00	149,500.00
Total revenue receipts..	$115,591,606.99	$79,833,633.85	Total expenditures.....	$94,024,215.47	$78,341,313.01

Estimated Revenue of the State in year ended June 30, 1921—General property taxes, $35,566,524 (contributions to Sinking Fund, etc., 1.195 mills tax, $15,522,373; salaries of school teachers, 1.50 mills tax, $19,484,150; court and stenographer's tax, $560,000). Special taxes—Corporation, $30,000,000; income, $20,000,000; organization of corporations, $1,500,000; transfers (inheritance), $15,000,000; stock transfers (stamp), $10,800,000; investment, $150,000; mortgage, $1,500,000; motor vehicles, $3,500,000. Other receipts—Departmental, etc., $6,942,500; canal maintenance, etc., $100,000. Total estimated revenue, 1920-1921, $125,059,024. Balance to be provided from surplus treasury funds, $16,826,450. Total estimated revenue—$141,885,474.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES IN N. Y. STATE SINCE 1885.

(For deaths by chief causes, see separate table.)

Year.	Estimated Pop.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Rates per 1,000 Pop. Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Deaths, Under 5 Yrs.	P. C. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot. Dths
1885	5,550,690	63,536	80,407	24,409	11.4	14.5	8.8	30,027	37.3
1886	5,642,720	89,828	86,801	36,764	15.9	15.4	13.0	32,928	37.9
1887	5,734,751	102,038	108,269	44,438	17.8	18.9	15.5	35,114	32.4
1888	5,826,782	103,089	114,584	43,683	17.7	19.7	15.0	38,345	23.5
1889	5,918,813	114,804	113,155	50,960	19.4	19.1	17.2	40,243	35.5
1890	6,013,722	112,572	128,648	41,195	18.7	21.4	13.7	37,392	29.1
1891	6,140,294	125,909	129,850	51,458	20.5	21.1	16.8	42,740	32.9
1892	6,266,866	130,143	131,388	52,725	20.8	21.0	16.8	42,434	32.3
1893	6,393,438	136,297	129,659	52,805	21.3	20.3	16.5	41,643	32.1
1894	6,520,010	141,827	123,423	52,539	21.8	18.9	16.1	41,472	33.6
1895	6,646,582	142,311	128,834	59,059	21.4	19.4	17.8	42,002	32.6
1896	6,773,154	147,327	126,253	58,990	21.8	18.6	17.4	40,136	31.7
1897	6,899,726	144,631	118,525	57,530	21.0	17.2	16.7	35,771	30.1
1898	7,026,298	138,702	122,584	57,392	19.7	17.4	16.3	37,113	30.2
1899	7,152,870	136,778	121,831	61,167	19.1	17.0	17.1	35,386	29.0
1900	7,284,461	143,156	132,089	63,225	19.7	18.1	17.4	39,204	29.6
1901	7,471,268	140,539	131,335	65,216	18.8	17.6	17.5	35,775	27.2
1902	7,658,075	146,740	124,830	68,903	19.2	16.3	18.0	31,215	25.0
1903	7,844,882	158,343	127,498	73,011	20.2	16.3	18.6	32,768	25.7
1904	8,031,689	165,014	142,217	74,677	20.5	17.7	18.6	39,086	27.5
1905	8,218,496	172,259	137,435	78,261	21.0	16.7	19.0	38,045	27.7
1906	8,405,303	183,012	141,099	87,870	21.8	16.8	20.9	39,290	27.9
1907	8,592,110	196,020	147,130	92,421	22.8	17.1	21.5	40,168	27.3
1908	8,778,917	203,159	138,912	73,644	23.1	15.8	16.8	37,941	27.3
1909	8,965,724	202,656	140,261	80,090	22.6	15.6	17.9	38,278	27.3
1910	9,152,532	213,235	147,710	85,490	23.3	16.1	18.7	39,848	27.0
1911	9,343,768	221,678	145,912	86,463	23.7	15.6	18.5	36,156	24.6
1912	9,535,004	227,120	142,377	97,427	23.8	14.9	20.4	34,787	24.4
1913	9,726,241	228,713	145,274	92,343	23.5	14.9	19.0	35,596	24.5
1914	9,917,477	240,038	145,476	93,793	24.2	14.7	18.9	33,082	22.7
1915	10,108,713	242,950	146,892	91,102	24.0	14.5	18.0	33,584	22.9
1916	10,299,702	240,817	151,543	97,474	23.4	14.7	18.9	33,618	22.2
1917	10,490,680	246,453	154,127	104,800	23.5	14.7	20.0	31,431	20.4
1918	10,681,667	242,704	192,318	87,656	22.7	18.0	16.7	37,188	19.3
1919	10,872,661	225,844	142,447	93,000	20.8	13.1	17.1	26,708	18.8

Still births, of which there were 9,389 in 1919, are not included in the above table, as to either births or deaths.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1896.

Year.	Pulm. Tuberc. D'ths.	Rate	Pneumonia. D'ths.	Rate	Heart and Vein Troub. D'ths.	Rate	Bright's Disease. D'ths.	Rate	Cancer. D'ths.	Rate	Diphtheria. D'ths.	Rate	Suicide. D'ths.	Rate
1919	14,352	132.0	17,001	156.4	31,965	293.9	10,537	96.9	10,087	92.8	2,053	18.9	1,245	11.5
1918	16,973	158.9	34,513	323.1	34,911	326.9	11,315	105.9	9,876	92.5	1,776	16.6	1,302	12.2
1917	14,795	141.0	18,673	178.0	34,247	326.5	13,136	125.2	9,736	92.8	1,755	16.7	1,441	13.7
1916	14,069	136.6	17,314	168.1	32,774	318.2	12,801	124.3	9,419	91.4	1,524	14.8	1,492	14.5
1915	14,512	143.6	17,209	170.2	31,453	311.1	11,582	114.6	9,301	92.0	1,770	17.5	1,680	16.6
1914	14,586	147.1	15,510	156.4	31,354	316.1	11,308	114.0	8,906	89.8	2,015	20.3	1,516	15.3
1913	14,096	144.9	16,530	169.9	27,261	280.3	11,739	120.7	8,536	87.8	1,853	19.1	1,476	15.2
1912	14,007	146.9	16,537	173.4	26,062	273.3	11,897	124.8	8,250	86.5	1,624	17.0	1,340	14.1
1911	14,491	155.1	16,460	176.2	25,290	270.7	11,003	117.8	7,970	85.3	1,963	21.0	1,436	15.4
1910	14,287	156.1	17,115	187.0	23,299	254.6	11,217	122.6	7,522	82.2	2,433	26.6	1,479	16.2
1909	13,996	156.1	16,597	185.1	22,402	249.9	10,720	119.6	7,060	78.7	2,313	25.8	1,494	16.7
1908	14,347	163.4	14,852	169.2	21,940	249.9	9,883	112.6	6,554	74.7	2,473	28.2	1,511	17.2
1907	14,431	168.0	18,104	210.7	22,397	260.7	10,575	123.1	6,420	74.7	2,603	30.3	1,207	14.9
1906	14,027	166.9	15,519	184.6	21,394	254.5	10,926	130.0	6,168	73.4	2,691	32.0	1,188	14.1
1905	14,061	171.1	14,581	177.4	20,774	252.8	10,413	126.7	6,056	73.7	2,296	27.9	1,219	14.8
1904	14,159	176.3	17,402	216.7	20,804	259.0	10,674	132.9	5,697	70.9	3,041	37.9	1,031	12.8
1903	13,194	168.2	14,213	181.2	18,267	232.8	9,721	123.9	5,456	69.5	3,035	38.7	938	12.0
1902	12,582	164.3	14,085	183.9	17,581	229.6	9,035	118.0	4,990	65.2	2,859	37.3	894	11.7
1901	13,766	184.3	14,660	196.2	16,734	224.0	9,005	120.5	5,033	67.4	3,026	40.5	806	10.8
1900	13,590	186.6	16,596	227.8	15,857	217.7	8,628	118.4	4,871	66.9	3,306	45.4	858	11.8
1899	13,412	187.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,786	38.9	.....	.....
1898	12,979	184.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,612	37.2	.....	.....
1897	12,641	183.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115	59.6	.....	.....
1896	13,265	195.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,597	67.9	.....	.....

Note—The death rate is per 100,000 population. There are no official data covering the spaces where there are no figures.

The death rate per 1,000 pop. in N. Y. State outside N. Y. City, in 1920 was: Jan., 15.2; Feb., 25.1; Mch., 16.4; April, 14.7; May, 14.6; June, 12.6. The rate in N. Y. City was: Jan., 16.0; Feb., 23.6; Mch., 13.7; April, 12.6; May, 11.1; June, 9.7.

THE BIRTH RATE.

During the four years 1914-1917, the average annual birth rate for the entire State of New York was 23.8 per thousand of the total population; in 1918 it fell to 22.7, and in 1919 it declined further to 20.8. The birth rate during the first eight months of 1920 was 21.7.

Year.	Entire State.	N. Y. City.	Rest of State.	Year.	Entire State.	N. Y. City.	Rest of State.	Year.	Entire State.	N. Y. City.	Rest of State.
1914	24.2	26.3	21.7	1917	23.5	24.7	22.1	1920 (first 8 months only)	21.7	22.2	21.0
1915	24.0	25.9	21.9	1918	22.7	23.5	21.8				
1916	23.4	24.5	22.0	1919	20.8	21.8	19.4				

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE, 1919, BY CHIEF CITIES.

Cities.	Estimated Population.	Births (Stillbirths Excluded.)	Stillbirths.	Deaths (Stillbirths Excluded.)	Rates per 1,000 Population.		Infant Mortality.	Deaths by Age in Years.		
					Births.	D'ths.		Under 1.	1 to 4.	65 and Over.
State of New York	10,872,661	225,844	9,389	142,447	20.8	13.1	83	18,752	7,956	38,754
New York City	6,006,794	130,377	5,985	74,433	21.8	12.4	82	10,640	5,104	14,414
State (excl. of N. Y. City	4,865,867	95,467	3,404	68,014	19.4	14.0	85	8,112	2,852	24,340
Cities	2,405,937	56,179	2,130	34,179	23.4	14.2	89	5,027	1,822	9,893
Rural	2,459,930	39,152	1,273	30,634	15.5	12.5	75	2,928	1,003	13,486
Institutional Districts	.....	136	1	3,201	....	....	....	157	27	961
Cities over 175,000 pop	762,368	19,092	716	10,756	25.0	14.1	95	1,808	731	2,578
Buffalo	477,762	12,677	497	7,281	26.5	15.2	107	1,354	553	1,492
Rochester	284,606	6,415	219	3,475	22.5	12.2	71	454	178	1,086
Cities 50,000-175,000 pop	719,094	16,787	602	10,005	23.3	13.9	89	1,496	500	2,865
Albany	114,075	2,111	73	1,853	18.5	16.2	82	173	79	565
Binghamton	57,666	1,442	55	804	25.0	13.9	95	137	30	253
Niagara Falls	51,569	1,469	46	616	28.5	11.9	110	161	46	110
Schenectady	85,925	1,962	64	923	22.8	10.7	76	149	39	253
Syracuse	151,057	3,991	159	2,185	26.4	14.5	80	358	101	674
Troy	74,409	1,312	56	1,345	17.4	17.8	114	150	49	426
Utica	85,157	2,283	86	1,223	26.8	14.4	84	191	84	343
Yonkers	99,236	2,217	63	1,056	22.3	10.6	80	177	72	241
Cities 20,000-50,000 pop	482,030	10,260	391	6,990	21.3	14.5	82	841	302	2,314
Amsterdam	36,506	807	16	409	22.1	11.2	94	76	25	119
Auburn	30,635	756	24	499	23.3	15.4	90	68	13	185
Cohoes	22,389	464	17	326	19.8	13.9	97	45	23	83
Elmira	42,377	1,064	41	627	25.1	14.8	80	85	22	198
Gloversville	21,537	412	10	286	19.1	13.3	85	35	6	124
Jamestown	42,785	763	31	491	17.8	11.5	67	51	15	185
Kingston	26,694	440	22	470	16.5	17.6	100	44	19	162
Mt. Vernon	42,710	844	35	468	19.8	11.0	60	51	29	156
Newburgh	27,883	626	29	557	22.5	20.0	88	55	13	168
New Rochelle	33,782	646	23	363	19.1	10.7	74	48	14	108
Olean	20,413	529	20	334	25.9	16.4	85	45	23	71
Oswego	27,038	483	15	332	17.9	12.3	72	35	12	123
Poughkeepsie	36,442	674	30	515	18.5	14.1	91	61	27	207
Rome	22,962	660	32	521	28.7	22.7	83	55	25	190
Watertown	26,978	728	28	534	27.0	19.8	88	64	20	166
White Plains	20,899	364	18	258	17.4	12.3	63	23	16	69
Cities 10,000-20,000 pop	368,778	8,373	354	5,194	22.7	14.1	86	716	232	1,730
Batavia	14,562	317	15	212	21.7	14.6	88	28	7	72
Corning	13,232	351	21	196	26.1	14.6	60	21	7	65
Cortland	13,047	271	15	177	20.8	13.6	77	21	7	77
Dunkirk	17,977	560	14	272	31.2	15.1	89	50	19	59
Fulton	11,609	314	16	140	27.0	12.1	73	23	3	62
Geneva	13,852	335	15	233	24.2	16.8	119	40	14	77
Glen Cove	11,432	239	13	76	20.9	6.6	67	16	9	13
Glens Falls	17,167	334	13	285	19.5	16.6	81	27	9	98
Hornell	14,924	294	9	210	19.7	14.1	61	18	7	70
Hudson	11,608	298	8	202	25.7	17.4	101	30	8	77
Ithaca	18,298	349	14	266	19.1	14.5	60	21	6	125
Johnstown	10,855	146	3	139	13.5	12.8	110	16	2	63
Lackawanna	16,688	695	26	191	41.6	11.4	106	74	24	11
Little Falls	13,578	380	12	191	28.0	14.1	89	34	6	56
Lockport	19,253	402	16	276	20.9	14.3	109	44	10	113
Middletown	17,249	322	12	284	18.7	16.5	68	22	8	105
North Tonawanda	14,670	391	20	232	26.7	15.8	113	44	12	49
Ogdensburg	13,023	316	13	271	22.0	18.9	117	37	11	87
Oneida	10 364	213	12	137	20.6	13.2	61	13	.....	64
Oneonta	11,222	225	13	164	20.0	14.6	49	11	3	56
Peekskill, village	15,638	261	18	201	16.7	12.9	73	19	8	69
Port Chester, village	16,930	501	14	192	29.6	11.3	72	36	21	44
Rensselaer	11,609	121	10	113	10.4	9.7	33	4	3	40
Salamanca	10,406	204	7	98	19.6	9.4	108	22	10	32
Saratoga Springs	14,681	259	18	246	17.6	16.8	81	21	6	93
Watervliet	14,902	275	7	190	18.3	12.7	87	24	12	53
Cities under 10,000 pop	73 669	1,667	67	1,234	22.6	16.8	100	166	57	406
Beacon	9,774	206	9	147	20.3	14.5	107	22	6	41
Canandaigua	7,709	198	4	163	25.7	21.1	91	18	7	78
Mechanicville	9,435	179	8	71	19.0	7.5	95	17	3	16
Norwich	9,050	173	7	117	19.1	12.9	92	16	5	50
Ossining, village	9,298	209	8	150	20.2	14.5	33	7	7	63
Plattsburg	9,995	275	12	246	27.1	24.3	120	33	11	78
Port Jervis	9,289	207	14	211	22.0	22.4	130	27	11	49
Tonawanda	9,819	194	5	114	19.8	11.6	119	23	7	29
City of Sherrill	.....	26	.....	15	....	....	...	3	.....	2

LOSS OF LIFE FROM INFLUENZA.

In 1917 there occurred 1,455 deaths of females between the ages of 15 and 49 years in New York State from all forms of influenza and pneumonia combined, but in 1918 there occurred 15,779, an excess of 14,324 over the year preceding. This excess may be attributed to the epidemic, and it may be estimated that not less than 50 per cent. of the women of these ages were married and that in this group there normally obtained a birth rate of between 150 to 200 per thousand, with the actual rate probably nearer 200. On this basis the loss of life by reason of the deaths of prospective mothers in this group was somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500 children, the latter being probably nearer the true figure.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CHIEF CITIES, NEW YORK STATE, 1919.

Cities.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Cancer.	Bronchopneumonia.	Lobar Pneumonia and Unqualified.	Diarrhoea, Enteritis, Under 2 Years.	External Causes.				
								Accidents.			Suicide.	Homicide.
								Total	Automobile.	Drowning.		
State of New York	2,053	7,978	12,706	10,087	7,374	9,627	4.180	7,353	1,345	844	1,245	425
New York City	1,240	4,830	7,536	5,141	4,786	6,192	2,362	3,817	761	419	702	277
State (excl. of N. Y. City)	813	3,148	5,170	4,946	2,588	3,435	1,818	3,536	584	425	543	148
Cities	588	1,459	2,176	2,623	1,390	1,799	1,284	1,834	328	166	274	95
Rural	214	1,670	2,450	2,257	1,024	1,517	491	1,677	256	258	256	51
Institutional Districts	11	19	544	66	174	119	43	25	.....	1	13	2
Cities over 175,000 pop.	340	409	728	829	452	564	591	520	104	51	94	35
Buffalo	293	302	538	514	294	394	475	351	72	38	55	24
Rochester	47	107	190	315	158	170	116	169	32	13	39	11
Cities 50,000-175,000 pop.	107	426	645	786	455	560	377	543	110	50	65	26
Albany	9	94	165	147	78	103	21	108	25	5	12	2
Binghamton	9	40	40	79	23	27	34	44	6	10	4	3
Niagara Falls	7	38	28	31	35	33	59	53	14	2	5	6
Schenectady	5	58	58	70	42	36	37	35	12	2	4	2
Syracuse	24	41	90	178	101	124	95	124	23	20	20	5
Troy	13	91	89	115	80	77	31	63	7	5	4	1
Utica	28	25	70	87	49	54	47	60	6	3	12	2
Yonkers	12	39	105	79	47	106	53	56	17	3	4	5
Cities 20,000-50,000 pop.	71	293	479	540	265	346	154	362	62	31	63	16
Amsterdam	4	9	31	33	21	9	25	20	2	5	4	2
Auburn	4	14	29	37	20	17	15	25	6	2	11	.....
Cohoes	2	26	36	21	20	23	17	15	3	3	1	.....
Elmira	6	21	18	58	30	40	9	39	5	2	6	1
Gloversville	.....	19	13	20	7	4	5	15	.....	.....	2	.....
Jamestown	1	21	28	49	11	20	6	21	4	.....	2	.....
Kingston	9	12	55	29	14	17	4	24	2	2	3	.....
Mt. Vernon	2	45	19	24	11	28	15	20	4	.....	3	.....
Newburgh	4	9	64	38	12	45	11	24	2	2	4	3
New Rochelle	1	28	15	33	20	21	3	24	6	3	4	.....
Olean	5	17	10	29	13	17	7	20	3	1	4	4
Oswego	4	3	25	41	4	1	11	9	.....	3	3	.....
Poughkeepsie	11	27	19	43	22	35	7	29	6	1	1	1
Rome	4	15	71	24	15	14	7	23	2	5	3	2
Watertown	12	20	28	40	31	28	9	29	6	1	10	2
White Plains	2	7	18	21	14	27	3	25	11	1	2	1
Cities 10,000-20,000 pop.	55	257	265	379	187	259	134	344	43	31	40	15
Batavia	.....	15	10	19	9	11	3	13	2	.....	3	1
Corning	6	8	11	13	7	12	.....	15	1	1	1	1
Cortland	.....	4	6	15	10	6	5	8	.....	.....	2	.....
Dunkirk	6	15	20	13	8	9	4	37	1	1	2	2
Fulton	.....	9	5	9	1	5	4	10	.....	1	1	.....
Geneva	2	10	3	19	8	11	8	22	4	1	1	1
Glen Cove	5	8	5	7	4	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Glens Falls	1	15	24	23	8	16	2	16	2	1	1	.....
Hornell	2	16	11	24	4	6	.....	15	1	.....	2	.....
Hudson	1	10	13	12	10	5	6	8	4	3	1	.....
Ithaca	.....	5	9	34	9	11	5	12	1	4	1	.....
Johnstown	.....	2	10	17	2	5	8	4	1	.....	1	.....
Lackawanna	.....	11	8	1	22	9	24	21	5	1	1	3
Little Falls	2	2	13	8	1	15	4	16	3	1	1	2
Lockport	.....	11	10	16	7	13	13	17	3	2	3	.....
Middletown	4	23	18	31	6	13	2	17	2	.....	1	.....
North Tonawanda	1	11	9	14	7	11	17	16	2	2	2	2
Ogdensburg	8	2	4	19	12	9	5	15	1	2	2	.....
Oneida	.....	5	7	9	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta	1	9	5	13	4	16	2	10	2	1	2	.....
Peekskill, village	1	10	14	17	6	8	4	13	1	.....	1	.....
Port Chester, village	6	13	12	10	7	13	8	13	2	.....	3	.....
Rensselaer	1	9	4	6	7	7	.....	10	.....	3	2	.....
Salamanca	3	.....	3	6	4	5	3	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	.....	19	15	17	3	13	2	12	3	.....	5	2
Watervliet	5	15	16	7	19	20	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Cities under 10,000 pop.	15	74	59	89	31	70	28	65	9	3	12	3
Beacon	1	5	7	7	4	12	5	8	1	.....	1	.....
Canandaigua	.....	3	4	23	6	11	7	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Mechanicsville	.....	1	5	3	3	6	1	4	1	1	2	.....
Norwich	.....	5	1	10	2	6	1	8	1	1	1	.....
Ossining, village	6	12	9	13	2	11	2	9	1	.....	2	1
Plattsburg	4	13	17	21	7	8	1	17	3	.....	1	2
Port Jervis	4	29	5	10	4	9	4	7	1	.....	2	.....
Tonawanda	.....	6	9	2	2	4	7	4	1	1	2	.....
City of Sherrill	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total deaths, 1919, other causes—Typhoid, 364; measles, 354; scarlet fever, 270; whooping cough, 293; cerebro spinal meningitis, 288; tuberculosis, other than lung, 1,646.

Deaths in important State and other asylums, hospitals, etc., have been resolved into the districts where the inmates actually resided before entering the institution.

The deficiency in infant births due to the World War is estimated at 19,000 a year while men of the State were in the military service. Other contributing causes were loss in immigration and influenza.

CRIME STATISTICS OF NEW YORK STATE.

(Showing the number of Convictions in Courts of Record. Compiled by the Secretary of State.)

Year.	Offences ag. the person.	Offen. ag. property with violence	Offen. ag. property without violence.	Offences ag. the Currency	Felonies	Misdemeanors.	Total number Convictions.	Pardons.	Commutations.	Respites from death.
1836....	316	86	379	32	396	563	963			
1837....	393	121	447	52	460	645	1,091			
1838....	296	112	472	42	445	592	1,086			
1839....	287	115	479	51	455	633	1,118			
1840....	463	120	437	49	471	857	1,343			
1841....	458	121	460	49	488	1,006	1,515			
1842....	484	175	504	63	551	1,057	1,062			
1843....	498	244	504	78	640	928	1,570			
1844....	394	172	489	60	547	876	1,427			
1845....	471	177	467	54	624	1,058	1,689			
1846....	384	133	471	38	509	1,062	1,571			
1847....	395	132	396	24	422	873	1,294	129	2	...
1848....	443	120	512	33	517	1,018	1,527	139	3	...
1849....	383	150	545	43	583	1,033	1,531	35	1	5
1850....	391	199	521	36	613	938	1,552	62	1	...
1851....	409	148	475	49	617	865	1,482	160	5	11
1852....	411	228	430	50	724	882	1,602	186	4	8
1853....	482	185	573	52	718	1,115	1,844	207	3	13
1854....	420	189	580	75	736	1,383	2,117	249	44	3
1855....	395	268	574	37	734	1,088	1,830	253	91	9
1856....	425	248	573	49	722	722	1,507	277	104	...
1857....	375	340	607	63	956	607	1,554	193	3	...
1858....	434	329	577	90	948	689	1,712	233	7	2
1859....	425	341	439	89	926	853	2,091	91	8	4
1860....	599	381	566	121	1,049	1,242	1,601	92	14	1
1861....	562	340	619	150	1,057	1,218	1,672	66	15	...
1862....	377	215	449	75	690	925	1,616	87	19	...
1863....	428	240	505	68	766	933	1,644	71	5	1
1864....	420	109	436	60	659	789	1,430	116	86	1
1865....	417	239	907	52	1,176	850	2,036	131	19	3
1866....	555	467	1,119	59	1,513	1,123	2,655	168	24	1
1867....	453	391	1,063	49	1,356	1,205	2,559	130	12	...
1868....	555	417	936	41	1,441	1,021	2,380	112	37	6
1869....	564	465	914	48	1,270	1,140	2,463	86	20	2
1870....	510	442	841	32	1,251	899	2,151	85	34	1
1871....	554	419	864	54	1,369	990	2,340	82	29	5
1872....	591	497	792	39	1,231	1,077	2,298	98	57	1
1873....	722	525	1,160	50	1,617	1,297	2,919	44	18	3
1874....	651	716	1,422	59	2,051	1,317	3,368	68	22	13
1875....	840	917	1,056	87	2,106	1,324	3,420	65	24	1
1876....	801	832	1,187	86	2,040	1,408	3,451	99	54	8
1877....	647	1,205	1,304	103	2,106	1,765	3,827	90	21	...
1878....	835	1,013	1,223	203	2,436	1,472	3,829	107	96	1
1879....	655	731	876	74	1,679	1,588	3,216	103	107	2
1880....	422	788	968	56	1,379	1,583	2,847	32	18	3
1881....	643	617	1,025	57	1,416	1,301	2,923	...	17	2
1882....	631	630	1,069	53	1,609	1,245	2,887	1	11	...
1883....	386	569	1,063	43	1,424	1,056	2,474	39	17	...
1884....	386	535	2,000	41	1,656	636	2,315	37	27	...
1885....	409	602	1,121	56	1,840	647	2,491	28	7	...
1886....	537	654	1,438	57	2,071	762	2,860	29	19	1
1887....	505	698	1,312	56	2,165	1,111	3,301	12	5	...
1888....	506	803	1,410	72	2,249	981	3,243	5	34	3
1889....	508	844	1,154	86	2,191	962	3,156	4	49	3
1890....	550	894	1,352	81	2,492	862	3,364	9	40	...
1891....	617	959	1,540	92	2,709	881	3,607	1	51	1
1892....	...	...	...	92	2,347	839	3,202	1	98	...
1893....	501	833	1,504	88	2,464	811	3,283	16	115	5
1894....	437	905	1,132	87	2,074	768	2,940	19	99	3
1895....	1,086	826	1,913	...	2,834	1,591	4,468	41	93	2
1896....	765	788	1,718	1	2,504	1,268	3,768	29	67	3
1897....	669	1,130	2,066	...	2,925	1,586	4,523	29	36	1
1898....	613	935	1,615	...	2,282	1,274	3,567	41	9	1
1899....	751	832	1,715	1	2,451	1,410	3,861	37	38	...
1900....	731	883	1,967	2	2,599	1,553	4,116	8	29	3
1901....	697	1,154	1,112	...	2,690	1,710	4,431	15	36	...
1902....	847	990	1,991	...	2,867	1,568	4,516	16	25	5
1903....	793	865	1,783	2	2,537	1,281	3,931	10	34	7
1904....	935	1,021	2,196	...	3,054	1,627	4,685	12	27	2
1905....	1,000	1,106	2,247	...	3,276	1,664	4,942	31	43	1
1906....	872	1,114	1,508	...	3,559	1,584	5,143	22	45	5
1907....	863	1,188	1,694	...	3,776	1,753	5,529	7	19	...
1908....	1,118	1,833	2,067	...	5,588	1,763	7,351	...	13	...
1909....	1,180	1,558	1,954	...	5,180	1,677	6,857	7	8	1
1910....	1,151	1,194	1,755	...	4,588	1,453	6,046	1	10	8
1911....	1,216	1,301	1,884	...	4,971	1,686	6,657	13	38	3
1912....	1,243	1,427	1,932	...	5,583	1,753	7,336	11	47	5
1913....	1,402	1,390	1,665	...	5,486	2,279	7,765	11	31	4
1914....	1,627	1,664	1,900	...	6,266	2,822	9,088	3	19	8
1915....	1,830	1,858	2,000	...	6,723	3,435	10,158	8	47	10
1916....	1,514	1,167	1,553	...	4,760	2,458	7,218	6	46	11
1917....	1,617	1,100	1,554	...	4,850	3,080	7,930	21	121	5
1918....	1,409	961	1,595	...	4,574	2,670	7,244	12	119	11
1919....	1,463	1,127	1,860	...	5,276	2,771	8,047	25	116	11

POPULATION OF NEW YORK VILLAGES, NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

(State Census of 1915.)

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.	VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Adams	Jefferson	1,539	32	1,571	Clayton	Jefferson	1,831	48	1,879
Addison	Steuben	1,747	7	1,754	Clayville	Oneida	717	255	972
Afton	Chenango	748	6	754	Cleveland	Oswego	656	4	660
Akron	Erie	1,769	87	1,356	Clifton Springs	Ontario	1,593	71	1,664
Albion	Orleans	5,340	648	5,988	Clinton	Oneida	1,239	25	1,264
Alden	Erie	754	23	777	Clyde	Wayne	2,442	257	2,699
Alexander	Genesee	259	.....	259	Cobleskill	Schoharie	2,311	51	2,362
AlexandriaBay	Jefferson	1,871	191	2,062	Cohocton	Steuben	938	20	958
Alfred	Allegany	664	13	677	Cold Brook	Herkimer	270	4	274
Allegany	Cattaraugus	1,264	63	1,327	Cold Spring	Putnam	820	115	935
Altamont	Albany	781	24	805	Constableville	Lewis	387	4	391
Altmar	Oswego	380	10	390	Cooperstown	Otsego	2,542	92	2,634
Amityville	Suffolk	2,586	194	2,780	Copenhagen	Lewis	670	25	695
Andes	Delaware	401	4	405	Corfu	Genesee	484	31	515
Andover	Allegany	1,147	7	1,154	Corinth	Saratoga	2,299	116	2,415
Angelica	Allegany	1,077	61	1,138	Cornwall-on-Hudson	Orange	2,019	221	2,240
Angola	Erie	1,072	122	1,194	Coxsackie	Greene	2,224	85	2,309
Antwerp	Jefferson	979	78	1,057	Croghan	Lewis	651	8	659
Arcade	Wyoming	1,504	64	1,568	Croton	Westchester	1,829	414	2,243
Ardsley	Westchester	399	43	442	Cuba	Allegany	1,625	20	1,645
Argyle	Washington	223	.....	223	Dannemora	Clinton	865	4	869
Arkport	Steuben	534	4	538	Dansville	Livingston	3,950	68	4,018
Athens	Greene	1,888	37	1,925	Delevan	Cattaraugus	546	11	557
Attica	Wyoming	1,976	37	2,013	Delhi	Delaware	1,717	26	1,743
Aurora	Cayuga	378	18	396	Depew	Erie	3,259	1,673	4,932
Avoca	Steuben	1,049	34	1,083	Deposit	Broome & Del.	1,770	9	1,779
Avon	Livingston	2,128	302	2,430	De Ruyter	Madison	601	3	604
Babylon	Suffolk	2,846	254	3,100	Dexter	Jefferson	955	190	1,145
Balnbridge	Chenango	1,194	7	1,201	Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	3,371	659	4,030
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	3,175	45	3,220	Dolgeville	Herk.& Fulton	3,041	285	3,326
Ballston Spa	Saratoga	3,940	404	4,344	Dresden	Yates	319	7	326
Baker	Niagara	482	68	550	Dryden	Tompkins	711	11	722
Bath	Steuben	4,100	73	4,173	Dundee	Yates	1,232	4	1,236
Belleville	Jefferson	279	1	280	Earlville	Mad. & Che.	830	15	845
Bellport	Suffolk	446	53	499	East Aurora	Erie	3,373	72	3,445
Belmont	Allegany	1,013	18	1,031	East Randolph	Cattaraugus	582	.....	582
Bemus Point	Chautauqua	266	4	270	East Rochester	Monroe	2,858	613	3,471
Bergen	Genesee	622	17	639	East Rockaw'y	Nassau	1,532	75	1,607
Black River	Jefferson	817	40	857	East Syracuse	Onondaga	3,543	296	3,839
Blasdell	Erie	883	57	940	Eastwood	Onondaga	764	13	777
Bloomingdale	Essex	384	10	394	Edwards	St. Lawrence	487	17	504
Bolivar	Allegany	1,268	52	1,260	Elba	Genesee	420	19	439
Boonville	Oneida	1,896	13	1,909	Elbridge	Onondaga	473	2	475
Brewster	Putnam	1,289	113	1,402	Elizabeth't'n	Essex	509	21	530
Briarcliff	Westchester	908	313	1,221	Ellenville	Ulster	2,987	86	3,073
Bridgewater	Oneida	258	.....	258	Ellicottville	Cattaraugus	862	19	881
Brockport	Monroe	3,233	135	3,358	Ellisburg	Jefferson	316	.....	316
Brocton	Chautauqua	1,196	96	1,292	Elmira Heights	Chemung	2,864	290	3,154
Bronxville	Westchester	1,760	480	2,240	Elmsford	Westchester	1,232	148	1,380
Brookfield	Madison	400	.....	400	Endicott	Broome	4,016	1,565	5,581
Brownville	Jefferson	754	131	885	Esperance	Schoharie	241	.....	241
Burdett	Schuyler	358	17	375	Fabius	Onondaga	340	.....	340
Caledonia	Livingston	1,168	73	1,241	Fair Haven	Cayuga	620	4	624
Cambridge	Washington	1,699	28	1,727	Fairport	Monroe	3,326	230	3,556
Camden	Oneida	2,156	25	2,181	Falconer	Chautauqua	2,095	247	2,342
Camillus	Onondaga	680	160	840	Farmingdale	Nassau	1,636	220	1,856
Canajoharie	Montgomery	2,314	160	2,474	Farnham	Erie	519	117	636
Canaseraga	Allegany	658	10	668	Fayetteville	Onondaga	1,717	62	1,779
Canastota	Madison	3,508	341	3,849	Fleischmanns	Delaware	689	78	767
Candor	Tioga	733	16	749	Fishkill	Dutchess	521	10	531
Canisteo	Steuben	2,300	14	2,314	Floral Park	Nassau	1,615	156	1,771
Canton	St. Lawrence	2,551	73	2,624	Fonda	Montgomery	1,044	76	1,120
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	1,026	76	1,102	Forestport	Oneida	502	3	505
Carthage	Jefferson	3,574	297	3,871	Forestville	Chautauqua	727	13	740
Castile	Wyoming	942	20	962	Fort Ann	Washington	415	21	436
Castleton	Rensselaer	1,436	147	1,583	Ft. Covington	Franklin	757	71	828
Cato	Cayuga	388	2	390	Fort Edward	Washington	3,407	255	3,662
Catskill	Greene	5,066	305	5,371	Fort Johnson	Montgomery	654	27	681
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,267	9	1,276	Fort Plain	Montgomery	2,658	265	2,923
Cayuga	Cayuga	364	9	373	Frankfort	Herkimer	3,437	776	4,213
Cazenovia	Madison	1,917	11	1,928	Franklin	Delaware	438	3	441
Cedarhurst	Nassau	2,251	406	2,657	Franklinville	Cattaraugus	2,020	45	2,065
Celoron	Chautauqua	686	34	720	Fredonia	Chautauqua	4,964	364	5,328
Centerv'le Sta	Sullivan	682	218	900	Freeport	Nassau	7,154	309	7,463
Central Square	Oswego	474	7	481	Freeville	Tompkins	332	5	337
Champlain	Clinton	1,199	80	1,279	Friendship	Allegany	1,178	21	1,199
Charlotte	Monroe	1,973	329	2,302	Fultonville	Montgomery	934	21	955
Chateaugay	Franklin	1,154	42	1,196	Gainesville	Wyoming	327	13	340
Chatham	Columbia	2,286	103	2,389	Galway	Saratoga	104	.....	104
Chaumont	Jefferson	635	47	682	Genesee	Livingston	2,086	167	2,253
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua	687	33	720	Gilbertsville	Otsego	412	39	451
Cherry Valley	Otsego	752	10	762	Glen Park	Jefferson	540	110	650
Chester	Orange	1,123	157	1,280	Goshen	Orange	3,282	229	3,511
Chittenango	Madison	1,037	37	1,074	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	3,984	180	4,164
Churchville	Monroe	537	46	583					

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Gowauda	Cattaraugus and Erie	2,258	266	2,524
Grandview-on-Hudson	Rockland	305	30	335
Granville	Washington	3,229	661	3,890
Great Nk. Est.	Nassau	139	36	175
Greene	Chenango	1,255	17	1,272
Green Island	Albany	4,306	227	4,533
Greenport	Suffolk	3,439	296	3,735
Greenwich	Washington	2,208	107	2,315
Groton	Tompkins	1,393	52	1,445
Hagaman	Montgomery	794	158	952
Hamburg	Erie	2,705	39	2,744
Hamilton	Madison	1,531	55	1,586
Hammond	St. Lawrence	370	48	418
Ham'ndsport	Steuben	1,540	20	1,560
Hancock	Delaware	1,342	14	1,356
Hannibal	Oswego	429	3	432
Harriman	Orange	718	136	854
Harrisville	Lewis	901	90	991
Hastings-on-Hudson	Westchester	3,522	1,939	5,461
Haverstraw	Rockland	5,154	264	5,418
Hempstead	Nassau	5,547	526	6,073
Henderson	Jefferson	374	6	380
Herkimer	Herkimer	7,710	1,867	9,577
Hermon	St. Lawrence	598	9	607
Heuvelton	St. Lawrence	549	7	556
Highland Falls	Orange	2,261	257	2,518
Hillburn	Rockland	978	39	1,017
Hilton	Monroe	775	42	817
Hobart	Delaware	579	17	596
Holland Pat'nt	Oneida	317	22	339
Holley	Orleans	1,653	127	1,780
Homer	Cortland	2,864	7	2,871
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	1,182	76	1,258
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer	4,961	445	5,406
Horseheads	Chemung	1,900	49	1,949
Hudson Falls	Washington	5,452	133	5,585
Hunter	Greene	353	52	405
Ilion	Herkimer	8,546	354	8,900
Interlaken	Seneca	662	1	663
Irvington	Westchester	1,872	507	2,379
Johnson City	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan	Onondaga	1,057	6	1,063
Keesville	Clinton & Es'x	1,774	21	1,795
Kenmore	Erie	1,610	90	1,700
Kinderhook	Columbia	820	7	827
Lacona	Oswego	457	19	476
Lake George	Warren	746	4	750
Lake Placid	Essex	1,937	40	1,977
Lakewood	Chautauqua	669	33	702
Lancaster	Erie	4,515	579	5,094
Larchmont	Westchester	1,708	352	2,060
La Salle	Niagara	2,114	288	2,402
Laurens	Otsego	364	.....	364
Lawrence	Nassau	1,285	585	1,870
Le Roy	Genesee	3,710	374	4,084
Lestershire	Broome	5,348	52	5,400
Lewiston	Niagara	701	40	741
Liberty	Sullivan	2,286	109	2,395
Lima	Livingston	908	14	922
Limestone	Cattaraugus	442	21	463
Lisle	Broome	308	39	347
Little Valley	Cattaraugus	1,305	2	1,307
Liverpool	Onondaga	1,569	22	1,591
Livonia	Livingston	812	45	857
Long Beach	Nassau	484	178	662
Lowville	Lewis	3,185	59	3,244
Lynbrook	Nassau	2,799	256	3,055
Lyndonville	Orleans	796	36	832
Lyons	Wayne	4,420	322	4,742
Lyons Falls	Lewis	759	104	863
McGrawville	Cortland	877	10	887
Macedon	Wayne	1,083	64	1,147
Madison	Madison	313	4	317
Malone	Franklin	7,121	283	7,404
Mamaroneck	Westchester	6,094	1,196	7,290
Manchester	Ontario	962	153	1,115
Manlius	Onondaga	1,174	130	1,304
Mannsville	Jefferson	610	7	617
Marathon	Cortland	979	27	1,006
Marcellus	Onondaga	905	86	991
Margaretville	Delaware	618	30	648
Marlboro	Ulster	784	11	795
Massena	St. Lawrence	3,675	939	4,614
Mayfield	Fulton	579	16	595
Mayville	Chautauqua	1,173	28	1,201
Medina	Orleans	5,579	500	6,079
Meridian	Cayuga	312	1	313

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Mexico	Oswego	1,449	25	1,474
Middleburg	Schoharie	1,056	3	1,059
Middleport	Niagara	1,369	58	1,427
Middleville	Herkimer	557	153	710
Milford	Otsego	558	2	560
Millbrook	Dutchess	1,088	164	1,252
Millerton	Dutchess	874	16	890
Mineola	Nassau	1,979	339	2,318
Minoa	Onondaga	592	76	668
Mohawk	Herkimer	2,544	33	2,577
Monroe	Orange	1,413	106	1,519
Montgomery	Orange	918	39	957
Monticello	Sullivan	2,050	82	2,132
Montour Falls	Schuyler	1,274	7	1,281
Mooers	Clinton	504	18	522
Moravia	Cayuga	1,378	15	1,393
Morris	Otsego	464	2	466
Morristown	St. Lawrence	454	25	479
Morrisville	Madison	578	4	582
Moscow	Livingston	294	11	305
Mt. Kisco	Westchester	2,345	557	2,902
Mt. Morris	Livingston	3,052	832	3,884
Naples	Ontario	1,130	8	1,138
Nassau	Rensselaer	568	29	597
Nelliston	Montgomery	665	51	716
Nelsonville	Putnam	941	38	979
Newark	Wayne	6,081	387	6,468
Newark Valley	Tioga	806	2	808
New Berlin	Chenango	1,118	13	1,131
Newfield	Tompkins	339	2	341
New Hartford	Oneida	1,379	80	1,459
New London	Oneida	195	18	213
New Paltz	Ulster	1,199	62	1,261
Newport	Herkimer	689	8	697
Nichols	Tioga	562	24	586
North Bangor	Franklin	384	.....	384
North Collins	Erie	955	113	1,068
North Pelham	Westchester	1,626	248	1,874
Northport	Suffolk	2,401	126	2,527
N. Tarrytown	Westchester	4,135	742	4,877
Northville	Fulton	1,624	11	1,635
Norwood	St. Lawrence	1,766	113	1,879
Nunda	Livingston	1,122	18	1,140
Nyack	Rockland	4,060	231	4,291
Oakfield	Genesee	994	313	1,307
Odessa	Schuyler	324	11	335
Old Forge	Herkimer	499	16	515
Oneida Castle	Oneida	399	.....	399
Oramel	Allegany	126	.....	126
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	913	60	973
Ossining	Westchester	9,138	1,188	10,326
Otego	Otsego	567	12	579
Ovid	Seneca	589	2	591
Owego	Tioga	4,498	72	4,570
Oxford	Chenango	1,576	18	1,594
Painted Post	Steuben	1,304	15	1,319
Palatine Bdge.	Montgomery	399	9	408
Palmyra	Wayne	2,401	68	2,469
Panama	Chautauqua	352	.....	352
Parish	Oswego	519	2	521
Patchogue	Suffolk	4,150	356	4,506
Pawling	Dutchess	984	66	1,050
Peekskill	Westchester	14,402	1,100	15,502
Pelham	Westchester	637	156	793
Pelham Manor	Westchester	893	222	1,115
Penn Yan	Yates	4,560	165	4,725
Perry	Wyoming	4,354	655	5,009
Phelps	Ontario	1,348	27	1,375
Philadelphia	Jefferson	799	48	847
Philmont	Columbia	2,033	27	2,060
Phoenix	Oswego	1,603	52	1,655
Piermont	Rockland	1,196	285	1,481
Pike	Wyoming	343	1	344
Pine Hill	Ulster	646	.....	646
Pittsford	Monroe	1,266	110	1,376
Plandome	Nassau	208	47	255
Pleasant Val'y	Dutchess	423	6	429
Pleasantville	Westchester	2,291	173	2,464
Poland	Herkimer	314	1	315
Port Byron	Cayuga	1,098	17	1,115
Port Chester	Westchester	12,291	2,838	15,129
Port Dickinson	Broome	582	1	583
Port Henry	Essex	2,483	101	2,584
Port Leyden	Lewis	740	13	753
Portville	Cattaraugus	749	16	765
Potsdam	St. Lawrence	4,021	136	4,157
Prattsburg	Steuben	687	9	696
Prospect	Oneida	314	25	339
Pulaski	Oswego	1,814	46	1,860
Randolph	Cattaraugus	1,327	14	1,341

POPULATION OF NEW YORK VILLAGES, NATIVE AND FOREIGN—*Continued.*

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.	VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Ravena	Albany	1,553	147	1,700	Sylvan Beach	Oneida	191	5	196
Red Creek	Wayne	518	7	525	Tannersville	Greene	731	27	758
Red Hook	Dutchess	915	8	923	Tarrytown	Westchester	5,170	582	5,752
Remsen	Oneida	407	10	417	Theresa	Jefferson	1,002	51	1,053
Repsselaer Fls.	St. Lawrence	359	15	374	Ticonderoga	Essex	2,655	99	2,754
Rhineheck	Dutchess	1,554	26	1,580	Tivoli	Dutchess	1,055	25	1,080
Richburg	Allegany	376	4	380	Trenton	Oneida	316	.....	316
Richfield Spr.	Otsego	1,569	54	1,623	Trumansburg	Tompkins	1,176	5	1,181
Richmondville	Schoharie	538	29	567	Tuckahoe	Westchester	2,121	632	2,753
Richville	St. Lawrence	313	3	316	Tully	Onondaga	543	16	559
Rifton	Ulster	333	13	346	Tupper Lake	Franklin	3,257	653	3,910
Rockville Ctr.	Nassau	4,949	274	5,223	Turin	Lewis	336	3	339
Rosendale	Ulster	783	21	804	Unadilla	Otsego	1,111	14	1,125
Rouses Point	Clinton	1,640	143	1,783	Union	Broome	1,867	55	1,922
Rushville	Ont. & Yates	459	.....	459	Union Springs	Cayuga	740	22	762
Rye	Westchester	4,388	951	5,339	Unionville	Orange	386	1	387
Sacketts Hbr.	Jefferson	790	39	829	Upper Nyack	Rockland	571	71	642
Saddle Rock	Nassau	33	38	71	Valatie	Columbia	1,367	43	1,410
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	2,949	296	3,245	Valley Falls	Rensselaer	713	82	795
St. Johnsville	Montgomery	2,331	374	2,705	Van Etten	Chemung	404	3	407
Salem	Washington	1,058	38	1,096	Vernon	Oneida	513	19	532
Sands Point	Nassau	328	207	535	Victor	Ontairo	944	107	1,051
Sandy Creek	Oswego	657	12	669	Victory Mills	Saratoga	588	69	657
Saranac Lake	Essex & F'klin	4,708	210	4,918	Voorheesville	Albany	510	40	550
Saratoga Spr.	Saratoga	12,320	544	12,864	Waddington	St. Lawrence	687	39	726
Saugerties	Ulster	4,404	86	4,490	Walden	Orange	5,028	168	5,196
Savannah	Wayne	517	14	531	Walton	Delaware	3,535	71	3,606
Savona	Steuben	565	6	571	Wampsville	Madison	222	.....	222
Scarsdale	Westchester	2,127	590	2,717	Wap'gers Falls	Dutchess	3,289	453	3,742
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	794	.....	794	Warsaw	Wyoming	3,362	62	3,424
Schenevus	Otsego	524	13	537	Warwick	Orange	2,386	119	2,505
Schoharie	Schoharie	1,073	51	1,124	Wash'tonville	Orange	610	25	635
Schuylerville	Saratoga	1,561	150	1,711	Waterford	Saratoga	2,774	273	3,047
Scotla	Schenectady	3,581	209	3,790	Waterloo	Seneca	3,976	367	4,343
Scottsville	Monroe	833	67	900	Waterville	Oneida	1,535	29	1,564
Sea Cliff	Nassau	1,900	81	1,981	Watkins	Schuyler	2,606	154	2,760
Seneca Falls	Seneca	6,256	762	7,018	Waverly	Tioga	5,000	119	5,119
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	502	29	531	Wayland	Steuben	1,689	10	1,699
Sherburne	Chenango	977	39	1,016	Webster	Monroe	1,272	167	1,439
Sherman	Chautauqua	945	4	949	Weedsport	Cayuga	1,442	6	1,448
Shoreham	Suffolk	118	33	151	Wellsburg	Chemung	470	8	478
Shortsville	Ontario	1,208	20	1,228	Welsville	Allegany	4,510	85	4,595
Sidney	Delaware	2,583	58	2,641	West Carthage	Jefferson	1,518	69	1,587
Silver Creek	Chautauqua	2,897	323	3,220	Westfield	Chautauqua	3,014	305	3,319
Silver Springs	Wyoming	790	103	893	W. Hav'straw	Rockland	2,167	163	2,330
Sinclairville	Chautauqua	574	8	582	Westport	Essex	695	21	716
Skaneateles	Onondaga	1,707	61	1,768	West Winfield	Herkimer	778	10	788
Sloan	Erie	2,000	202	2,202	Whitehall	Washington	4,413	253	4,666
Smyrna	Chenango	241	6	247	White Plains	Westchester	16,256	2,425	18,681
Solvay	Onondaga	4,454	1,432	5,886	Whitesboro	Oneida	2,318	175	2,493
Southampton	Suffolk	2,577	515	3,092	Whitney's Pt.	Broome	756	4	760
So. Glens Falls	Saratoga	2,086	20	2,106	Williamsville	Erie	1,261	11	1,272
South Nyack	Rockland	1,788	162	1,950	Wilson	Niagara	729	12	741
Spencer	Tioga	653	.....	653	Windsor	Broome	662	3	665
Spencerport	Monroe	828	20	848	Wolcott	Wayne	1,333	13	1,346
Spring Valley	Rockland	2,487	317	2,804	Woodhull	Steuben	336	16	352
Springville	Erie	2,658	30	2,688	Woodsburgh	Nassau	101	67	168
Stamford	Del. & Scho.	1,032	28	1,060	Wurtsboro	Sullivan	404	5	409
Stillwater	Saratoga	1,025	16	1,041	Yorkville	Oneida	933	153	1,086
Suffren	Rockland	2,511	270	2,781	Youngstown	Niagara	563	8	571

FOREIGN AND NATIVE POPULATION, N. Y. STATE, 1910, BY AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUPS.	Total Population.		Native White, Native Par.		Nat. W'te, For. or Mixed Par.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.		All Other.	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
All ages, number	4,524,597	4,529,017	1,606,624	1,623,701	1,472,280	1,534,968	1,432,423	1,296,849	64,034	70,157	9,236	3,342
Under 5 years	453,863	445,064	182,621	178,779	255,383	250,369	10,502	10,343	4,920	5,141	437	432
Under 1 year	97,245	94,308	37,670	36,591	57,629	55,904	669	609	1,177	1,123	100	81
5 to 9 years	403,516	400,352	165,775	163,257	196,301	195,556	37,091	36,758	3,944	4,343	405	438
10 to 14 years	393,939	391,887	161,347	159,910	180,182	179,430	48,337	47,962	3,742	4,188	331	377
15 to 19 years	408,962	433,487	157,909	161,281	161,408	168,657	84,877	97,752	4,363	5,455	405	342
20 to 24 years	460,053	478,888	150,203	157,564	126,305	141,431	175,030	169,900	7,771	9,710	744	283
25 to 29 years	450,570	429,273	133,698	137,810	104,171	113,252	201,967	166,903	9,666	11,007	1,068	301
30 to 34 years	397,058	371,246	115,242	117,412	96,192	105,783	176,383	139,713	8,092	8,109	1,149	229
35 to 39 years	365,522	346,687	105,306	104,368	93,656	101,987	158,236	133,284	7,133	6,855	1,191	193
40 to 44 years	310,660	289,306	87,843	86,285	77,475	83,760	139,447	114,618	4,729	4,493	1,166	150
45 to 49 years	258,842	244,836	75,420	75,412	64,361	68,940	114,882	96,834	3,197	3,476	982	174
50 to 54 years	214,734	203,579	70,202	69,126	53,009	55,379	88,621	76,422	2,258	2,537	644	115
55 to 59 years	148,218	145,942	56,424	55,775	30,013	31,348	60,038	57,197	1,434	1,537	309	85
60 to 64 years	115,216	122,673	46,871	50,050	15,700	17,762	51,408	53,616	1,064	1,193	173	52
65 to 74 years	140,741	154,227	64,072	69,944	14,219	16,474	61,137	66,393	1,173	1,321	140	95
75 to 84 years	47,610	58,031	24,134	29,560	2,907	3,717	20,220	24,247	314	462	35	45
85 to 94 years	7,085	9,760	3,809	5,338	405	575	2,812	3,722	49	113	10	12
95 years and over	261	440	100	208	16	16	136	178	8	33	1	5
Age unknown	7,747	3,339	5,648	1,622	577	532	1,299	987	177	184	46	14

ALIENS IN NEW YORK CITIES.

(State Census of 1915.)

Year of Incorp.	City.	County.	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1915.	Total 1910 (U.S. Census.)
1686	Albany	Albany	99,820	8,159	107,979	100,253
1885	Amsterdam	Montgomery	26,872	7,447	34,319	31,267
1848	Auburn	Cayuga	29,180	3,288	32,468	34,668
1914	Batavia	Genesee	11,759	1,519	13,278	11,613
1913	Beacon	Dutchess	9,116	1,049	10,165	11,040
1867	Binghamton	Broome	48,428	5,240	53,668	48,443
1832	Buffalo	Erie	403,778	50,852	454,630	423,715
1913	Canandaigua	Ontario	7,142	359	7,501	7,217
1869	Cohoes	Albany	20,624	2,809	23,433	24,709
1890	Corning	Steuben	12,699	760	13,459	13,730
1900	Cortland	Cortland	11,404	963	12,367	11,504
1880	Dunkirk	Chautauqua	15,704	2,166	17,870	17,221
1864	Elmira	Chemung	38,605	1,488	40,093	37,176
1902	Fulton	Oswego	9,759	1,379	11,138	10,480
1898	Geneva	Ontario	12,249	983	13,232	12,446
1908	Glens Falls	Warren	15,487	836	16,323	15,243
1890	Gloversville	Fulton	19,191	1,987	21,178	20,642
1888	Hornell	Steuben	13,882	470	14,352	13,617
1785	Hudson	Columbia	10,027	1,517	11,544	11,417
1888	Ithaca	Tompkins	15,755	995	16,750	14,802
1886	Jamestown	Chautauqua	32,584	5,196	37,780	31,297
1895	Johnstown	Fulton	9,680	1,007	10,687	10,447
1872	Kingston	Ulster	25,244	1,110	26,354	25,908
1909	Lackawanna	Erie	9,962	5,775	15,737	14,549
1895	Little Falls	Herkimer	10,656	2,966	13,022	12,273
1865	Lockport	Niagara	17,477	1,216	18,693	17,970
1915	Mechanicsville	Saratoga	7,341	867	8,208	6,634
1888	Middletown	Orange	15,852	529	16,381	15,313
1872	Mount Vernon	Westchester	33,049	4,534	37,583	30,919
1865	Newburgh	Orange	25,976	1,900	27,876	27,805
1899	New Rochelle	Westchester	27,374	4,384	31,758	28,867
1653	New York	Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond	3,842,519	1,204,702	5,047,221	4,766,883
1892	Niagara Falls	Niagara	31,292	10,965	42,257	30,445
1897	North Tonawanda	Niagara	11,111	2,387	13,498	11,955
1915	Norwich	Chenango	7,916	426	8,342	7,422
1868	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	13,308	1,030	14,338	15,933
1893	Olean	Cattaraugus	16,532	1,393	17,925	14,743
1901	Oneida	Madison	8,907	554	9,461	8,317
1909	Oneonta	Otsego	9,967	507	10,474	9,491
1848	Oswego	Oswego	22,909	2,517	25,426	23,361
1902	Plattsburg	Clinton	9,888	246	10,134	11,138
1907	Port Jervis	Orange	8,829	584	9,413	9,564
1854	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	30,342	2,273	32,714	27,936
1897	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	10,855	355	11,210	10,711
1834	Rochester	Monroe	215,507	32,958	248,465	218,149
1870	Rome	Oneida	18,551	3,375	21,926	20,497
1915	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	13,225	567	13,792	12,693
1913	Salamanca	Cattaraugus	7,808	562	8,370	8,075
1798	Schenectady	Schenectady	69,367	11,014	80,381	72,826
1847	Syracuse	Onondaga	131,219	14,074	145,293	137,249
1903	Tonawanda	Erie	8,494	653	9,147	8,290
1816	Troy	Rensselaer	71,730	3,758	75,488	76,813
1833	Utica	Oneida	67,127	13,462	80,589	74,419
1869	Watertown	Jefferson	24,031	2,864	26,895	26,730
1896	Watervliet	Albany	14,190	800	14,990	15,574
1916	White Plains	Westchester	16,588	2,699	19,287	15,949
1872	Yonkers	Westchester	76,337	14,611	90,948	79,803

N. Y. STATE—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY, 1910.

Country in which born or parents were born.	Total.	Foreign Born.	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born.	Foreign Born White 1900.	Country in which born or parents were born.	Total.	Foreign Born.	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born.	Foreign Born White 1900.
All countries	5,736,520	2,729,272	2,241,837	765,411	1,889,523	Hungary	141,327	96,841	40,765	3,721	37,168
Austria	382,158	244,995	125,246	11,917	104,532	Ireland	1,091,140	367,877	515,886	207,377	425,511
Canada-Fr	69,695	24,563	21,505	23,627	27,150	Italy	739,059	472,192	251,311	15,556	182,243
Canada-Oth	198,806	98,079	25,735	74,992	89,618	Norway	37,404	25,012	10,171	2,221	12,601
Cuba, other W. Indies	9,780	6,535	1,133	2,112	4,087	Roumania	47,103	34,441	12,159	503	10,549
Denmark	20,709	12,536	5,006	3,167	8,728	Russia	848,324	558,952	274,193	15,179	202,953
England	341,429	146,468	79,671	115,290	135,530	Scotland	90,678	39,429	23,702	27,547	33,850
Finland	11,505	8,759	2,500	246	4,048	Sweden	90,235	53,703	29,284	7,248	42,744
France	45,945	23,436	11,272	11,237	19,987	Switzerland	29,553	16,312	6,766	6,475	13,676
Germany	1,234,580	436,874	578,183	219,523	499,790	Turk. Asia	11,839	9,478	2,164	197	1,914
Greece	11,277	10,097	843	337	1,573	Tur. in Eur.	5,554	4,998	478	78	
Holland	27,901	12,650	9,880	5,371	9,413	Wales	19,726	7,462	6,296	5,968	7,304
						All other	230,793	17,583	207,688	5,522	14,594

Except Porto Rico. Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES.

County.	When F'rm'd	Area Sq. M.	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1920.	Total 1910.	Sen. Dist.	Con. Dist.	Sup.C. Dist.	Appel. Dist.
Albany.....	1683	514	169,090	14,240	186,106	173,666	30	28	3	3
Allegany....	1806	1,033	39,454	762	36,842	41,412	44	43	8	4
Bronx.....	1914	41	493,134	122,466	732,016	430,980	21—23	21—24	1	1
Broome.....	1806	706	83,216	7,425	113,610	78,809	40	34	6	3
Cattaraugus .	1808	1,334	67,337	5,419	71,323	65,919	51	43	8	4
Cayuga.....	1799	756	61,686	4,065	65,221	67,106	42	36	7	4
Chautauqua .	1808	1,099	106,861	9,957	115,348	105,126	51	43	8	4
Chemung....	1836	406	56,914	2,103	65,872	54,662	41	37	6	3
Chenango...	1798	898	35,733	915	34,969	35,575	40	34	6	3
Clinton.....	1788	1,092	45,243	2,318	43,898	48,230	33	31	4	3
Columbia....	1786	688	40,693	3,418	38,930	43,658	28	27	3	3
Cortland....	1808	485	28,851	1,223	29,625	29,249	40	35	6	3
Delaware....	1797	1,580	44,422	1,573	42,774	45,575	29	34	6	3
Dutchess....	1683	810	84,022	7,022	91,747	87,661	29	26	9	2
Erie.....	1821	1,071	506,983	64,914	634,588	528,985	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4
Essex.....	1799	1,926	30,917	1,544	31,871	33,458	33	31	4	3
Franklin.....	1808	1,718	42,718	3,463	43,541	45,717	34	31	4	3
Fulton.....	1838	544	42,166	3,459	44,927	44,534	35	30	4	3
Genesee.....	1802	507	36,826	3,881	37,976	37,615	44	39	8	4
Greene.....	1800	686	28,960	1,131	25,796	30,214	29	27	3	3
Hamilton....	1816	1,745	4,295	196	3,970	4,373	35	30	4	3
Herkimer....	1791	1,745	56,332	7,777	64,962	56,356	35	33	5	4
Jefferson....	1805	1,868	74,813	6,196	82,250	80,382	37	32	5	4
Kings.....	1683	72	1,441,221	357,292	2,018,356	1,634,351	4—11	3—10	2	2
Lewis.....	1805	1,288	24,751	1,196	23,704	24,849	35	32	5	4
Livingston...	1821	655	35,717	2,710	36,830	38,037	44	39	7	4
Madison....	1806	670	39,954	1,788	39,535	39,289	39	32	6	3
Monroe.....	1821	682	280,875	38,435	352,034	283,212	45, 46	38, 39	7	4
Montgomery.	1772	351	52,037	8,993	57,928	57,567	39	30	4	3
Nassau.....	1899	293	99,520	17,305	125,727	83,930	1	1	2	2
New York ..	1683	20	1,472,284	665,463	2,284,103	2,331,542	12—20	11—23	1	1
Niagara.....	1808	558	91,783	16,767	118,705	92,036	47	40	8	4
Oneida.....	1798	1,215	144,776	22,555	182,485	154,159	36	33	5	4
Onondaga...	1794	812	194,470	19,522	241,465	200,298	38	35	5	4
Ontario.....	1789	640	51,870	2,758	52,652	52,286	43	36	7	4
Orange.....	1683	838	108,226	9,892	119,844	116,001	27	26	9	2
Orleans.....	1824	405	31,353	2,566	28,619	32,000	47	39	8	4
Oswego.....	1816	1,038	71,195	4,734	71,045	71,664	37	32	5	4
Otsego.....	1791	1,038	47,241	1,293	46,200	47,216	39	34	6	3
Putnam.....	1812	234	11,739	1,028	10,802	14,665	28	26	9	2
Queens.....	1683	103	351,093	45,634	469,042	284,041	3	1, 2, 9	2	2
Rensselaer...	1791	690	115,575	5,755	113,129	122,276	31	28, 29	3	3
Richmond..	1683	59	84,787	13,847	116,531	85,969	24	11	2	2
Rockland....	1798	208	42,360	4,543	45,548	46,873	24	25	9	2
St. Lawrence.	1802	2,880	83,153	7,138	88,121	89,005	34	31	4	3
Saratoga....	1791	862	58,770	4,212	60,029	61,917	32	29	4	3
Schenectady.	1809	221	86,315	12,310	109,363	88,235	32	30	4	3
Schoharie....	1795	675	22,440	565	21,303	23,855	39	27	3	3
Schuyler....	1859	352	13,533	421	13,098	14,004	41	37	6	3
Seneca.....	1804	420	23,894	1,355	24,735	26,972	42	36	7	4
Steuben.....	1796	1,425	81,326	2,304	80,627	83,262	43	37	7	4
Suffolk.....	1683	1,200	92,208	12,134	110,241	96,138	1	1	2	2
Sullivan.....	1809	1,082	35,055	3,134	33,163	33,808	27	27	3	3
Tioga.....	1791	542	25,091	458	24,212	25,624	41	37	6	3
Tompkins...	1817	506	34,884	1,651	35,285	33,647	41	37	6	3
Ulster.....	1683	1,204	79,957	5,410	74,979	91,769	29	27	3	3
Warren.....	1813	968	31,676	1,301	31,673	32,223	33	29	4	3
Washington..	1772	850	44,744	2,211	44,888	47,778	33	29	4	3
Wayne.....	1823	624	50,105	3,371	48,827	50,179	42	36	7	4
Westchester..	1683	484	273,069	48,644	344,436	283,055	25, 26	24, 25	9	2
Wyoming....	1841	590	31,546	1,482	30,314	31,880	44	39	8	4
Yates.....	1823	320	18,256	585	16,641	18,642	43	36	7	4
Total.....	.....	50,326	8,059,515	1,628,229	10,384,144	9,113,614	.....	.....	.....	.....

Montgomery's original name was Tryon which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

NEW YORK STATE—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGE, 1900–1910.

Class of Population.	21 and Over.		18 to 44 Yrs.		Class of Population.	21 and Over.		18 to 44 Yrs.	
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.		1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.
Total.....	2,836,773	2,184,965	2,156,361	1,639,395	Native white.....	1,562,358	1,315,583	1,213,383	1,051,690
White.....	2,783,371	2,145,057	2,111,360	1,605,624	Nat. parentage.	909,494	782,487	654,731	544,138
Negro.....	45,877	31,425	39,488	26,858	For. or mix. par.	652,864	533,096	558,652	507,552
Indian, Chi., Jap., and all other...	7,525	8,483	5,513	6,913	For.-born white .	1,221,013	829,474	897,977	553,934

ENUMERATION OF INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS, 1915.

Indian Reservation.	County.	Indians.	Indian Reservation.	County.	Indians
Allegany.....	Cattaraugus.....	832	Tonawanda.....	Genesee.....	455
Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus.....	1,313	Tonawanda.....	Erie.....	58
Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....	546	Tonawanda.....	Niagara.....	.....
Shinnecock.....	Suffolk.....	143	Tuscarora.....	Niagara.....	394
Poospatuck.....	Suffolk.....	18			
St. Regis.....	Franklin.....	1,086	Total.....	.....	4,845

YEARLY INCREASE OF INSANE IN N. Y. STATE, WITH RATIOS.

October 1.	Total.		State Hospitals.		Private Institutions		Criminal Insane.		Patients to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	259.3
1891	7,858	8,794	7,287	8,276	349	501	222	17	265.1
1892	8,246	9,155	7,562	8,609	358	524	326	22	272.3
1893	8,749	9,602	7,984	9,030	384	542	381	30	282.3
1894	9,172	9,916	8,424	9,392	332	487	416	37	288.8
1895	9,722	10,494	8,894	9,961	351	496	477	37	300.8
1896	10,020	10,849	9,164	10,314	335	497	521	38	305.6
1897	10,484	11,199	9,571	10,640	326	514	587	45	312.4
1898	10,854	11,532	9,886	10,959	330	525	638	48	317.6
1899	11,169	11,854	10,121	11,253	382	548	666	53	321.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327.1
1901	11,804	12,510	10,755	11,899	373	554	676	57	327.3
1902	12,079	12,911	10,986	12,283	373	556	720	72	329.3
1903	12,542	13,392	11,445	12,742	372	575	725	75	334.7
1904	12,930	13,931	11,789	13,230	380	618	761	83	339.7
1905	13,175	14,231	11,994	13,524	367	618	814	89	339.7
1906	13,548	14,754	12,331	14,026	363	622	854	106	341.9
1907	13,927	15,166	12,680	14,422	343	634	904	110	342.6
1908	14,638	15,819	13,313	15,035	373	663	952	121	349.6
1909	15,107	16,433	13,734	15,629	378	672	995	132	352.9
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358.3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361.0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363.6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370.4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373.2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	368	636	1,218	133	378.4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	383.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	391.9
1918	18,810	20,891	17,219	20,133	318	611	1,273	147	395.7
1919	19,016	20,929	17,407	20,200	321	595	1 288	134	393.7

State hospital column is inclusive of those in county almshouses prior to 1894 and in county asylums prior to 1896.

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS.

October 1.	Total Number.		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop		State Hospitals		Criminal Insane.		October 1.	Total Number.		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*		*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1898	2,593	2,467	740	696	2,267	2,206	119	10	1909	3,787	3,433	851	765	3,455	3,170	136	27
1899	2,587	2,458	727	683	2,226	2,192	125	9	1910	4,024	3,618	878	799	3,708	3,358	119	18
1900	2,616	2,575	724	705	2,224	2,284	152	16	1911	4,111	3,753	886	818	3,771	3,489	155	10
1901	2,628	2,486	711	666	2,308	2,253	72	5	1912	4,187	3,818	891	822	3,796	3,540	189	21
1902	2,600	2,535	689	665	2,279	2,287	107	11	1913	4,367	4,001	918	851	3,954	3,710	247	25
1903	2,938	2,746	763	705	2,609	2,501	84	8	1914	4,512	4,091	937	860	4,151	3,805	197	34
1904	2,930	3,064	745	771	2,600	2,772	111	16	1915	4,471	4,072	917	846	4,115	3,819	189	33
1905	3,034	2,930	756	722	2,690	2,656	116	11	1916 (9 mos.)	3,469	3,215	703	660	3,207	3,016	140	18
1906	3,257	3,099	790	746	2,914	2,847	115	26	1917	4,909	4,498	984	913	4,563	4,242	175	29
1907	3,557	3,173	842	744	3,203	2,902	127	20	1918	4,731	4,542	937	911	4,400	4,300	161	22
1908	3,819	3,538	880	809	3,460	3,223	145	27	1919	4,690	4 593	919	911	4,370	4,304	156	17

The figures of the criminal insane for 1900 cover Matteawan only; and in 1908 these figures include transfers.

In 1912, when the State Hospital Commission studied the problem of "Immigration and the insane," it was found that 23.1% of the foreign-born patients came from Italy; 20.3% from Ireland; 17% from Germany. The percentages from other countries were: Austria 5.3; Canada, 4; England and Wales, 5.5; France, 0.2; Hungary and Bohemia 2.6; Russia and Poland, 12.6; Scandinavia, 1.8; Scotland, 0.2; all other countries, 7.3. Of the native-born patients in 1912 about 49% were males; of the foreign-born 43.3% were males. In 1911, of the first admissions from New York City, 1,195 were native-born, and 2,006 were foreign-born. Of the 5,660 first admissions in 1911 3,518 had a common school education, 1,427 being foreign-born.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.		October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	Males.	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*	*Males.*	*Females*
1898	499	519	930	827	1909	788	734	1,321	1,053
1899	521	488	973	890	1910	815	773	1,367	1,169
1900	522	507	980	841	1911	837	861	1,511	1,375
1901	549	660	1,010	858	1912	780	830	1,485	1,205
1902	510	615	1,018	790	1913	795	802	1,608	1,282
1903	607	656	994	840	1914	907	796	1,586	1,422
1904	570	733	1,064	923	1915	731	846	1,652	1,384
1905	705	737	1,055	962	1916 (9 months)	584	602	1,368	1,154
1906	765	703	1,114	957	1917	835	871	2,070	1,842
1907	797	760	1,209	1,049	1918	799	888	2,103	1,755
1908	813	809	1,189	1 144	1919	712	848	2,269	2,243

Percentage of recoveries per 100 admissions—(1916) males, 18.2; females, 20.0. (1917) males, 18.3; females, 20.5. (1918) males, 18.2, females, 20.7. (1919) males, 16.3; females, 19.7.

Percentage of deaths per 1,000 under treatment—(1916) males, 71.9; females, 53.5. (1917) males, 99.3; females, 79.4. (1918) males, 98.9; females, 73.5 (1919) males 102.5; females, 91.6

The percentages are exclusive of transfers.

Intemperate use of alcohol was noted in the case of 1,104 patients in these institutions in 1918, of whom 253 were females; and in 965 patients in 1919, of whom 161 were females.

ALIENS IN N. Y. STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Number.	Per Cent	Year.	Number.	Per Cent.	Year.	Number.	Per Cent.
1912	9,241	29.2	1915	9,208	26.8	1918	10,064	26.9
1913	9,029	27.7	1916	9,492	27.0	1919	10,131	26.9
1914	8,976	26.9	1917	9,843	27.1			

ALIEN AND NON-RESIDENT INSANE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.
1894	13	7	1901	103	65	1908	424	174	1915	490	304
1895	16	13	1902	94	32	1909	489	86	1916 (6 mo.)	208	284
1896	40	58	1903	147	104	1910	613	251	1917	52	268
1897	38	35	1904	176	86	1911	784	3,432	1918	53	326
1898	48	76	1905	299	118	1912	1,171	582	1919	142	346
1899	92	76	1906	307	98	1913	865	487			
1900	48	55	1907	352	170	1914	825	399	Total	7,889	4,842

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements	Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements
1843	$8,000	$28,100	1910	$6,068,261	$1,412,508
1853	8,373	15,000	1917	7,508,910	711,362
1864	8,614	10,000	1918	9,480,808	846,939
1880	85,156	414,427	1919	10,497,196	1,033,381
1890	90,021	771,358			
1900	$3,993,198	$662,948	Totals since 1837	$133,846,138	$34,902,412

NEW YORK STATE CITIES' FOREIGN POPULATION, 1910. (UNITED STATES CENSUS.)

For Albany, Buffalo and New York City see table on Foreign Whites in Principal American Cities
For total population of cities in table below see separate table.

Subject.	Amsterdam.	Auburn.	Binghamt'n.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	Mount Vernon.	New Roch'le.	Newburgh.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	2,554	1,480	425	221	35	210	215	154	126
Canada—French	107	126	47	21	24	34	28	28	4
Canada—Other	172	395	207	194	281	58	233	240	141
Cuba and other W. Ind.	.....	4	7	3	1	4	7	15	5
Denmark	47	7	18	13	274	7	59	72	29
England	793	1,053	494	383	1,118	190	636	573	619
Finland	1	1	6	1	18	.....	81	186	5
France	14	18	25	19	37	11	91	96	11
Germany	1,702	745	681	1,162	256	1,020	1,647	1,211	512
Greece	16	22	52	17	41	12	10	29	30
Holland	4	11	11	10	10	7	9	32	7
Hungary	41	74	1,769	42	13	86	96	75	139
Ireland	978	1,503	1,831	1,277	244	681	1,048	1,568	1,555
Italy	1,750	1,595	595	919	939	380	2,670	2,884	675
Norway	7	9	19	13	42	9	38	106	23
Roumania	5	1	2	12	11	2	9	10	10
Russia	2,128	250	859	658	48	540	575	638	519
Scotland	134	202	124	94	52	45	224	293	233
Sweden	34	34	65	71	6,929	15	208	298	69
Switzerland	74	21	43	29	23	16	64	66	15
Turkey in Asia	6	36	23	29	2	37	7	10	28
Turkey in Europe	6	2	24	9	186	7	5	2	4
Other foreign countries	51	31	62	62	28	20	69	91	28

Subject.	Niagara Falls.	Poughkeepsie.	Rochester.	Schenect'dy.	Syracuse.	Troy.	Utica.	Watertown.	Yonkers.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	860	496	1,688	1,279	1,265	867	2,050	271	3,927
Canada—French	81	30	569	444	499	613	165	269	45
Canada—Other	4,119	94	9,112	695	2,717	569	844	3,075	490
Cuba and other W. Ind.	6	5	21	13	10	10	7	3	21
Denmark	11	33	135	162	52	547	64	12	75
England	1,272	331	4,939	1,346	2,469	1,478	1,386	748	1,903
Finland	2	3	39	12	18	10	2	1	60
France	35	21	326	59	181	65	103	77	161
Germany	832	861	14,624	3,428	6,903	1,818	3,073	196	2,337
Greece	17	21	176	102	106	51	49	19	89
Holland	22	36	1,220	60	30	11	24	1	89
Hungary	72	223	415	856	212	62	116	104	2,664
Ireland	839	957	5,230	1,355	4,877	5,410	2,021	469	5,255
Italy	1,926	737	10,638	3,660	4,756	1,462	6,688	602	4,116
Norway	9	5	88	58	22	36	10	10	197
Roumania	3	7	90	22	42	13	6	3	20
Russia	1,395	453	7,148	3,868	5,260	1,059	2,586	142	2,982
Scotland	248	108	949	593	381	418	224	107	1,251
Sweden	82	52	384	274	126	71	27	14	373
Switzerland	18	24	497	139	271	87	253	26	100
Turkey in Asia	142	6	118	22	154	489	347	56	104
Turkey in Europe	20	9	155	7	165	108	18	9	9
Other foreign countries	53	22	431	177	265	148	1,245	54	322

CENSUS OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE—JULY 1, 1919.

(By Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., Statistician, State Hospital Commission.)

Psychoses.	Males.	Females.	Psychoses.	Males.	Females.
Trumatic	43	4	Manic-depressive	1,171	2,405
Senile	428	839	Involution melancholia	222	634
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	281	240	Dementia praecox	10,240	11,796
General paralysis	1,041	352	Paranoia or paranoic conditions	594	999
With cerebral syphilis	85	50	Epileptic psychoses	565	591
With Huntington's chorea	6	13	Psychoneuroses and neuroses	61	123
With brain tumor	.....	5	With constitut'l psychopathic infer'ity	245	364
With other brain or nervous diseases	47	60	With mental deficiency	681	692
Alcoholic	1,143	502	Undiagnosed psychoses	482	354
Due to drugs and oth. exogenous toxins	14	18	Not insane	12	12
With pellagra	1	2			
With other somatic diseases	45	145	Total	17,407	20,200

The average age of the Austrian, Italian, and Russian patients is younger than that of the Germans and Irish. In 1911 over 23% of the Russian-born inmates were 20-24 years old, and nearly 53% were under 30 years.

Many immigrants, especially women, become insane through homesickness, after having been in the United States six months or more, it is said.

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY CENSUS RETURNS.

(Summer of 1917. Includes all persons between 16 and 50 years.)

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Counties.	Males.	Females.	Counties.	Males.	Females.
Albany	50,707	50,392	Monroe	97,406	94,890	Ulster	19,852	20,778
Allegany	9,288	9,288	Montgomery	15,520	16,040	Warren	8,851	8,233
Broome	30,275	28,357	Nassau	34,827	36,377	Washington	11,319	11,131
Cattaraugus	20,066	16,740	Niagara	37,863	29,355	Wayne	12,784	12,436
Cayuga	16,903	16,813	Oneida	45,743	48,766	Westchester	88,528	97,072
Chautauqua	29,362	29,623	Onondaga	69,057	62,869	Wyoming	7,696	7,718
Chemung	15,924	17,276	Ontario	14,357	13,591	Yates	4,142	4,242
Chenango	8,658	8,627	Orange	30,588	31,472			
Clinton	10,806	10,081	Orleans	7,797	6,816	Total	1,284,814	1,250,285
Columbia	11,540	10,322	Oswego	16,760	17,668	GREATER NEW YORK.		
Cortland	7,662	7,577	Otsego	12,161	11,781			
Delaware	11,144	10,729	Putnam	3,240	3,144	Manhattan	692,311	702,080
Dutchess	24,919	24,043	Rensselaer	29,182	32,931	Bronx	206,455	214,162
Erie	180,351	170,342	Rockland	11,691	11,874	Kings	576,012	584,541
Essex	9,526	8,269	St. Lawrence	24,144	20,331	Queens	123,073	121,789
Franklin	11,229	10,725	Saratoga	15,906	16,041	Richmond	32,244	28,203
Fulton	11,652	12,305	Schenectady	32,569	29,261			
Genesee	9,716	9,052	Schoharie	5,230	4,958	Total	1,630,095	1,650,775
Greene	7,121	6,921	Schuyler	3,315	3,210	TOTALS FOR STATE.		
Hamilton	1,537	1,008	Seneca	5,905	5,620			
Herkimer	19,831	16,800	Steuben	21,095	20,481			
Jefferson	22,100	18,062	Suffolk	27,190	29,195	Male	2,914,909	
Lewis	6,070	5,495	Sullivan	9,773	9,723	Female	2,901,060	
Livingston	9,112	8,492	Tioga	5,487	5,737			
Madison	10,055	9,832	Tompkins	9,282	9,373	Grand total	5,815,969	

In New York State, in 1910, there were 2,836,773 males and 2,755,823 females over 21 years. In New York City, by the Military Census, there were 798,000 male citizens of the military age.

NEW YORK STATE MILEAGE TABLE.

The following table gives the shortest good-road mileage between the points named, and is a basis for calculating distances to and from all places in the State.

	Albany.	Binghamton.	Buffalo.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	New York.	Plattsburg.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Utica.	Watertown.
Albany	...	147	299	206	391	57	120	189	245	145	95	176
Binghamton	147	...	205	59	244	162	194	306	151	78	100	147
Buffalo	299	205	...	164	72	356	399	388	76	154	204	206
Elmira	206	59	164	...	183	221	253	340	114	89	139	158
Geneva	196	102	103	65	218	253	296	302	49	51	101	120
Hornell	270	123	111	64	121	285	317	391	69	140	190	209
Ithaca	200	51	154	34	208	213	245	306	100	55	98	124
Jamestown	391	244	72	183	...	406	438	460	148	226	276	278
Kingston	57	162	356	221	406	...	99	246	302	202	152	233
Malone	250	268	327	279	399	307	370	61	251	190	202	121
New York	120	194	399	253	438	99	...	309	345	265	215	296
Ogdensburg	242	213	272	224	344	299	362	130	196	135	147	166
Plattsburg	189	306	388	340	460	246	309	...	312	251	254	182
Rochester	245	151	76	114	148	302	345	312	...	100	150	130
Saranac Lake	182	299	344	296	416	239	302	60	268	207	247	138
Saratoga Springs	38	155	307	214	379	95	158	151	253	153	103	184
Syracuse	145	78	154	89	226	202	265	251	100	...	50	69
Utica	95	100	204	139	276	152	215	254	150	50	...	81
Watertown	176	147	206	158	278	233	296	182	130	69	81	...

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

(At close of automobile year—Secretary of State's figures.)

COUNTIES.	Pleasure.	Omnibus.	Commercial.	Total Cars, Inc. Exempts.	Total Fees on Cars.	Chauffeurs.	Motorcycles.	Grand Total Receipts.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx	9,418	945	2,598	13,042	131,542.75	9,970	912	181,656.25
Kings	43,126	1,415	11,810	56,696	553,916.00	32,217	2,868	735,805.75
New York	54,070	5,839	21,893	82,660	1,015,901.00	54,152	3,114	1,262,371.50
Queens	16,030	652	3,785	20,651	180,317.25	9,561	1,231	238,437.00
Richmond	4,106	285	971	5,392	48,942.00	1,924	152	63,074.75
Tot. N. Y. City	126,750	9,136	41,057	178,441	1,930,619.00	107,284	8,277	2,481,345.25
Albany	7,536	298	2,231	10,183	90,376.50	2,281	654	102,657.50
Allegany	3,526	101	290	3,956	24,457.75	289	108	29,145.75
Broome	6,929	176	1,071	8,245	62,678.50	1,302	484	69,267.75
Cattaraugus	4,592	136	548	5,327	38,532.75	444	273	41,404.50
Cayuga	4,764	87	562	5,453	39,440.25	539	203	42,056.25
Chautauqua	6,991	147	1,017	8,228	60,493.75	744	396	65,398.25
Chemung	4,268	74	647	5,016	38,440.75	715	363	42,416.75
Chenango	3,069	123	414	3,642	26,788.25	448	107	29,241.75
Clinton	2,667	171	282	3,140	23,019.75	443	138	25,215.00
Columbia	2,836	129	555	3,546	27,885.50	611	297	31,239.50
Cortland	2,792	38	256	3,112	22,478.00	313	186	24,576.25
Delaware	3,890	253	605	4,810	35,005.50	740	231	38,823.00
Dutchess	5,294	307	1,437	7,082	58,068.00	1,590	395	65,593.25
Erie	37,472	709	8,509	47,177	391,383.00	8,917	2,394	437,081.75
Essex	2,409	329	461	3,215	26,684.25	932	269	30,806.50
Franklin	2,767	225	428	3,453	26,152.75	700	114	29,290.25
Fulton	2,997	113	544	3,690	28,804.50	652	334	32,672.50
Genesee	3,548	83	387	4,060	28,322.00	351	237	30,558.75
Greene	1,786	562	496	2,862	26,388.75	927	98	30,787.00
Hamilton	221	76	38	336	3,175.25	141	5	3,747.75
Herkimer	4,716	172	540	5,483	40,930.00	705	393	45,326.00
Jefferson	6,526	380	866	7,876	60,843.25	1,359	530	67,934.75
Lewis	2,169	106	218	2,524	17,974.50	281	45	19,505.50
Livingston	3,868	95	413	4,407	31,188.25	251	98	32,772.75
Madison	3,424	132	350	3,946	27,488.00	395	163	29,879.75
Monroe	23,226	457	3,919	27,768	218,831.50	3,546	1,943	239,593.25
Montgomery	3,173	82	601	3,891	31,487.75	664	302	35,145.75
Nassau	12,817	635	2,490	16,110	142,357.50	4,940	704	167,609.00
Niagara	6,691	157	1,608	8,563	72,051.00	1,029	472	78,284.50
Oneida	10,680	300	1,634	12,770	98,689.75	1,838	916	109,255.00
Onondaga	15,087	175	2,696	18,152	142,182.50	2,646	1,219	155,567.50
Ontario	4,936	121	675	5,769	41,663.25	491	236	44,694.75
Orange	7,642	486	1,681	9,885	78,118.75	2,142	472	87,696.50
Orleans	2,998	40	327	3,406	23,997.00	243	119	25,451.75
Oswego	4,795	118	662	5,643	39,175.75	535	219	42,239.50
Otsego	3,936	140	471	4,593	33,392.00	614	171	36,768.75
Putnam	1,181	70	233	1,497	11,591.00	306	51	12,900.00
Rensselaer	5,177	259	1,281	6,775	57,604.75	1,511	376	65,247.50
Rockland	2,726	208	640	3,621	32,355.00	961	383	37,491.50
St. Lawrence	6,366	384	591	7,411	54,454.75	1,185	191	60,016.25
Saratoga	3,058	272	595	3,955	32,195.50	875	248	36,986.00
Schenectady	5,815	121	899	6,887	53,730.25	994	718	60,599.75
Schoharie	1,674	141	265	2,089	15,579.75	270	47	17,365.00
Schuyler	972	41	107	1,130	8,153.00	133	33	8,791.50
Seneca	1,866	41	158	2,073	13,981.00	151	65	14,741.75
Steuben	6,003	133	587	6,789	47,414.50	587	377	51,196.00
Suffolk	10,078	779	2,084	13,119	103,795.50	3,285	488	117,986.75
Sullivan	1,966	930	455	3,374	31,910.00	1,546	92	39,128.75
Tioga	1,707	52	162	1,939	13,182.00	155	83	14,177.00
Tompkins	3,248	124	373	3,772	27,312.00	535	122	29,668.25
Ulster	4,310	573	917	5,852	48,330.75	1,524	280	55,601.25
Warren	2,200	208	332	2,770	22,241.25	593	110	24,956.00
Washington	2,155	114	323	2,610	19,885.25	378	129	21,882.00
Wayne	4,759	98	659	5,564	41,348.25	318	171	43,321.75
Westchester	20,043	860	4,015	25,097	216,751.75	8,360	858	256,841.75
Wyoming	2,924	73	276	3,299	22,612.00	186	56	23,817.50
Yates	1,889	38	182	2,129	14,486.50	159	48	15,255 50
Foreign	2,688	184	1,226	4,150	58,162.25	5,038	65	75,637.50
	446,593	22,572	97,346	571,662	5,059,636.50	181,632	28,561	5,984,659.50

Automobile dealers in New York State numbered 2,681 in March, 1920, of whom 820 were in New York City. A total of 4,150 foreign cars was registered. Exempt cars numbered 2,725, of which 1,085 were in New York City.

By the end of 1920, over 600,000 automobiles had been licensed in New York State.

Deaths from autos in New York State: (1915) 659, (1916) 729, (1917) 837, (1918) 1,189, (1919) 1,388, including 118 at railway grade crossings.

AUTO KILLINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

YEAR.	Manhattan.	Brooklyn.	Bronx.	Queens.	Richmond.	YEAR.	Manhattan.	Brooklyn.	Bronx.	Queens.	Richmond.
1915	195	72	40	24	4	1919	376	216	60	31	19
1916	170	93	47	32	5						
1917	280	116	54	37	15	Total	1,377	664	269	164	50
1918	356	167	68	40	7						

In 1920 auto killings (Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, inclusive) were: New York City, 501; New York State, outside New York City, 470.

MILEAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS IN NEW YORK STATE.
(Official figures as of January, 1920.)

County.	Miles.	County.	Miles.	County.	Miles.	County.	Miles.
Albany	295.82	Franklin	266.83	Onondaga	315.40	Steuben	223.36
Allegany	138.20	Fulton	176.05	Ontario	310.69	Suffolk	151.67
Broome	151.44	Genesee	74.02	Orange	212.46	Sullivan	297.13
Cattaraugus	103.27	Greene	230.69	Orleans	446.64	Tioga	76.66
Cayuga	257.02	Hamilton	57.14	Oswego	403.61	Tompkins	113.90
Chautauqua	122.71	Herkimer	218.96	Otsego	142.62	Ulster	266.99
Chemung	103.14	Jefferson	762.42	Putnam	67.95	Warren	115.40
Chenango	162.99	Lewis	389.84	Rensselaer	180.10	Washington	96.54
Clinton	193.99	Livingston	145.11	Rockland	171.84	Wayne	296.30
Columbia	108.89	Madison	210.01	St. Lawrence	1109.33	Westchester	375.11
Cortland	139.80	Monroe	756.66	Saratoga	144.34	Wyoming	43.51
Delaware	205.32	Montgomery	169.37	Schenectady	98.29	Yates	46.60
Dutchess	256.78	Nassau	103.52	Schoharie	119.50		
Erie	783.84	Niagara	308.08	Schuyler	65.94	Total	13453.14
Essex	166.80	Oneida	441.54	Seneca	70.01		

The total expenditures for construction work during the year 1919, was $17,761,545.21. The total amount expended for maintenance work during 1919, was $6,219,190.47.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.

(By John M. Clarke, Director of the State Museum.)

The geological history of New York can be traced back to the Precambrian era, the oldest recognizable in the rocks of the earth. These earliest rocks, the Grenville metamorphosed sediments (gneisses, marble, etc.) are, however, not the oldest which ever existed in the State. The Grenville rocks are exposed in the Adirondacks and the Hudson Highlands. They prove that in Grenville time, Northern, Eastern and probably Southwestern New York was under the sea. After the deposition of the Grenville sediments igneous activity took place on a large scale and huge masses of molten rock (granite, anorthosite, babbro, synite) were pushed into the sediments from below. Some time after the whole Adirondack region was subjected to enormous pressure and intensely folded, and then the great mass of Grenville sediments was upraised well above the sea.

At the beginning of Cambrian time, when organic life becomes first recognizable in the State, only the eastern margin was submerged, but toward the end (Potsdam time) the sea covered the whole region except the central and northwestern Adirondacks. At the close of Cambrian time Northern New York was, however, above sea level. In the long Ordovician period, during which the Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River limestones, and the Utica, Frankfort and Lorraine shales and sandstones were deposited, the State was most of the time submerged under the Ordovician sea, except for the Adirondack Island. Toward the end of that period, however, the Green and Taconic Mountains arose along the eastern border of the State and practically all of Northern, Central, Eastern and Northeastern New York became dry land. In the following Silurian period were deposited the Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerate, the Clinton shale, sandstone, limestone and iron ore, the Rochester shale, the Lockport and Guelph dolomites, the Salina shales, salt and waterlime, etc. During the early part of this period the sea had spread over only Central and Western New York, while during the late Silurian it had extended over practically all the State west and east of the Adirondack region. The strata of the next, or Devonian era, comprise the whole Catskill and southwestern plateau provinces and cover more than a third of the State. These rocks abound in fossils and show that the sea continued to cover at least the southern half of the State. The sea of the Carboniferous period hardly came over the boundary of the State from Pennsylvania. At the end of Palaeozoic time New York, except for a small area at the mouth of the Hudson, was raised during the Appalachian revolution well above the sea, never to be invaded again until the end of the glacial period. During the long Mesozoic period New York was dry land; in Triassic time considerable volcanic activity prevailed in Southeastern New York, when sheets of lava (the trap of the Palisades) was forced into non-marine Triassic beds. During the next or Jurassic period the State was above the sea and actively eroded, but in the following Cretaceous period Staten and Long Islands disappeared under the sea. At the end of this period the State, which had been eroded nearly to a plain, was uplifted 2,000-3,000 feet. After this time in the Tertiary period the present drainage and relief of the State were developed in its major features. Finally came the glacial period, which enriched the State with thousands of lakes and waterfalls. It ended with the Champlain subsidence, during which the sea came for the last time into New York; namely, into the Champlain Basin and the Hudson Valley. A recent elevation has again drained these regions.

NEW YORK STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.

(Its condition as of January 1, 1918, 1919 and 1920.)

Items Showing the Financial Transactions.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Assets: Investments	$2,680,155	$4,308,742	$5,487,615
Cash in bank	382,518	656,712	539,806
Accrued interest	34,780	51,741	58,638
Policyholders' accounts	656,808	436,017	529,587
Total	$3,754,261	$5,453,212	$6,615,646
Liabilities: Reserve for losses	$3,020,862	$3,316,116	$4,640,602
Reserve for deferred claim expenses	90,626	266,011	139,218
Reserve for unearned premiums	108,129	157,986	141,664
Other reserve	135,982	895,888	845,947
Total	$3,355,579	$4,636,001	$5,767,431
Summary of Year's Transactions.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Net premium income	$2,694,851	$3,332,842	$3,409,982
Losses paid	1,142,411	1,365,217	1,596,472
Medical	209,193	207,097	230,938
Temporary total disability	506,284	544,061	665,014
Permanent total disability	1,376	1,308	2,538
Permanent partial disability	15,364 }	440,011	506,711
Dismemberment	280,553 }		
Death, dependents	111,814	157,723 }	191,271
Death, funeral expenses	17,827	15,287 }	

NEW YORK STATE BANKING STATISTICS.

(The data are as of June 30, 1920.)

CONDITION OF THE 229 STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Stock and bond investments, viz:		Capital	$53,792,910
Public securities	$146,827,936	Surplus (includ. all undivided profits)	76,303,388
Private securities	98,233,558	Preferred deposits:	
Real estate owned	21,281,453	Due N. Y. State savings banks	33,763,040
Mortgages owned	17,320,576	Due N. Y. State sav. & loan assns, credit unions and land bank	1,200,347
Loans and discs. secured by real estate	9,577,212	Deposits by the State of New York	7,713,802
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	287,303,093	Deposits by N. Y. Supt. of Banks	619,096
Loans, discounts and bills purchased, not secured	454,472,836	Other deps. secured by pledge assets	8,204,753
Overdrafts	358,858	Deposits otherwise preferred	1,774,511
Due from trust co.s, banks & bankers	63,540,082	Due depositors, not preferred	1,111,288,966
Specie	14,874,399	Due trust comps., banks & bankers	53,806,450
Other currency auth'ized by U.S. laws	30,274,442	Bills payable	42,830,356
Cash items	163,698,781	Rediscounts	10,355,636
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., less offsets	95,075,178	Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	43,817,183
Customers' liability on acceptances (per contra, see liabilities)	46,318,120	Other liabilities	15,085,533
Other assets	11,399,468	Add for cents	446
Add for cents	1,025		
Total	$1,460,557,017	Total	$1,460,557,017
		Total deposits	$1,218,371,565

CONDITION OF THE 97 TRUST COMPANIES IN THE STATE.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Stock and bond investments, viz:		Capital	$145,593,600
Public securities	$312,517,846	Surplus (includ. all undivided profits)	208,355,236
Private securities	334,297,659	Preferred deposits—Amount due N. Y. State savings banks	52,789,970
Real estate owned	55,442,141	Amount due N. Y. State sav. & loan assns., credit unions & land bank	721,733
Mortgages owned	98,670,010	Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	130,641,372
Loans & discs. sec. by bond & mtge. deed or other real estate collateral	15,185,171	Deposits by the State of New York	20,289,437
Loans and disc. sec. by other collateral	1,083,549,565	Deposits by N. Y. Supt. of Banks	661,848
Loans, discounts and bills purchased, not secured by collateral	783,101,972	Other deps. sec. by pledge of assets	74,588,795
Overdrafts	481,108	Deposits otherwise preferred	6,134,505
Due from trust co.s, banks & bankers	201,295,831	Due depositors, not preferred	2,285,974,065
Specie	13,013,562	Amt. due trust co.s, banks & bankers	266,331,136
Other currency auth'zed by U. S. laws	28,317,135	Bills payable	66,473,171
Cash items, viz.: Bills & checks for the next day's clearings; other cash items	147,592,550	Rediscounts	90,248,699
Due from the Fed. Res. Bank of New York, less offsets	223,831,836	Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	139,697,465
Customers' liability on acceptances (per contra, see liabilities)	137,321,219	Other liabilities	74,819,454
Other assets	128,702,881	Add for cents	49
Add for cents	49		
Total	$3,563,320,535	Total	$3,563,320,535
		Total deposits	$2,838,132,861

CONDITION OF THE 141 SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

COUNTY.	Due Depositors.	No. Open Accounts	COUNTY.	Due Depositors.	No. Open Accounts
Albany	$103,369,519	147,787	Oneida	$23,788,336	56,568
Bronx	37,941,630	91,621	Onondaga	49,211,899	85,664
Broome	11,522,024	38,273	Ontario	1,490,033	5,732
Cayuga	12,551,871	25,277	Orange	25,446,261	44,054
Chemung	1,409,833	4,959	Oswego	11,636,327	21,946
Columbia	6,170,680	10,564	Putnam	1,762,080	3,320
Cortland	4,866,325	11,906	Queens	33,786,882	62,809
Dutchess	23,093,452	45,561	Rensselaer	12,571,269	18,673
Erie	127,556,408	186,258	Richmond	11,983,322	28,532
Greene	4,242,503	7,798	St. Lawrence	1,148,127	3,727
Jefferson	14,111,201	35,702	Schenectady	12,386,914	44,593
Kings	461,305,563	735,826	Seneca	1,236,133	3,496
Madison	4,426,705	9,633	Suffolk	19,785,964	29,261
Monroe	85,494,493	177,996	Tompkins	4,307,051	11,272
Montgomery	8,046,005	16,035	Ulster	23,613,693	38,787
Nassau	3,139,457	5,548	Westchester	58,649,613	108,693
New York	1,184,712,642	1,627,505			
Niagara	11,564,723	25,106	Total	$2,398,328,941	3,770,482

Total resources, $2,588,320,283; surplus, at market values of securities, $188,019,663; at par values, $268,363,290; number of accounts opened or reopened during year, 783,370; number of accounts closed during year, 591,945; amount deposited in the year, not including dividends, $892,924,032; amount withdrawn during year, $756,704,448; dividends, $83,040,734; average rate of dividend, 4 per cent.

PRIVATE BANKS IN THE STATE.

The 98 private bankers in the State had resources of $28,159,294; capital, $1,974,000; surplus, $5,-032,394; due depositors, $18,659,819; total liabilities, $28,159,294.

NEW YORK STATE CROPS.

Year.	Corn.			Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1894.....	510,000	14,382,000	8,773,000	510,000	7,548,000	4,680,000	1,265,000	27,956,000	10,903,000
1895.....	520,000	18,512,000	8,330,000	510,000	9,231,000	6,277,000	1,370,000	43,429,000	12,160,000
1896.....	575,000	19,550,000	7,429,000	520,000	8,320,000	7,322,000	1,415,000	46,695,000	12,141,000
1897.....	590,000	18,290,000	7,316,000	500,000	10,700,000	9,630,000	1,385,000	42,935,000	11,592,000
1898.....	605,000	19,965,000	8,585,000	540,000	11,448,000	8,243,000	1,300,000	35,750,000	11,082,000
1899.....	659,000	20,429,000	9,193,000	558,000	10,323,000	8,258,000	1,330,000	41,230,000	13,606,000
1900.....	660,000	21,120,000	9,926,000	520,000	9,204,000	7,087,000	1,410,000	39,339,000	12,588,000
1901.....	610,000	20,130,000	14,494,000	630,000	8,253,000	6,767,000	1,300,000	28,080,000	13,478,000
1902.....	610,000	15,250,000	10,218,000	500,000	8,400,000	6,636,000	1,360,000	54,400,000	19,584,000
1903.....	580,000	14,500,000	8,700,000	545,000	9,701,000	7,858,000	1,360,000	46,240,000	18,958,000
1904.....	565,000	15,424,000	9,871,000	460,000	5,198,000	5,666,000	1,240,000	42,284,000	16,068,000
1905.....	560,000	17,640,000	10,760,000	450,000	9,450,000	8,127,000	1,240,000	42,408,000	15,691,000
1906.....	545,000	19,020,000	11,222,000	400,000	8,000,000	6,560,000	1,240,000	40,052,000	16,021,000
1907.....	525,000	14,175,000	10,064,000	320,000	5,536,000	5,481,000	1,200,000	36,840,000	20,000,999
1908.....	510,000	19,788,000	15,830,000	330,000	5,775,000	5,717,000	1,240,000	37,324,000	20,901,000
1909.....	512,000	18 432,000	13,640,000	289,000	6,069,000	6,737,000	1,303,000	36,745,000	18,005,000
1910.....	525,000	20,108,000	12,668,000	355,000	8,414,000	8,077,000	1,320,000	45,540,000	19,127,000
1911.....	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000	345,000	6,728,000	6,392,000	1,310,000	38,645,000	19,709,000
1912.....	512,000	19,763,000	13,834,000	335,000	5,360,000	5,306,000	1,192,000	36,714,000	15,420,000
1913.....	527,000	15,020,000	12,166,000	340,000	6,800,000	6,324,000	1,275,000	42,712,000	20,075,000
1914.....	550,000	22,550,000	18,716,000	360,000	8,100,000	8,748,000	1,275,000	40,162,000	20,483,000
1915.....	605,000	24,200,000	18,876,000	475,000	11,875,000	11,994,000	1,340,000	54,270,000	24,422,000
1916.....	700,000	21,000,000	23,100,000	400,000	8,400,000	14,112,000	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000
1917.....	820,000	25,420,000	50,332,000	420,000	8,820,000	18,522,000	1,200,000	42,000,000	31,500,000
1918.....	800,000	28,800,000	50,400,000	430,000	7,840,000	16,856,000	1,260,000	51,660,000	43,394,000
1919.....	820,000	35,260,000	58,532	534,000	11,178,000	24,032,000	1,160,000	29,580,000	24,551,000

Year.	Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1897.....	150,000	3,750,000	1,575,000	200,000	3,700,000	1,776,000	300,000	5,640,000	2,087,000
1898.....	120,000	3,024,000	1,452,000	190,000	3,325,000	1,662,000	300,000	6,600,000	2,640,000
1899.....	112,000	2,688,000	1,344,000	177,000	2,832,000	1,586,000	285,000	4,788,000	2,155,000
1900.....	115,000	2,530,000	1,290,000	165,000	2,492,000	1,396,000	290,000	3,770,000	2,224,000
1901.....	115,000	1,610,000	902,000	160,000	2,384,000	1,478,000	285,000	3,990,000	2,274,000
1902.....	110,000	3,135,000	1,724,000	155,000	2,712,000	1,573,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,536,000
1903.....	105,000	2,793,000	1,536,000	145,000	2,204,000	1,344,000	330,000	5,841,000	3,446,000
1904.....	95,000	2,546,000	1,451,000	140,000	2,072,000	1,513,000	340,000	6,222,000	3,671,000
1905.....	90,000	2,313,000	1,249,000	135,000	2,160,000	1,447,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,784,000
1906.....	90,000	2,367,000	1,302,000	130,000	2,288,000	1,487,000	315,000	5,985,000	3,531,000
1907.....	90,000	2,250,000	1,800,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	305,000	5,795,000	3,535,000
1908.....	80,000	2,080,000	1,456,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	300,000	5,250,000	3,675,000
1909.....	80,000	1,984,000	1,369,000	131,000	2,227,000	1,782,000	295,000	6,313,000	4,798,000
1910.....	81,000	2,292,000	1,604,000	140,000	1,896,000	1,896,000	286,000	6,864,000	4,736,000
1911.....	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	135,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	280,000	5,464,000	4,354,000
1912.....	82,000	2,132,000	1,450,000	128,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	277,000	6,593,000	4,220,000
1913.....	77,000	2,056,000	1,419,000	133,000	1,716,000	1,716,000	280,000	4,004,000	3,243,000
1914.....	75,000	2,100,000	1,491,000	129,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	274,000	6,302,000	4,790,000
1915.....	85,000	2,720,000	2,040,000	150,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	260,000	4,940,000	3,952,000
1916.....	90,000	2,097,000	2,118,000	125,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	275,000	3,300,000	4,026,000
1917.....	110,000	3,080,000	4,004,000	125,000	2,375,000	4,370,000	315,000	5,670,000	9,072,000
1918.....	125,000	3,938,000	4,962,000	112,000	1,848,000	3,179,000	315,000	4,725,000	8,269,000
1919.....	113,000	2,486,000	3,381,000	120,000	1,932,000	2,898,000	233,000	5,126,000	7,433,000

Year.	Potatoes.			Hay.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1894	430,000	33,110,000	15,893,000	5,600,000	6,552,000	63,292,000
1895	480,000	58,560,000	13,469,000	5,050,000	3,686,000	50,498,000
1896	440,000	39,160,000	12,140,000	4,700,000	3,807,000	45,836,000
1897	410,000	25,420,000	17,031,000	4,880,000	6,588,000	54,351,000
1898	390,000	28,470,000	11,957,000	5,100,000	7,140,000	41,055,000
1899	396,000	34,848,000	13,939,000	4,939,000	5,137,000	53,682,000
1900	395,000	31,995,000	14,398,000	4,806,000	3,888,000	54,626,000
1901	395,000	30,810,000	21,875,000	5,050,000	6,565,000	69,458,000
1902	410,000	27,060,000	15,965,000	5,000,000	6,700,000	70,551,000
1903	400,000	35,600,000	19,936,000	4,800,000	6,048,000	66,286,000
1904	440,000	40,920,000	22,097,000	4,750,000	6,460,000	67,442,000
1905	435,000	30,450,000	21,315,000	4,750,000	6,175,000	64,096,000
1906	410,000	43,050,000	21,094,000	4,750,000	6,080,000	73,568,000
1907	405,000	39,690,000	22,623,000	4,750,000	5,938,000	92,039,000
1908	394,000	32,308,000	24,231,000	4,750,000	5,700,000	69,825,000
1909	394,000	47,280,000	23,640,000	4,721,000	4,957,000	70,389,000
1910	395,000	40,290,000	19,339,000	4,780,000	6,310,000	86,447,000
1911	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000
1912	360,000	38,160,000	22,133,000	4,720,000	5,900,000	87,910,000
1913	360,000	26,640,000	21,312,000	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000
1914	367,000	53,215,000	23,415,000	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
1915	355,000	22,010,000	18,048,000	4,225,000	5,492,000	86,224,000
1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000	4,350,000	7,047,000	83,359,000
1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000	4,332,000	6,325,000	95,508,000
1918	380,000	37,240,000	45,433,000	4,300,000	5,375,000	109,650,000
1919	363,000	39,567,000	57,372,000	4,386,000	6,579,000	134,870,000

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

(Specially prepared for the ALMANAC by the State Conservation Commission.)

NEW YORK STATE'S great Forest Preserve was established by act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. Article 7, Section 7, of the State Constitution, adopted in 1894, assured its integrity for all time. It provided that "The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State, and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received."

The objects for which the Forest Preserve were established may be briefly stated as follows:

First—Forests are the great conservers of water supply. The leaves of the forest trees prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the ground and the soft sponge-like duff of the forest floor hoards the water from melting snow and from rain, allowing it to run gradually into the brooks and rivers. The streams of Europe and Asia have shrunk as the forests have been cut away, and in many parts of our own country the water courses have diminished from the same cause.

Second—Forests increase the fall of rain. As the moisture laden winds from the lakes and ocean sweep over them, their lower temperature precipitates the vapor as rain or snow. Thus the forests are not only conservers of water supply but are also, for all practical purposes, actual producers of water supply.

Third—Forests are great equalizers of climate and temperature. It is a fact of common knowledge that the localities which have the most equable climates, which are most free from violent winds, from periods of drought, and from excessive heat and cold, are the sections which have a considerable forest cover over them or in their immediate vicinity.

Fourth—Because of the pace of our modern civilization, forests have become invaluable as recreation grounds for all the people. In fact their use for this purpose has increased so tremendously within the last twenty years that it is now one of the chief purposes for which a forest preserve should be maintained. Forested regions are also important as sanitary and health resorts, and are absolutely essential for the preservation of fish and game.

Fifth—Without preservation of the forest under State ownership, the supply of timber for the future will be seriously endangered. Private ownership of forest land has proved almost universally to be wasteful and to lead ultimately to complete denudation.

Since the establishment of the Forest Preserve, the State of New York has spent $5,136,845 in the acquisition of land for its extension. In addition large areas of other land have been acquired by tax sales, with the result that January 1, 1920, the area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains aggregated 1,886,550 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge, besides, of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation, and the John Brown Farm in the Town of North Elba, Essex County. Besides administrative control over this property, the commission also has entire charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the large forested regions.

For the prompt detection of forest fires, fifty-two observation stations are maintained upon mountain tops throughout the Adirondacks and Catskills. All of these stations are connected by telephone lines with the ranger headquarters. Observers are on duty at these stations throughout the entire dry season from Spring until Fall. A force of sixty-five forest rangers and five district rangers is also maintained, to attend to the administration of the State owned land and the fighting of fires upon both State and private land.

The work of reforestation of State land and the raising of trees for the reforestation of private land is also conducted by the commission. For this purpose six nurseries are maintained, having a total capacity of 30,000,000 trees and an annual production of 10,000,000. Approximately 5,000 acres of State land are reforested each year. Trees are sold to private landowners at the cost of production, to municipalities at 50 cents per thousand, and are furnished to State institutions without charge.

The sections of the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains upon which it is most important for the State to insure the maintenance of a continuous forest cover have been defined by law and are known as the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. They are bounded by a line called the blue line. Within these parks approximately one-half of the land is still privately owned. Part of the land of the Forest Preserve lies outside of the park lines, and thus the park lines, which run through both State and private land, are simply lines to designate the most vital sections of the mountain regions. Extensive lumbering operations upon much of the land within the park lines are endangering the water sheds, and this led to a referendum vote in 1916 for the authorization of a bond issue of $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land to be added to the Forest Preserve. The proposition passed by a large majority and the Conservation Commission is now engaged upon the expenditure of this sum. The Legislature in 1917 appropriated $2,500,000 of the bond issue for immediate use. The recommendations of the Conservation Commission are submitted to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who act with the Conservation Commission in finally deciding on purchases.

It is conservatively estimated that the Forest Preserve is now worth, if it should be placed on the market, at least $40,000,000, thus showing an increase in value of approximately 800 per cent. over its cost to the State.

Investigations made by the Conservation Commission indicate that investment in hotels, boarding houses and other facilities for the care of Summer visitors in the Forest Preserve regions, the amount of money annually expended in caring for these people, the money spent by vacationists, and the number of persons actually engaged in the business of caring for Summer visitors, far exceed in amount similar figures for the lumber industry, thus indicating that the chief business in the Forest Preserve regions has now come to be that of caring for vacationists.

For such a business the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains are incomparable. They are covered almost everywhere with the native trees of North America—pine spruce, hemlock, balsam, cedar, tamarack, beech, birch, maple, and the other less important deciduous trees. Even on many of these areas that have been devastated in the past, these trees are returning.

Under a careful system of game protection the fauna native to the woods is preserved, and in many respects is increasing. Chief among the large animals are deer and bears. Beaver, which had become extinct, were reintroduced to the Adirondacks in 1905 and have since spread over every section of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills and are becoming more abundant there. In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park were liberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animals, many of which furnish a large amount of fur, should be mentioned the fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon, and muskrat.

The lakes and streams, which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission, contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth black bass, great northern pike pickerel, perch, bullheads, and many of the other coarser fishes.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.

(Prepared by the Museum for the Almanac.)

The title, New York State Museum, is the statutory name of a scientific research organization. Historically it is the outcome of the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York organized in 1836. The nucleus of these now extensive collections are the scientific materials brought together during the existence of that survey. Under the present statute the "New York State Museum" includes the work of the State Geologist and his associates, who together form the Geological Survey of the State of New York; that of the State Botanist and his staff; of the State Entomologist and his staff; the Zoologist and the Archaeologist. The museum collections, as such, originate partly from the materials acquired for the researches of these officials and partly from special additions made to exemplify the resources of the State of New York. The State Museum is alternately known as the Department of Science of the University of the State of New York, and, as such, is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. These collections form what has been planned and worked out as an essentially State or provincial museum exhibiting the natural resources of animal and plant life, the mineral wealth, geological history, and aboriginal culture of New York State. It has not planned to receive, nor does it especially welcome, material from outside the State, unless this is adapted to illuminate the scientific problems of the State itself. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, October 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P. M.

Hall of Minerals—The general collection of about 5,000 specimens is supplemented by a very extensive and complete collection of minerals from New York State, probably the best in existence. There are probably in this hall about 14,000 specimens on exhibition.

Hall of Geology—The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the mineral wealth of the State, especially the application of minerals, ores and rocks to commerce and the industrial arts.

Hall of Fossils—This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates and the long continued researches of the Geological Survey have made the collection of invertebrate fossils, and the corresponding classification of the rocks of New York, the standard of comparison for the world. The use of restorations of extinct animal life, with relief maps, reconstructions, &c., has helped to visualize the appearance of these.

Hall of Zoology—The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habitat groups and the smaller mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extensive series of well-mounted specimens. The collection of birds eggs is one of the largest in America. This section also contains a representative gathering of insects, arranged to illustrate their economic relations to agriculture and forestry. The section of Botany maintains an herbarium of upward of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.

Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology—These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state, before the advent of the white man. These figures have been cast from the best available representatives among the surviving Iroquois and mounted amid actual accessories and against painted backgrounds. They depict the hunt, warfare, council ceremony, industries and agriculture of the New York aborigines. The collections of relics of Indian life in New York are the most extensive in existence, and these collections, with the groups referred to, fill the mezzanine floors.

Publications:—The museum issues general and special publications on the natural resources of th State, in the form of bulletins, memoirs and annual reports. These now number about 350 and each can be obtained on payment of a small fee.

The museum owns three parcels of real estate, presented by citizens for preserving their geological interest: 1—The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its extraordinary display of abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by the flow of the post-glacial waters; 2—Stark's Knob Reservation, or Volcano, near Schuylerville; 3—The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge in the town of Greenfield, west of Saratoga Springs. The Legislature grants $55,000 a year for maintenance.

LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The great northern lakes, viz.: Ontario, Erie and Champlain, are partly in this State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, communicates with it by a short outlet. It is 37 miles long, and from one to seven broad, and embosoms more than 200 islets. Its waters are so clear and transparent that the bottom is visible at almost any depth; and on each side it is skirted with mountains, abounding in romantic scenery. There are numerous small lakes in the western part of the State which discharge their waters into Lake Ontario, either directly or indirectly through the Seneca and Oswego Rivers, and being connected by canals and railroads, afford facilities to transportation. These, with their extent, &c., are as follows:

LAKE.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.	LAKE.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.	LAKE.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.
Oneida.....	22	4 to 6	Skaneateles...	15	½ to 1	Crooked.....	22	.....1½
Cazenovia	4	1	Owasco.....	12	1	Canandalgua..	14	1 to 1½
Otsego.....	9	1 to 2	Cross.....	4	.....½	Hemlock.....	6	1
Canaderaga...	5	.....1½	Cayuga.....	40	1½ to 3½	Conesus.....	9	1
Otisco.....	5	2	Seneca.....	40	2 to 4	Chautauqua...	13	1 to 3

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST SINCE 1901.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.
1919-20	1,237,400	1915-16	1,398,591	1912-13	2,853,120	1908-9	2,539,941	1904-5	3,661,800
1918-19	82,283	1914-15	1,938,149	1911-12	2,262,593	1907-8	3,549,354	1903-4	2,595,110
1917-18	2,537,482	1913-14	1,202,166	1910-11	2,206,984	1906-7	1,672,188	1902-3	3,934,100
1916-17	2,001,150			1909-10	1,876,502	1905-6	3,572,371	1901-2	4,606,800

Of the 1919-20 crop, 15,000 tons were cut above Albany; 1,130,162 tons below Albany; and 92,247 tons on lakes and ponds.

DAILY CAPACITY OF ARTIFICIAL ICE PLANTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan, 5,515 tons; Bronx, 1,950 tons; Brooklyn, 5,435 tons; Queens, 1,820 tons; Richmond, 265 tons; total for City, 14,985 tons.

According to H. W. Cole, Secretary-Treasurer of the Natural Ice Association of America: "No ice has been harvested on the rivers of Maine for other than local use during the past ten years. The cost of transportation from Maine to New York and Philadelphia forbids the use of the ice in those places."

Government of the City of New York.

Mayor—(City Hall) John F. Hylan ($15,000). *Secretary*—Augustin Kelly ($4,800).

Accounts—Commissioners of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—David Hirshfield ($7,500). *Deputies*—Henry H. Klein ($5,000) and W. D. Loudoun ($4,000).

Board of Aldermen.
(City Hall.)

President—F. H. La Guardia, R. ($7,500). *City Clerk*—P. J. Scully ($7,000).

Members ($2,000 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Stephen F. Roberts, D.; 4, Louis Zeltner, D. and R.; 5, John F. McCourt, D.; 6, Abraham Beckerman, S.; 7, Charles A. McManus, D.; 8, Moritz Graubard, R.; 9, Thomas H. O'Kane, D.; 10, Wm. P. Kennedy, D.; 11, William F. Quinn, D.; 12, William T. Collins, D.; 13, James J. Sullivan, D.; 14, Thomas M. Farley, D.; 15, Maurice A. Burke, R.; 16, Edward Cassidy, D.; 17, Clifford S. Bostwick, R.; 18, John N. Knoessel, D.; 19, Jacob W. Friedman, R.; 20, Timothy J. Sullivan, D.; 21, Louis F. Cardani, R.; 22, Charles Novello, R.; 23, Bruce M. Falconer, R.; 24, Charles J. McGillick, D.; 25, Samuel R. Morris, D. and R.; 26, George W. Harris, R.; 27, Charles H. Roberts, R.

Bronx—28, Edward W. Curley, D.; 29, Peter Schweikert, D.; 30, James M. Fitzpatrick, D.; 31, James R. Ferguson, D.; 32, Alexander Braunstein, S.; 33, Charles A. Buckley, D.; 34, Rudolph Hannoch, D.; 35, Thomas W. Martin, D.

Brooklyn—36, Arthur V. Gorman, R.; 37, Patrick H. Larney, D.; 38, Frank A. Cunningham, D.; 39, Francis D. McGarey, D.; 40, John Wirth, R.; 41, Samuel Schmalhelser, R.; 42, James J. Molen, D.; 43, George J. Joyce, D.; 44, Charles W. Dunn, D.; 45, Augustus Ferrand, R., 46, ... ; 47, Thomas F. Layden, R.; 48, John Gabriel, R.; 49, Joseph W. Sullivan, D.; 50, Peter J. McGuiness, D.; 51, Archie C. Ketchum; 52, Fred Smith, R.; 53, John J. Keller, R.; 54, John T. Moehringer, R.; 55, Charles Mueller, R.; 56, B. C. Vladeck, S.; 57, Charles Haubert, D.; 58, Charles J. Moore, R.; 59, Abraham I. Shiplacoff, S.

Queens—60, Samuel J. Burden, D.; 61, Hugh A. Alwell, D.; 62, Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 63, Charles A. Post, R.; 64, William B. Hazlewood, R.

Richmond—65, Walter T. Warren, D.; 66, John J. O'Rourke, D.; 67, Edward Atwell, D.

Borough Presidents.
(City Hall, Manhattan; other Borough Halls.)

Manhattan—Henry H. Curran ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—C. H. Woodward ($5,000).

Bronx—Henry Bruckner ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—August W. Glatzmayer ($3,500).

Brooklyn—Edward Riegelmann ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Sarah Stephenson ($4,250).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Joseph Flanagan ($4,000).

Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—George F. Egbert ($3,000).

Child Welfare—Board of.
(City Hall, Manhattan.)

President—Sophie Irene Loeb. *Vice-President*—Rev. W. A. Courtney. *Other Members*—F. P. Cunnion, Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Matthew Figuelra, P. J. Menahan, Mrs. S. McKee Smith, Mrs. Edgar Smith, Mary A. Frasca, and Dr. W. S. Sirovich. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.*—Wm. L. Kavanagh.

Civil Service Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Morris Cukor. *Commissioners* ($5,000 each)—William Drennan and Thomas R. Killilea. *Secretary*—Charles I. Stengle. *Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray. *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle.

Correction—Department of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—James A. Hamilton ($7,500). *Deputy*—William Dalton. *Secretary*—R. L. Tudor. *Secretary to Commission*—Mary C. Murtha ($2,500).

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Blackwell's Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island, upper East River.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks—Department of.
(Pier A, North River.)

Commissioner—Murray Hulbert ($7,500). *First Deputy*—Michael Cosgrove. *Second Deputy*—H. A. Meyer. *Chief Clerk*—Jas. McKenzie ($5,000). *Auditor*—J. M. Phelan. *Chief Engineer*—T. F. Keller. *Supt. of Docks*—L. H. Harrison.

Education—Department of.
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Livingston St., Plaza 5580.)

President—Anning S. Prall (no salary). *Vice-President*—Frank D. Wilsey (Bronx, no salary). Other members of the Board (no salary)—Mrs. Emma L. Murray and M. S. Stern, Manhattan; Dr. J. A. Ferguson, Brooklyn; George J. Ryan, Queens; Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn. *Secretary*—A. Emerson Palmer. *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon. *Supt. of School Buildings*—C. B. J. Snyder. *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones. *Supt. of Schools*—William L. Ettinger. *Auditor*—Henry M. Cook. *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis. *Supt. of Plant Operation*—R. W. Rodman.

Elections—Board of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 E. 149th St.; Brooklyn, 26 Court St.; Queens, 62 Jackson Ave.)

President—John R. Voorhis. *Secretary*—Charles E. Heydt. *Other Members*—James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. The members get $6,000 each a year.

Finance—Department of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building. *Receivers of Taxes Offices*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Sq., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes. *Chamberlain*—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig ($15,000) *Deputies*—Arthur J. Philbin, Frank J. Prial. *Sec. to Dept.*—Chas. F. Kerrigan ($7,000). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo. *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnes ($8,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($3,560). *Receiver of Taxes*—Wm. C. Hecht ($5,000). *Collector of City Revenue*—Timothy Moynahan.

Fire Department.
(Manhattan, Munic. Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)

Commissioner—Thomas J. Drennan ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, Joseph M. Hanon; Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson. *Fire Chief*—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn and Queens, John O'Hara. *Chief Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Deputy Fire Marshal*—John P. Prial ($3,600). *Secretary to the Dept.*—James A. Mackey.

Health—Department of.
(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St. (general headquarters); Bronx, 3731 3d Ave.; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 372 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)

Commissioner—Royal S. Copeland, M. D. ($7,500). *Deputy*—Frank J. Monaghan, M. D. *Secretary to the Dept.*—Chas. L. Kohler.

Law Department.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St. *Street Openings Bureau*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 166 Montague St.; Queens, Borough Hall.)

Corporation Counsel—John P. O'Brien ($15,000). *Secretary*—Joseph H. Johnston. *Assistants*—Chas. D. Olendorf, Geo. P. Nicholson ($8,500), W. H. King ($7,500), John F. O'Brien ($7,500). *Librarian*—Jas. M. Valles. *Chief Clerk*—John H. Greener.

Brooklyn, Chief Asst. Corp. Counsel—Wm. B. Carswell ($10,000). *Brooklyn, Chief Clerk*—S. K. Probasco. *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—Joseph I. Berry, chief. *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—Chief, Emmet J. Murphy. *Bureau of Street Opening*—Chief, Joel J. Squier. *Chief in Brooklyn*—Joseph A. Solovei. *In Queens*—Joseph G. Mathews ($5,000).

Markets—Department of.
(Municipal Building.)

Commissioner—Edwin J. O'Malley ($7,500).

Marriage License Bureau.
(Municipal Building and Borough Halls.)

Parole Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Chairman—B. De N. Cruger ($7,500). *Members*—Michael Fogarty and F. A. Lord. The ex-officio members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary*—T. R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn.

Parks—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens. The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill.)

President of Board (and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond)—F. D. Gallatin. The other Commissioners are: Brooklyn, John N. Harman; Bronx, Joseph P. Hennessy; Queens, Albert C. Benninger. *Secretary to the Dept.*—Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures—Department of.
(Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.)

Commissioner—Grover A. Whalen ($7,500). *Deputy*—John Mara. *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne.

Police Department
(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica.)

Commissioner—Richard E. Enright ($7,500). *Deputies*—First, John A. Leach; second, John Daly; third, Jos. A. Faurot; fourth, John J. Cray; fifth, *Special Deputy Commissioners* (no pay)—Rodman Wanamaker, John A. Harriss, T. Coleman du Pont, Allan A. Ryan, John N. Shaw, Edmond A. Guggenheim, Carleton Simon. *Chief Inspector*—W. J. Lahey. *Borough Inspector*—Thomas H. Murphy. *Detective Bureau Inspectors*—J. D. Coughlin. *Secretary to the Commissioner*—William Gillespie. *Secretary to the Dept.*—F. P. Nicklas ($3,800). *Chief Clerk*—R. K. Walsh. *Chaplains*—L. H. Bracken, A. Blum, J. J. Coogan, J. A. Wade, and W. G. Ivie ($1,830).

Public Service Commission—First Dist.
(49 Lafayette St., Manhattan.)

This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for convenience of reference.

Public Service Commissioner—Alfred M. Barrett ($15,000). *Deputy Commissioners*—M. T. Donnelly and Chas. V. Halley, Jr. ($7,500). *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,000). *Chief of Transit Bureau*—Alex Bassett ($6,000). *Chief Statistician*—A. F. Weber ($7,500). *Counsel*—Terrence Farley ($10,000). *Chief Gas Engineer*—William Merrifield ($5,000). *Electrical Engineer*—R. H. Nexsen ($3,600).

Office of Transit Construction Commissioner.
(49 Lafayette St., Manhattan.)

The Transit Construction Commissioner exercises the functions in reference to the construction of new lines and the administration of rapid transit work formerly exercised by the Public Service Commission, First District, which were transferred from the latter by recent act of the Legislature.

Transit Construction Commissioner—John H. Delaney ($15 000). *Deputy Transit Construction Commissioner*—Daniel L. Ryan ($7,500). *Secretary*—Francis J. Sinnott ($6,000). *Counsel*—Louis C. White ($10,000). *Chief Engineer*—Daniel L. Turner ($15,000). *Engineer of Subway Construction*—Robert Ridgway ($12,000). *Electrical Engineer*—W. C. Whiston ($4,350).

Standards and Appeals—Board of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building.)

Chairman—John P. Leo ($7,500). *Secretary*—Jas. A. McMahon.

The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law relating to fire protection in factories, and adopts rules regulating building construction, elevators, oil burners, fire escapes, fire-retarding construction, fire-extinguishing appliances, etc.

The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings and on applications for variations of building zone regulations.

Street Cleaning—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 2804 3d Ave.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens, Borough Hall, Richmond, Borough Hall.)

Commissioner—Arnold B. MacStay ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Jas. J. Nugent, Frank A. Eschmann; Bronx, Jas. W. Brown; Brooklyn, Michael Laura.

Tenement House Department.
(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, 559-561 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

Commissioner—Frank Mann ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan and Richmond, John P. Flunerty; Brooklyn and Queens, Thos. R. Farrell ($4,800); Bronx, Superintendent, Walter C. Martin.

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, Court Square, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

The Board—Jacob A. Cantor, President ($8,000). *Commissioners*—Richard H. Williams, Arthur H. Murphy, George Henry Payne, Joseph F. O'Grady, James J. Sexton, and Lewis M. Swasey. *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng.

Water Supply—Board of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Geo. J. Gillespie ($12,000). *Other Members* ($12,000 each)—Jas. P. Sinnott, L. J. O'Reilly. *Secretary*—Benj. F. Einbigler. *Chief Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith.

Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity—Dept. of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.)

Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, John J. Dietz; Bronx, Albert H. Liebenau; Brooklyn, Cornelius M. Sheehan; Queens, Jas. C. Butler; Richmond, Jas. L. Vail.

Welfare—Public Department of.
(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Bklyn.; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Bird S. Coler ($7,500). *Deputies*—Stephen A. Nugent, Patrick J. Carlin, and M. J. Horgen. *Secretary*—J. McKee Borden. *Chief Engineer*—J. J. Herrick. *General Inspector*—Miss M. C. Tinney. *Dir. Bur. Soc. Investig.*—V. S. Dodworth. *Chemist*—F. J. Kenney ($3,200). *Supt. Munic. Lodg. House*—Edward E. McMahon ($2,100).

The *City Mortuary* is at foot of E. 29th St. *Municipal Lodging House*—432 E. 25th St.; *Emergency Hosp.*—Storehouse, Blackwell's Island. *City Hospital*—Blackwell's Island. *Training School for Nurses*—Blackwell's Island. *City Home for Aged and Infirm*—Blackwell's Island. *Metropolitan Hospital*—Blackwell's Island. *Metrop. Training School for Nurses and Helpers*—Blackwell's Island. *N. Y. City Children's Hospital and School*—Randall's Island. *Children's Clearing Bureau*—At City Hospital, Blackwell's Island. *Kings County Hospital*—Clarkson and Albany Sts., Brooklyn. *Kings County Home for Aged and Infirm*—Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn. *Greenpoint Hospital*—Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St., Brooklyn. *Cumberland St. Hospital*—109 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. *Bradford St. Hospital*—113 Bradford St., East N. Y., Brooklyn. *Coney Island Hospital*—Ocean Parkway, near Ave. Z. *Sea View Hospital*—Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.

(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records; Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Chief Deputy*—Wm. B. Selden ($6,000). *Counsel*—Jas. A. Allen ($5,000). *Supervising Clerk*—W. F. Schneider, Jr. *Equity Clerk*—D. J. Begley ($3,500). *Auditor*—J. A. Wrede ($2,850).

Bronx County—Robert L. Moran. *Chief Clerk*—C. F. Carroll. *Equity Clerk*—J. Cunnion.

Kings County—Wm. E. Kelly ($12,000). *Law Clerk*—F. J. Assip.

Queens County—Edw. W. Cox. *Deputy*—John Theofel.

Richmond County—C. L. Bostwick, *Deputy*—B. B. Lynch.

District Attorney.

(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

New York County—Edward Swann ($15,000). *Chief Assistant*—Alfred J. Talley ($12,000). Other assistants ($10,000 each)—Geo. N. Brothers, John T. Dooling, Robt. S. Johnstone, William A. McQuaid, Alexander I. Rorke, Robert C. Taylor; other assistants ($7,500)—J. M. Donohue, E. P. Kilroe, Ferd. Pecora, M. R. Ryttenberg, J. E. Smith, T. L. Waugh, O. W. Bohan.

Medical Assistant—Dr. Otto H. Schultze. *Secretary*—Horace W. Foster. *Chief Clerk*—Jas. T. Neary. *Auditor*—John J. Buckley. *Grand Jury Clerk*—Edw. J. Kelly.

Bronx County—Francis Martin ($10,000). *Chief Assistant*—Chas. B. McLaughlin. *Secretary*—John A. Paterackl. *Chief Clerk*—Patrick J. Tracy.

Kings County—Harry E. Lewis ($10,000). *Chief Assistants*—Everett Caldwell, Geo. A. Voss, Herbert W. Warbasse, Ralph E. Hemstreet. *Chief Clerk*—Lewis E. Birdseye.

Queens County—Denis O'Leary ($8,000). *Chief Assistant*—Edgar F. Hazleton. *Chief Clerk*—Wm. F. Ryan.

Richmond County—Joseph Maloy ($5,000).

Jurors, Commissioner of.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 381 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, County Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($6,000). Bronx County—J. A. Mason ($6,000). Kings County—Jacob Brenner ($6,000). Queens County—T. C. McKennee ($3,000). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($2,500).

Public Administrator.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2,308 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)

Manhattan—W. M. Hoes ($10,000). *Assistant*—F. W. Arnold ($5,000). Bronx—E. E. L. Hammer ($4,000). Kings—Frank V. Kelly ($5,500). Queens—R. White ($1,200). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—James A. Donegan ($12,000). *Secretary*—Grace M. Mahoney ($3,500). *Deputy Register*—Edmund P. Holahan ($5,500). *Assistant Deputy*—Martin Holzman ($3,500). *Chief Clerk*—Charles W. Schluter ($3,900). *Block Index Clerk*—W. F. Hull ($3,500). *Mortgage Tax Bureau*—Special Deputy Register, Lucas J. Donegan ($4,400). *Re-Indexing Department*—Special Deputy Register, Michael J. McCarthy ($5,500).

Bronx County—Edw. Polak ($10,000). *Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher. *Chief Clerk*—Jas. P. Rice. *Mortgage Tax Dept.*—Assistant Deputy Register, J. F. Healy.

Kings County—E. H. Maddox ($12,000). *Block Index Clerk*—L. L. Sanford. *Mortgage Tax Dept.*—L. Miller.

Sheriff.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 387 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village.)

New York County—D. H. Knott ($12,000). *Under-Sheriff*—J. V. Coggey ($6,000). *Counsel*—G. W. Olvany. *Chief Clerk*—J. A. Bell. *Warden* (Ludlow St. Jail)—Eugene Johnson.

Bronx County—J. F. Donnelly ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—T. H. O'Neil. *Counsel*—Wm. A. Keating. *Warden*—E. K. Butler.

Kings County—John Drescher ($15,000).

Queens County—Samuel J. Mitchell ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—Wm. F. Desmond. *Counsel*—C. W. Froessel.

Richmond County—Wm. K. Walsh ($6,000).

Surrogate.

(New York, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Borough Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—($15,000 each), J. P. Cohalan and Jas. A. Foley. *Chief Clerk*—W. R. De Lano ($10,000). *Commissioner of Records*—J. F. Curry ($5,000).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Franz Sigel ($3,300). *Chief Clerk*—H. H. Reilly ($2,500).

Kings County—Geo. A. Wingate ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey. *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Cain. *Accounting Clerk*—J. F. Regan.

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—W. F. Hendrickson.

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—W. Finley.

STATE OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Department of Agriculture—90 West Broadway. **Dept. of Architecture**—154 Nassau St. **Arsenal**—Seventh Ave. and 35th St. **Attorney-General**—51 Chambers St. **Automobile Bureau, Secretary of State**—127 W. 65th St. **Dept. of Banking**—Superintendent of Banks, 61 Broadway. **Commission for Blind**—Hall of Records. **Bridge and Tunnel Commission**—Hall of Records. **State Board of Charities**—287 Fourth Ave. **State Comptroller**—233 Broadway; Brooklyn, 215 Montague St. **Transfer Tax Bureau**—233 Broadway; Bronx, 2808 Third Ave.; Brooklyn, 215 Montague St. **Conservation Commission**—Broadway and 42d St. **Forest, Fish and Game Commission**—Broadway and 42d St. **Bureau of Deportation**—Hall of Records. **State Superintendent's Office of Elections**—230 Fifth Ave. **State Employment Bureau**—City Hall. **State Engineer**—Hall of Records. Branches—Pier 6, East River; Mott Haven; North River and 53d St.; Brooklyn—Foot Columbia St.; 261 Franklin St. **Dept. of Excise**—1451 Broadway; Brooklyn, Eagle Building; 62 Jackson Ave., Long Island City. **Farm Labor Bureau, Farms and Markets and Food and Markets**—90 West Broadway. **Health Officer of the Port**—Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island. *Health Officer.*—Leland E. Cofer, M. D. ($12,500). **State Dept. of Health**—25 W. 45th St. **State Hospitals** (Office of)—Hall of Records. **Dept. of Insurance**—165 Broadway; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St. **Interstate Park Commission**—90 Wall St. **New York State Industrial Commission**—230 Fifth Ave. **Dept. of Labor**—230 Fifth Ave. *Employment Bureau*—230 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St.; Queens, 436 Jackson Ave., Long Island City. **Military Training Commission**—105 E. 33d St. *Physical Training Bureau*—Convent Ave. and 138th St. **New York Monuments Commission**—Hall of Records. **State Nautical School**—Hall of Records. **New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission**—Hall of Records. **Palisades Commission**—90 Wall St. **Public Service Commission** (Second District)—Hall of Records. **State Hospital Commission**—Hall of Records. **State Tax Dept.**—31 Chambers St. (Hall of Records). **Veterinary Service. Bureau of**—90 West Broadway. **Workmen's Compensation Bureau**—125 E. 27th St.; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Appraiser of Merchandise—641 Washington St.

Army: *Quartermasters' Pier*—No. 12 East River; *Constructing Quartermaster*—Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Ave. *Intelligence Dept.*—Governor's Island. *Quartermaster Detachment*—104 W. 14th St. *Air Service Officer*—102 Broad St. *Aviation Exam. Board*—102 Broad St. *Bureau Aircraft Production*—Madison Ave. and 45th St. *Signal Corps, Comm. Officer*—Fort Wood, New York City. *Disbursing Officer*—461 Eighth Ave. *Attending Surgeon*—461 Eighth Ave. *Army Engineers, Board of*—39 Whitehall St. *General Hospital No. 1*—Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Ave. *Recruiting Station*—25 Third Ave.

Assay Office—23 Pine St.

Assistant Attorney General, Customs—641 Washington St.

Bureau of Animal Industry: *Live Stock Experts*—18 Broadway. *Meat Inspection Impts.*—Barge Office. *Meat Inspection Office*—104 W. 42d St. *Meat Inspection Laboratory*—Barge Office.

Chinese Inspector—116 Nassau St.

Coast Guard: *Commanding Officer and Supervisor Anchorage*—Barge Office. *Supervisor of Life Boats*—Custom House. *Coast and Geodetic Survey*—Custom House.

Custom House—Bowling Green.

Dept. of Agriculture: *Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory*—641 Washington St. *Bureau of Markets*—Federal Grain Supervision Dist. No. 2, 27 William St. *Market News and Inspection Service*—204 Franklin St.

Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education—29 W. 39th St.

Dept. of Justice: *Bank Accounts*—13 Park Row. *Alien Enemy Bureau*—Post Office Building.

District Attorney—Post Office Building.

District Court Clerk's Office—Post Office Building.

Federal Horticultural Board—Custom House.

Food Administration—6 W. 57th St. *Ice Conservation Commission*—18 E. 41st St.

Fuel Administration—151 Fifth Ave, 299 Broadway. *Administrator: Bronx County*—137th St. and Third Ave.

General Appraisers, Board of—641 Washington St.

Immigrant Station—Ellis Island.

Internal Revenue: *First District*—Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Second District*—Custom House, Bowling Green. *Third District*—28 West 23d Street. *Fourth District*—1932 Arthur Ave.

Marine Corps: *Assistant Paymaster*—253 Broadway. *Recruiting Publicity Bureau*—117 E. 24th St. Recruiting Station—24 E. 23d St.

Marshal—Post Office Building.

National Bank Examiner—Custom House.

Naval Inspect. of Powder—Old P. O. Building.

Navy Dept.: *Naval Reserve Supply*—foot E. 24th St. *Third Naval District*—280 Broadway. *Communication Service*—44 Whitehall St. *Naval Training Camp*—Pelham Bay Park. *Branch Hydrographic Office*—78 Broad St.

Navy Auxiliary Service—30th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.

Navy Merchant Auxiliary Service—39th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.

Naval Recruiting Bureau—318 W. 39th St. Recruiting Station, Bronx—394 E. 150th St.

Passport Agency—2 Rector St.

Public Health Service: *Port Sanitary Statements*—Custom House.

Secret Service: *Treasury Dept.*—Custom House.

Shipbuilding Corp.—26 Cortlandt St. *Labor Adjustment Board*—115 Broadway.

Shipping Board—Custom House. *Emergency Fleet Corp.*—139 Centre St.

Shipping Commissioner—Barge Office.

Special Agent, Treasury Dept.—Custom House.

Sub-Treasurer: *Assistant Treasurer U. S.*—Wall and Nassau Sts.

Weather Bureau: *Local Office*—17 Battery Pl.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BEFORE the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	David Matthews, Tory.	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53	Cadwallader D. Colden.	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provoost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	Cornelius W. Lawrence.	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	George B. McClellan	1904-1909
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor‡	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

‡ John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

DISTRICT LEADERS—NEW YORK CITY.

Tammany—Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman General Committee*—David H. Knott. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Edward F. Boyle.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Daniel E. Finn	590 Broome Street.
	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street.
2	.....	263 Grand Street.
	Harry C. Perry	161 Bowery.
3	Charles W. Culkin	303 West 12th Street.
	Frank J. Goodwin	267 West 25th Street.
	William Dalton	271 West 33d Street.
4	John F. Ahearn	290 East Broadway.
	P. J. Scully	
5	Peter J. Dooling	315 West 42d Street.
	Thomas J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue.
	John F. Curry	413 West 57th Street.
6	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street.
7	James J. Hagan	131 West 64th Street.
8	Solomon Goldenkranz	69 Seventh Street.
9	Thomas A. Williams	262 West 99th Street.
10	George W. Olvany	139 West 14th Street.
	George L. Donnellan	109 West 47th Street.
11	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.
12	Charles F. Murphy	345 Second Avenue.
	W. P. Kenneally	345 Second Avenue.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 East 32d Street.
	Edward F. Boyle	760 Third Avenue.
13	John H. O'Connell	327 West 126th Street.
14	Thos. M. Farley	369 East 62d Street.
15	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	1036 Park Avenue.
16	Stephen Ruddy	334 East 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove	326 East 86th Street.
17	Nathan Burkan	1523 Madison Avenue.
	Samuel Marx	111 West 111th Street.
	John J. Dietz	1600 Lexington Ave.
18	H. Warren Hubbard	208 East 116th Street.
19	William Allen	2043 Seventh Avenue.
20	Percival E. Nagle	110 East 125th Street.
21	Edmund P. Holahan	728 St. Nicholas Ave.
22	Jos. J. McCormick	3536 Broadway.
23	John Mara	1389 St. Nicholas Ave.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE TAMMANY LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Mrs. Margaret Fay	222 Spring Street.
	Mrs. Thos. J. Nolan	9 Madison Street.
	Mrs. B. Porges	36 Rivington Street.
2	Miss Elvira E. Barra	57 Kenmare Street.
	Mrs. C. E. Keenan	317 West 11th Street
3	Mrs. W. E. Murphy	360 W. 23d Street.
	Mrs. Ellen Downey	426 W. 34th Street.
4	Mrs. Mary Halpin	296 E. Broadway.
5	Mrs. Jas. Connelly	468 W. 43d Street.
	Mrs. B. McCarthy	457 W. 49th Street.
	Miss Martha Byrne	133 W. 61st Street.
6	Mrs. Benj. Hoffman	271 Seventh Avenue.
7	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips	114 W. 74th Street.
8	Mrs. Herman Bauman	79 East 4th Street.
9	Mrs. Sadie Garland	122 West 102d Street.
10	Olive M. Jones	105 East 17th Street.
	Loretta Bonner	130 West 51st Street.
11	Miss E. F. Stewart	292 Manhattan Ave.
12	Miss E. M. Barry	322 Second Avenue.
	Miss A. Montgomery	145 E. 30th Street.
	Mrs. Mary Hagerty	683 Third Avenue.
13	Mrs. Abbey S. Hughes	321 St. Nicholas Ave.
14	Miss E. McDonald	323 East 69th Street.
15	Mrs. Ella Hastings	7 E. 87th Street.
16	Mrs. Mary Russell	446 E. 79th Street.
	Mrs. A. Naughton	245 E. 86th Street.
17	Miss R. Rothenberg	138 W. 112th Street
	Mrs. Gus J. Paul	130 West 118th Street.
18	Mrs. F. S. Ecker	1379 Lexington Ave.
	Mrs. M. J. Quigley	114 E. 116th Street.
19	Miss Anna Matthews	63 W. 127th Street.
20	Mrs. Kate Kelly	160 E. 128th Street.
21	.....	.....
22	Miss E. McCrystal	567 W. 161st Street.
23	Mrs. G. H. Walsh	4241 Broadway.

Republican—*Headquarters*, 105 West 40th Street. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills. *Secretary*—Clarence H. Fay. Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee:

Assembly District.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Residence.
1	Joseph Levenson, East District	236 East Broadway	148 Henry Street.
	William G. Rose, West District	32 Macdougal Street	114 King Street.
2	Antonio Dalessandro, West District	32 Macdougal Street	30 Macdougal Street.
	Jacob Rosenberg, East District	242 Grand Street	272 Grand Street.
3	Benjamin F. Fox, Middle District	269 Eighth Avenue	402 West 29th Street.
	Michael H. Blake, North District	265 West 34th Street	440 West 43d Street.
	R. M. Greenbank, South District	318 West 14th Street	309 West 14th Street.
4	Alexander Wolf	436 Grand Street	464 Grand Street.
5	Herman W. Beyer, South District	670 Eighth Avenue	465 West 47th Street.
	Anthony P. Ludden, North District	467 West 57th Street	341 West 56th Street.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	237 Seventh Street.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	176 West 87th Street.
8	George C. Nordinger	310 East 14th Street	47 Seventh Street.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 West 97th Street	267 West 89th Street.
10	Francis R. Stoddard, Jr.	8 West 28th Street	181 Madison Avenue.
11	Robert P. Levis	550 West 113th Street	210 West 110th Street.
12	William Henkel, South District	201 East 22d Street	339 East 18th Street.
	John S. Shea, Middle District	230 East 30th Street	234 East 31st Street.
	Charles K. Lexow, North District	409 East 51st Street	515 Lexington Avenue.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	324 St. Nicholas Avenue	458 West 131st Street.
14	Joseph Pabian, South District	324 East 72d Street	525 East 72d Street.
	Charles W. Ferry, North District	308 East 79th Street	307 East 78th Street.
15	William Chilvers	1041 Madison Avenue	111 East 54th Street.
16	Wm. C. Hecht, Jr., South District	308 East 79th Street	169 East 83d Street.
	Ambrose O. Neal, North District	344 East 86th Street	419 East 84th Street.
17	Robert Oppenhelm	69 West 113th Street	1867 Seventh Avenue.
18	Charles B. Largy, North District	158 East 116th Street	103 East 116th Street.
	Benjamin Swartz, South District	1536 Madison Avenue	169 East 105th Street.
19	David B. Costuma	23 West 124th Street	23 West 123d Street.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 East 125th Street	2071 Fifth Avenue.
21	Robert S. Conklin	474 West 141st Street	610 Riverside Drive.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	135 Hamilton Place.
23	C. H. Woodward	573 West 181st Street	66 Pinehurst Avenue.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE REPUBLICAN LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1, E..	Miss Anna Maisel.....	247 East Broadway.	12, M.	Mrs. E. Cudmore.....	216 East 39th St.
1, W.	Mrs. Mildred Rich....	141 Hudson St.	12, S..	Mrs. Lillian Michel....	317 East 17th St.
2, E..	Mrs. Jennie Firstman..	313 Broome St.	12, N..	Miss Matilde Schaefer..	426 East 52d St.
2, W.	Miss Angela Cagnolati.	14 Macdougal St.	13....	Miss Adele M. Erb....	520 West 123d St.
3, M.	Dr. Agnes D. Cloud...	449 West 23d St.	14, N..	Mrs. Marg. Johnson...	517 East 82d St.
3, N..	Mrs. Agnes Scheiffele..	451 West 36th St.	14, S..	Mrs. Ida Mallee.....	330 East 66th St.
3, S..	Miss Jessie Stellen.....	345 West 15th St.	15....	Mrs. John H. Iselin....	59 East 79th St.
4....	Miss Tessie Cuttler....	416 Grand St.	16....	Miss Helen Rothweiler	186 East End Ave.
5, S..	Mrs. William Wilson...	340 West 47th St.	17....	Miss Anna Liebowitz...	1827 Seventh Ave.
5, N..	Mrs. Mary Grout.....	444 West 38th St.	17....	Mrs. Edith Schachter	23 East 109th St.
6....	Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig.	237 Seventh St.	18, N..	Mrs. Corn. B. West....	154 East 91st St.
7....	Miss Mary Newton....	74th St. and Amsterdam Ave.	18, S..	Mrs. Anna P. Levy....	120 East 103d St.
			19....	Mrs. Mary Cotter.....	23 West 124th St.
8....	Mrs. F. L. Marshall...	128 East 10th St.	20....	Mrs. G. M. Taaffe.....	54 East 129th St.
9....	Mrs. K. T. Hammer...	310 West 95th St.	21....	Miss Harriett E. Porritt	612 West 140th St.
10....	Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel	45 West 11th St.	22..	Mrs. M. L. Ogan.....	513 West 144th St.
11....	Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson..	609 West 115th St.	23.	Mrs. Myrta M. Hanford	600 West 169th St.

BRONX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur H. Murphy, Chairman; James A. McMahon, Secretary; Daniel J. Curr, Treasurer.

First—James F. Geraghty, 475 E. 141st St.; Catherine Goodwin, 479 E. 141st St.; James W. Brown, 371 Willis Ave.; May Skiffington, 354 E. 135th St.

Second—Earl H. Miller, 834 Eagle Ave.; Mary Clark, 833 Washington Ave.

Third—Patrick J. Kane, 513 Concord Ave.; Marie Arthur, 690 Union Ave.

Fourth—Stephen A. Nugent, 1115 Boston Road; Helen McRedmond, 1061 Tinton Ave.

Fifth—John J. Daly, 945 E. 163d St.; Sarah Friedman, 962 Whitlock Ave.

Sixth—Thomas H. O'Neil, 2577 Poplar St.; Margaret Behan, 558 Van Nest Ave.

Seventh—Charles F. Griffin, 749 Oakland Place; Mary E. Shea, 2160 Crotona Ave.

Eighth—Charles A. Buckley, 2233 Creston Ave.; Rosina M. Ryan, 2412 Grand Ave.

Ninth—Albert H. Liebenau, 3492 Park Ave.; May Kennedy, 1253 Washington Ave.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 in New York State). The park embraces the Palisades cliffs and runs for twelve miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from a point north of Fort Lee to Palisades, N. Y. The Harriman Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The Commission also owns the State Rifle Range at Blauvelt, N. Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Palisades Park, the State of New York has appropriated in money and lands $5,963,525. New Jersey has appropriated $727,984, including $500,000 for the Henry Hudson Drive. In addition, the Commission has received private contributions of $4,735,144 in cash, and lands valued at $1,692,765. All these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate $13,119,419.

In the Palisades section of the park, the Commission maintains pavilions for picnic parties; bath houses and beaches; canoe beach for camping, and facilities for Winter storage of canoes; motor boat basin for small pleasure craft; week-end camps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are established here under permit. In the Harriman Park and Bear Mountain section of the Palisades system there is maintained by the Commission the Bear Mountain Inn, which is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for the sale of food at reasonable prices; a lawn plateau for baseball, tennis, running meets, and other organized athletic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for picnic parties, benches and tables being scattered through this area, and swings for the children; the free use of rowboats is permitted for a limited period on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiles take visitors into the park, which plunges into the woodland for fifteen miles; parking places for automobiles have been developed; seven lakes have been either entirely made or artificially enlarged.

The Commission maintains the largest civil encampment in the world. In 1920 over 52,000 individuals, mostly tenement children and mothers, averaged eight consecutive days' vacation each. Camps for working girls are maintained at cost. During the summer over 625,000 visitors were at Bear Mountain, nearly 200,000 of whom came by automobile. Over 1,100,000 sales were made at the Bear Mountain Inn. Nearly 200,000 people were carried in the Commission automobiles. Over 800,000 people visited the Palisades section of the park. No concessions are let in the Palisades Park. This park is under the jurisdiction of a Joint Commission, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

George W. Perkins was the President of the New York Commission for nearly twenty years until his death in 1920. The Commission consists of: New York State — — — — — , President; Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice-President; J. Du Pratt White, Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer; Richard V. Lindabury. New Jersey—Richard V. Lindabury, President; Edward L. Partridge, Vice-President; J. Du Pratt White, Secretary; Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1902. *President*—David Jameson, Pa.; *Vice Presidents*—Ralph W. Smith, Col.; P. J. Walker, Cal.; H. J. Clark, Minn.; Mrs. Robert Lee Morrell, N. Y.; Clifford Ireland, Ill.; George H. Kile, Ohio; Dr. R. R. Elmore, Ky.; Preston Belvin, Va.; *Treasurer*—H. A. Bonnell, N. J.; *Secretary*—John N. Brooks, Conn.; *Chairmen of Boards:* Executive—A. G. Batchelder, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.; Good Roads—George C. Diehl, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.; Touring—Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; Legislative—Percy E. Towne, 1628 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; Contest—Richard Kennerdell, 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The American Automobile Association has over 250,000 members. Its main objects are—To unite in one body all the automobile clubs and individual motorists of the country; to secure reasonable and just legislation and to aid in proper enforcement of automobile laws and ordinances; to obtain local, State, and Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of good roads; to encourage road travel and transportation, and to secure, prepare, and disseminate information relative thereto; to support sportsmanlike contests and other movements that will advance motoring interests.

Members of the American Automobile Association can obtain exact and detailed information from the national bureaus of the Touring Information Board in Washington, D. C., and New York City, and also from the 450 local clubs, in some of which they have guest privileges. These touring bureaus keep a list of hotels and garages which guarantee to give fair treatment to automobilists. Through its Legislative Board, the American Automobile Association has exerted influence on automobile legislation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Rank and Grade.	Boroughs.					Total.
	Manhattan	Bronx.	Richmond.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	
Chief of Department, $10,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deputy Chiefs, 14 at $5,500; 1 at $6,500; 1 at $7,500	9	1	1	4	1	16
Chief of Battalion, $4,490	16	5	2	18	6	47
Medical Officers, 8 at $4,250; 1 Chief at $5,200	3	1	1	3	1	9
Captains, $3,700	111	42	15	95	39	302
Lieutenants, $3,200	189	61	24	153	75	502
Pilots, $2,280	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Engineers of Steamer, $2,520	176	58	19	145	55	453
Unif'm'd Marine Eng'rs, $2,160	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Firemen—1st Grade, $2,280	1,066	454	150	912	522	3,104
Firemen—2d Grade, $1,980	68	10	10	62	17	167
Firemen—3d Grade, $1,769	239	36	22	198	37	532
Firemen—4th Grade, $1,769	271	46	13	203	18	551
Probation, $1,769	139	26	.....	108	15	288
Total	2,314	740	257	1,901	786	5,998

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters Municipal Building.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St
7—100-102 Duane St.
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—355 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St.
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—278 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1).
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—142 W. 63d St.
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—178 Monroe Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave. and 178th St.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 E. 177th St.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—491 E. 166th St.
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63—4109 White Plains Rd.
64—1214 Castle Hill Ave. (Bronx).
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—248 W. 143d St.
70—169 Scofield St., C. I.
71—3134-36 Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2385 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Ft. Beekman St., E. R.
78—Ft. 99th St. and Harlem River.
79—2928 Briggs Ave.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3025 Bailey Ave.
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 E. 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St.
85—Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat).
87—Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90—1841 White Plains Ave.
91—244 E. 111th St.
92—1259 Morris Ave.
93—513 W. 181st St.
94—1238 Seneca Ave.
95—29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—102 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—14-16 N. Moore St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St.
11—742 5th Ave.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—73 Water St.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3.)
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St.
27—453 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 W. 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 E 166th St.
33—2383 Jerome Ave.
34—515 W. 161st St.
35—142-144 W. 63d St.
36—29 Vermilye Ave.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—243 E. 223d St.
40—6 Hancock Place.
41—1843 White Plains Av.
42—657 Prospect Ave.
43—240 E. 111th St.
44—1261 Morris Ave.
45—513 W. 181st St.
46—3027 Bailey Ave.
47—1220 Castle Hill Ave.
48—1226 Seneca Ave.
49—1079 Nelson Ave.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN.

201—5119 4th Ave.
202—201 Van Brunt St.
203—533 Hicks St.
204—299 Degraw St.
205—160 Pierrepont St.
206—1196 Metropolitan Ave.
207—247 Pearl St.
208—227 Front St.
209—157 Taafe Pl.
210—160 Carlton Ave.
211—166 Clymer St.
212—136 Wythe Ave.
213—137 Powers St.
214—231 Herkimer St.
215—88 India St.
216—11 Scholes St.
217—940 De Kalb Ave.
218—650 Hart St.
219—735 Dean St.
220—530 11th St.
221—712 Driggs Ave.
222—836 Quincy St.
223—Ft. 38th St., E. Riv. (floating engine).
224—274 Hicks St.
225—657 Liberty Ave.
226—409 State St.
227—979 Herkimer St.
228—178 39th St.
229—75 Richardson St.
230—59 Ellery St.
231—107 Watkins St.
232—Ft. Noble St. (floating engine).
233—243 Hull St.
234—1472 Bergen St.
235—206 Monroe St.
236—Liberty Ave., near Euclid St.
237—55 Morgan Ave.
238—176 Norman Ave.
239—395 4th Ave.
240—1309 Prospect Ave.
241—Bay Ridge Ave., near Second Ave.
242—5th Ave., nr. 92d St.
243—8653 18th Ave.
244—W. 15th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island.
245—2929 W. 8th St.
246—2731 E. 23d St.
247—60th St., near New Utrecht Ave.
248—2261 Church Ave.
249—Rogers Ave. and Midwood St.
250—Lawrence Ave., near E. 3d St.
251—Wallabout Market.
252—617 Central Ave.
253—86th St., nr. 24th Av.
254—Ocean P'w'y&Av.W.
255—1369 Rogers Ave.
256—124 De Kalb Ave.
269—786 Union St.
276—1635 E. 14th St.
277—582 Knickerbocker Ave.
278—5011 7th Ave.
279—252 Lorraine St.
280—489 St. John's Pl.
281—1210 Cortelyou Rd.
282—4210 12th Ave.
283—214 Bristol Ave.
284—1157 79th St.
290—480 Sheffield Ave.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BROOKLYN.

101—201 Van Brunt St.
102—894 Bedford Ave.
103—183 Concord St.
104—163 S. 2d St.
105—648 Pacific St.
106—154 Greenpoint Ave.
107—40 New Jersey Ave.
108—112 Siegel St.
109—633 4th Ave.
110—264 State St.
111—399 Halsey St.
112—1171 Madison St.
113—Rogers Ave., near Midwood St.
114—5th Ave., nr. 52d St.
118—365 Jay St. (Also Water Tower No. 1.)
119—Wallabout Market.
120—109 Watkins St.
122—532 11th St.
123—423 Ralph Ave.
124—394 Himrod St.
131—254 Lorraine St.
132—491 St. John's Pl.
146—75 Richardson St. (Water tower.)
147—1210 Cortelyou Rd.
148—4210 12th Ave.
149—1157 79th St.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, QUEENS.

257—Rockaway Ave., near Ave. F.
258—136 8th St., Long Island City.
259—152 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.
260—692 Vernon Ave., L. I. C.
261—231 Radde St., L. I. C.
262—78 Main St., L. I. C.
263—398 Flushing Ave., L. I. C.
264—338 Central Ave.
265—Boulevard, near Ammerman Ave., Arverne.
266—Grove St., near Boulevard, Hammels Station.
267—Boulevard, near Henry St., Seaside.
268—41 5th Ave., Rockaway Park.
270—845 Spruce St., Richmond Hill
272—Lincoln St., near Main St., Flushing.
273—Union St., near Amity St., Flushing.
274—Murray St., near Barclay, Murray Hill, Flushing.
275—Orchard St., near Sheldon St., Jamaica.
285—1317 Oakley Av., Woodhaven.
286—2706 Myrtle Ave.
287—Grand St., near Van Alst Ave., Elmhurst.
288—Fisk Ave., near Grand St., Maspeth.
289—Main St., nr. Irv'g Pl., Corona.
291—Metropolitan Ave., Newtown.
292—Queens Boulevard, Winfield.
293—740 Benedict Ave., W'dhaven.
294—4252 Jamaica Ave., W'dhaven
295—7th Ave., Whitestone.
296—297 16th St., College Point.
297—518 5th St., College Point.
298—6 John St., Jamaica.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, QUEENS.

115—138 8th St., Long Island City.
116—701 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.
117—400 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.
121—Boulevard, near Bay View Ave., Holland's, Rockaway.
125—847 Spruce St., Richmond Hill
126—98 Irving Pl., Jamaica.
127—17 Union Ave., Jamaica.
128—153 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.
129—Grove St., Flushing.
130—227 16th St., College Point (Hose No. 8).
134—342 Central Ave., Far Rock'y.
135—2706 Myrtle Ave.
136—Grand St., near Van Alst Ave., Elmhurst.
137—43 Beach 116th St, Rockaway Park.
140—Metropolitan Ave., Newtown.
142—1317 Oakley Ave., W'dhaven.
143—4252 Jamaica Ave., W'dhaven
144—7th Ave., Whitestone.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, RICHMOND.

151—190 Butler St., St. George.
152—1212 Bay St., Rosebank.
153—72 Broad St., Stapleton.
154—60 Hannah St., Tompkinsville
155—223 Jersey St., New Brighton.
156—412 B'dway, W. N. Brighton.
157—51 Cottage Pl., Pt. Richmond.
158—22 De Hart Ave., Mariners Harbor.
159—1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
160—1850 Clove Ave., Concord.
Hose Co. No. 1—Seaside Boulevard, South Beach.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, RICHMOND.

76—5445 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville.
77—72 Broad St., Stapleton.
78—3 Brook St., New Brighton.
79—1189 Castleton Ave, West New Brighton.
80—232 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond.
81—1592 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE association maintains its own building at 42 West 44th Street; law library of 130,000 volumes, strong collections of foreign law. The association has frequent meetings and lectures, and gives receptions to well known persons. *President*—John G. Milburn; *Vice Presidents*—Lewis L. Delafield, E. Henry Lacombe, Francis M. Scott, Edward W. Sheldon, S. Sidney Smith; *Recording Secretary*—Charles H. Strong; *Corresponding Secretary*—William V. Rowe; *Treasurer*—Wilson M. Powell. The Grievance Committee receives and investigates charges against attorneys and institutes disciplinary proceedings in the courts against attorneys when charges are found to be substantiated. Active members are those who dwell or have offices within the City of New York. The initiation fee is $100 for attorneys of more than ten years' standing at the bar, and for others $50. The annual dues of active members of more than ten years' standing at the bar are $60 if they dwell in the city and $35 if they dwell outside. The annual dues of active members of less than ten years' standing at the bar are $25. Associate members are those who neither dwell nor have offices within the city. There is no initiation fee for associate members. The annual dues are $20 for all associate members who dwell or have offices within fifty miles of the association's building and $10 for all other associate members.

JURY DUTY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To be qualified to serve, a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the County of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such and not following any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or City or County of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

The law of the County of the Bronx, recently created, is the same as Manhattan.

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGES.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge	Syracuse	Onondaga	$14,200	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
*Emory A. Chase, Associate Judge	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
Benjamin N. Cardozo, "	New York	New York	13,700	I. Dem.	Dec. 31, 1932
Cuthbert W. Pound, "	Lockport	Niagara	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1930
Chester B. McLaughlin, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1932
*Frederick E. Crane, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Rep.	.....
*William S. Andrews, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
Frederick Collins, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Temporary designation to Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT)

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1929
	John M. Kellogg (P. J.)	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
	John Woodward	Buffalo	Rep.	Feb. 28, 1924
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Frederick W. Kruse (P. J.)	Olean	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1925
	Benj. B. Cunningham	Rochester	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1933

(P. J.) Presiding Justice.

SALARIES OF JUSTICES.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

DIST.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
3.	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	1921
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	1930
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	1928
	H. J. Hinman	Albany	Rep.	1932
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	1924
	G. D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	1926
	Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson	Rep.	1930
4.	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem.	1927
	Chas. C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	Rep.	1933
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	1931
	Geo. R. Salisbury	.....	.....	.....
	E. C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep.	1925
5.	Wm. S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	1927
	P. C. J. De Angelis	.....	.....	.....
	Wm. M. Ross	.....	.....	.....
	I. L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	1929
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem.	1927
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	1923
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	1925
	Claude B. Alverson	Watertown	Rep.	1934
6.	George McCann	Elmira	Rep.	1927
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep.	1929
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep.	1926
	W. Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	1926
	Theo. R. Tuthill	Binghamton	Rep.	1933
	Abr. L. Kellogg	Oneonta	Rep.	1930
7.	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	1928
	Wm. W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	1934
	J. B. M. Stephens	Rochester	Rep.	1927
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	1921
	Rob. F. Thompson	Canandaigua	Rep.	1930
	Adolf J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Rep.	1930
	B. B. Cunningham	.....	.....	.....
8.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	1921
	Harry L. Taylor	Buffalo	Rep.	1927
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	1923
	Charles A. Pooley	Buffalo	I.-R.	1924
	Fred'k W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	1922
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	1924
	Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	Rep.	1934
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	1921
	Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	Rep.	1930
	George W. Cole	Salamanca	Rep.	1928
	Chas. B. Sears	Buffalo	.....	1931
	Alonzo C. Hinkley	.....	Rep.	1929
	Philip A. Laing	.....	.....	.....
9.	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	1921
	A. S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	1934
	Jos. Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	1934
	Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	Rep.	1931
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	1922
	William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem.	1929
	J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep.	1929

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

BOUNDARIES OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial Districts comprise counties as follows: (3)—Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie Counties. (4)—Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady Counties. (5)—Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties. (6)—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland Counties. (7)—Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe Counties. (8)—Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties. (9)—Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties.

JUDICIARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Second District)—Has jurisdiction in Federal cases over Connecticut, Vermont, and the whole of New York State. Sits at Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($8,500 a year)—Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton. *Clerk*—William Parkin, $3,500.

District (Southern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($7,500 a year)—Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand, John C. Knox. *Clerk*—Alexander Gilchrist jr. (fees).

District (Eastern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Judges* ($7,500 a year)—Thomas Ives Chatfield and Edwin L. Garvin. *Clerk*—Percy G. B. Gilkes (fees).

The Second Circuit is under the jurisdiction of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Each Justice of that tribunal is assigned to a Federal Circuit and to him are made any motions or applications touching matters as to which a single United States Supreme Court Justice may act, arising in his respective circuit.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.

Supreme (Appellate Division)—*First Judicial Department*, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff.

Second Judicial Department, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—John B. Byrne.

First Judicial District, County Court House, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—Joseph H. De Bragga.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The County of New York	John Proctor Clarke, P. J.	New York	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1932
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	Alfred R. Page	New York	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Eugene A. Philbin	"	Dem.	" 31, 1927
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1931
	Almet F. Jenks, P. J.	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Dem.	Temporary.
	Harrington Putnam	Brooklyn	Dem.	"
	Abel E. Blackmar	"	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922

Supreme (General and Special Term)—*First Judicial District*, Civil Term, County Court House, City Hall Park; Criminal Term, Court House, Centre and Franklin Streets, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, in Kings County, Civil and Criminal Terms at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Streets. *Clerk*—James F. McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Seaman. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term. *County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES.

Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire
Samuel Greenbaum	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1924	M. Warley Platzek	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1934
Joseph E. Newburger	Dem.	" 31, 1923	Edward J. Glennon	"	" 31, 1934
Vernon M. Davis	Dem.	" 31, 1925	John Ford	Dem.	" 31, 1934
Thomas F. Donnelly	Dem.	" 31, 1926	Mitchell L. Erlanger	Ind. L.	" 31, 1934
Irving Lehman	Dem.	" 31, 1922	I. Wasservogel	Rep.	" 31, 1934
Leonard A. Giegerich	Dem.	" 31, 1934	Daniel F. Cohalan	Dem.	" 31, 1925
Nathan Bijur	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Henry D. Hotchkiss	Dem.	" 31, 1925
Edward J. Gavegan	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Charles L. Guy	Dem.	" 31, 1934
Bartow S. Weeks	Dem.	" 31, 1928	Francis B. Delehanty	Dem.	" 31, 1929
John M. Tierney	Dem.	" 31, 1929	John V. McAvoy	Dem.	" 31, 1931
Edward R. Finch	Rep.	" 31, 1929	Robert F. Wagner	Dem.	" 31, 1932
George V. Mullen	R. N. P.	" 31, 1930	Richard P. Lydon	Dem.	" 31, 1932
Richard H. Mitchell	D. I. L.	" 31, 1930	Philip J. McCook	Rep.	" 31, 1933
Edward G. Whitaker	Dem.	" 31, 1923			

SECOND DISTRICT—COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, NASSAU, RICHMOND, AND SUFFOLK.

Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
Isaac M Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	1923	Arnon L. Squiers	Brooklyn	Rep.	1933
Stephen Callaghan	"	Rep.	1929	Edward Lazansky	"	Dem.	1931
Leander B. Faber	"	Rep.	1932	Russell Benedict	"	Rep.	1925
Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	1921	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep.	1925
David F. Manning	"	Dem.	1926	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep.	1925
Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	1923	Selah B. Strong	"	Rep.	1934
Lewis L. Fawcett	"	Rep.	1931	Norman S. Dike	"	Rep.	1934
William J. Kelly	"	Dem.	1930	John MacCrate	Greenpoint	Rep.	1934
James C. Cropsey	"	Rep.	1930	Walter H Jaycox		Rep.	1934
Joseph Aspinall	"	Rep.	1934	Lester W. Clark			

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—James A. Foley and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($5,000).

Bronx (1918 Arthur Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—George A. Wingate ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton Street, Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Edward F. O'Dwyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1921
Peter Schmuck	" 31, 1927	Louis Wendell	" 31, 1929
John L. Walsh	" 31, 1927	Thos. T. Reilly	" 31, 1930
Alexander Finelite	" 31, 1927	Joseph M. Callahan	" 31, 1929
Abraham G. Meyer	" 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	" 31, 1921

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—William C. Blaney.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, J. Grattan MacMahon, Chas. J. McDermott, Reuben L. Haskell, and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* Burt Jay Humphrey ($12,500).

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1931	Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1934
Jos. F. Mulqueen	" 31, 1921	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	" 31, 1927
Jas. T. Malone	" 31, 1921	John F. McIntyre	" 31, 1930
Wm. H. Wadhams	" 31, 1927		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices.	Salary.	Term Expires.	Justices.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1926	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Clarence Edwards	9,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Dec. 31, 1927
Ellsworth J. Healey	9,000	May 1922	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1928
Albert V. B. Voorhees	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman	9,000	July 1, 1921
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschl	9,000	July 1, 1925
Daniel F. Murphy	9,000	Nov. 27, 1927	Henry W. Herbert	9,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $5,160; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Justices.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.	Justices.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.
Franklin Chase Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$10,000	June 30, '27.	June 30, '22.	Cornelius F. Collins	$10,000	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1924
Samuel D. Levy	10,000	June 30, '23.	June 30, '21.	Morgan M. L. Ryan	10,000	Dec. 31, '23.	June 30, '23.
				Robert J. Wilkin	10,000	Apr. 15, '23.	June 30, '25.

* The Justices are Justices of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $6,080; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $4,100; offices 137 East Twenty-second St.

Parts I and II (New York County)—137 East Twenty-second St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $5,000. Part III (Kings County)—102 Court St., Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,700. Part IV (Bronx County)—355 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $3,080. Part V (Queens County)—30 Union Hall St., Jamaica, James J. Ryan, Clerk, $3,080. Part VI (Richmond County)—Borough Hall, New Brighton, Eugene E. Kenny, Clerk, $2,640.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II, and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District—(Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District—(Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of Deputy Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. 2d District—(Municipal Term, Part II.)—Court and Butler Streets. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—5th Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

QUEENS.

1st District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. 2d District—Town Hall, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Village Hall, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. ($7,000 A YEAR SALARY.)

NAME.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	58 West 47th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
Peter T. Barlow	471 Park Avenue, Manhattan	May 2, 1902	April 30, 1923
Max S. Levine	30 1st Street, Manhattan	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1929
George W. Simpson	51 Chambers Street, Manhattan	July 28, 1919	July 28, 1929
Matthew P. Breen	521 West 112th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1902	June 30, 1922
Alexander Brough	234 West 103d Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Bernard J. Douras	529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	May 25, 1923
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	6 East 70th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Charles N. Harris	120 East 72d Street, Manhattan	May 1, 1907	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House	413 West 146th Street, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Morris Koenig	314 East Fourth Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
John E. McGeehan	1970 University Avenue, Bronx	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1923
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 6, 1911	June 30, 1922
Norman J. Marsh	400 West 153d Street, Manhattan	April 1, 1913	July 14, 1927
Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1913	July 1, 1921
Charles E. Simms	167 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Jan. 30, 1914	July 1, 1923
Robert C. Ten Eyck	310 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Nov. 11, 1913	July 2, 1921
William A. Sweetser	183 West 88th Street, Manhattan	Dec. 4, 1918	June 30, 1929
F. X. Mancuso	246 East 115th Street, Manhattan	May 23, 1918	June 30, 1920
J. S. Schwab	271 Broadway, Manhattan	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1921
BROOKLYN.			
Charles J. Dodd	845 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
George H. Folweil	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1921
Alexander H. Geismar	1210 82d Street, Brooklyn	Oct. 25, 1906	Dec. 31, 1927
James T. O'Neill	315 84th Street, Brooklyn	.....	July 1, 1930
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept. 24, 1917	Sept. 24, 1925
John C. McGuire	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1908	May 1, 1921
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Alfred E. Steers	2694 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1923
Jos. V. Short, Jr.	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1921
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1921
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	20 Pearson Street, L. I. City	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	98 Elm Street, Long Island City, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	Port Richmond, S. I.	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927

Chief Clerk—Frank Oliver. *Assistant Chief Clerk*—Jesse Bernhard. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—William F. Delaney. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices—Aaron J. Levy, President, 264 Madison Street. Salaries $8,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $7,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Caffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.
2d District, 264 Madison Street, Benjamin Hoffman, Aaron J. Levy, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder and William Blau.
3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.
4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, John G. McTigue.
5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg, Abram Ellenbogen.
6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.
7th District, 70 Manhattan Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.
8th District, Sylvan Place and 121st Street, Leopold Prince, Carroll Hayes.
9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, Frank J. Coleman, George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Harry Robitzek.
2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, Michael J. Scanlan.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.
2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Estebrook.
3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Wm. J. Bogenschutz, Charles J. Carroll.
4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.
5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.
6th District, 236 Duffield Street, Edgar M. Doughty, William D. Niper.
7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Charles B. Law, Harrison G. Glore.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherington.
2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.
3d District, 1908 Myrtle Avenue, Adam Christman, Jr.
4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, Edgar F. Hazleton.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.
2d District, Village Hall, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE New York Clearing House at 77 Cedar Street is composed of banks and trust companies associated for exchanging checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and drafts to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing House has been in operation since 1853.

Elsewhere in the ALMANAC will be found statistics as to the capital, profits, loans, gold holdings, and deposits of most institutions named in this table.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

NATIONAL.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic	257 Broadway	H. D. Kountze	Frank E. Andruss.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau Street	James S. Alexander	R. W. Saunders
Bank of New York	48 Wall Street	Herbert L. Griggs	F. C. Metz, Jr.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	E. A. De Lima	A. H. Merry.
Bronx National	369 E. 149th Street	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kobe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	M. M. Valentine	W. J. Duane.
Chase	57 Broadway	Eug. V. R. Thayer	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix	149 Broadway	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	P. H. Johnston	E. H. Smith.
Citizens' National	320 Broadway	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall Street	Jas. A. Stillman	W. C. Lenfestey.
Coal and Iron	143 Liberty Street	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	A. H. Giannini	H. H. Gibson.
Federal Reserve	Pine and Nassau Streets	B. Strong, Jr., Gov	L. H. Hendricks.
Fifth National	Lexington Ave. and 23d St	E. E. Watts	L. P. Hosmer.
First National	2 Wall Street	Francis L. Hine	S. A. Welldon.
Garfield	5th Ave., corner 23d Street	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	Henry H. Bizallion	H. Howe.
Hanover	Nassau Street corner Pine	William Woodward	W. E. Cable, Jr.
Harriman	527 5th Avenue	Jos. W. Harriman	H. B. Fonda.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	H. H. Powell	C. F. Regan.
Irving National	Woolworth Building	H. E. Ward	E. D. Junior.
Liberty	120 Broadway	Harvey D. Gibson	F. W. Walz.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d Street	Chas. E. Warren	John S. Sammis.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton Street	Robert A. Parker	Wm. M. Rosendale.
Mechanics & Metals	20 Nassau Street	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants National	42 Wall Street	R. E. Jones	Owen P. Paynter.
National Park	214 Broadway	Richard Delafield	E. V. Connolly.
New York County	79 8th Avenue	Oscar Cooper	L. J. Grinnon.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	Samuel G. Bayne	G. H. Marfield.
Second National	5th Avenue, corner 28th St	Wm. A. Simonson	C. W. Case.
Sherman	33d Street and Astor Court	E. C. Smith	Chas. W. Hodson.
Union Exchange	21st Street and 5th Avenue	S. H. Herman	G. B. Conniey.

STATE.

Bank of America	44 Wall Street	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Avenue	Thos. Capek	Vincent W. Woytisek.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	40 Wall Street	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	Stephen Baker	E. S. Laffey.
Bank of U. S.	5th Ave. and 32d St	Joseph S. Marcus	L. K. Hyde.
Berardini	34 Mulberry St	Mich. Berardini	P. Berardini.
Bowery	124 Bowery	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	2574 Broadway	Frank Williams	Anthony Ziesat.
Bronx Borough Bank	440 Tremont Avenue	C. A. Becker	C. B. Hampton.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d Street	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Central Mercantile	1 E. 14th Street	G. W. Craft	F. L. Fisher.
Chelsea Exchange	266 W. 34th Street	A. E. Stilger	W. W. Tappan.
Colonial	Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St	Alexander Walker	George S. Carr.
Columbia	507 5th Avenue	Eli H. Bernheim	W. S. Griffith.
Commercial Exchange	330 Bowery	L. A. Fahs	George Kern.
Commonwealth	190 Bowery	Chas. A. King	G. F. A. Olt.
Continental	23 Broad Street	J. F. Fredericks	F. H. Hornby.
Corn Exchange	13 William Street	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Madison Ave. and 75th St	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	530 5th Avenue	Theo. Hetzler	W. G. Gaston.
German-American	23 Broad Street	Albert Tag	J. F. Fredericks.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	Jos. M. Adrian	George Kern.
Germania	190 Bowery	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	135 William St	H. W. Ford	F. Hammond.
International	17 Battery Place	J. C. Colgate	C. E. Blackford, Jr.
Mercantile B'k of Americas	41 Pine Street	Jas. Brown	W. M. Carlebach.
Metropolitan	4th Avenue & 23d Street	Henry Ollesheimer	August C. Corby.
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d Street	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th Street	W. F. H. Koelsch	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exchange	10 Broadway	G. W. McGarrah	Thos. B. Nichols.
Pacific	470 Broadway	O. H. Cheney	G. W. Gale.
People's	395 Canal Street	William Milne	John B. Forsyth.
Public	89 Delancey Street	Edward S. Rothschild	C. H. Baldwin.
State	374-8 Grand Street	H. C. Richard	John Kneisel.
Twenty-third Ward	137th Street and 3d Avenue	Charles W. Bogart	Charles P. Bogart.
Washington Heights	1915 Amsterdam Avenue	John Whalen	W. H. Poggenburg.
Westchester Avenue	1060 Southern Boulevard	Chas. L. Lee	Russell B. Smith.
Yorkville	1511 3d Avenue	August Zinsser, Jr	Fred. Rath.

TRUST COMPANIES, MANHATTAN.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Astor	5th Avenue and 36th Street	E. C. Converse	B. Wyckoff
Bankers	16 Wall Street	Seward Prosser	B. Wyckoff.
Broadway	233 Broadway	Frederic G. Lee	J. Williams, Vice-Pres.
Central Union	80 Broadway	G. W. Davison	M. Ferguson, Sec.
Columbia	60 Broadway	Willard V. King	R. I. Curran, Sec.
Commercial	Broadway and 41st Street	R. R. Moore	J. G. Kemerich, Sec.
Corporation	37 Wall Street	H. K. McLaren	B. S. Mantz.
Empire	120 Broadway	L. W. Baldwin	W. B. Baldwin.
Equitable	37 Wall Street	A. W. Krech	Arthur A. Miller.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	22 William Street	E. S. Marston	A. V. Kelly, Sec.
Fidelity	Chambers and Hudson Sts	S. S. Conover	S. L. Viell, Asst. Sec.
Franklin	46 Wall Street	E. C. Delafield	C. E. Curtis.
Fulton	149 Broadway	H. C. Swords	A. J. Morris, Asst. Sec.
Guaranty	140 Broadway	Charles H. Sabin	H. R. Johnston, Tr.
Hudson	Broadway and 39th Street	Frank V. Baldwin	J. J. Broderick, Jr.
Irving	Woolworth Building	Harry E. Ward	E. D. Junior.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.	160 Broadway	L. V. Bright	W. N. Vail, Sec.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Avenue	Alex. S. Webb	N. F. Griffin.
Manhattan	481 Eighth Aveune	W. I. L. Adams	Nath. Mills, Jr.
Manufacturers	8th Avenue and 34th Street	Nathan Jonas	Jas. H. Conroy.
Mercantile	115 Broadway	C. A. Austin	J. C. Traphagen.
Metropolitan	60 Wall Street	H. I. Pratt	G. W. Hartmann.
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co	52 Wall Street	Walter Kerr	J. L. Van Zelm, Asst. S.
New York	26 Broad Street	M. N. Buckner	Harry Forsyth.
Scandinavian	56 Broadway	A. V. Ostrom	M. F. Bayard.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	176 Broadway	C. H. Kelsey	C. C. Harmstad.
Transatlantic	67 William Street	E. O. Stanley	J. S. Freeman.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar Street	J. W. Platten	H. L. Servoss, Sec.
United States	45 Wall Street	E. W. Sheldon	W. J. Worcester, Sec.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX (June 30, 1920).

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
American	115 W. 42d Street	W. M. Campbell	$4,794,280	$341,600
Bank for Savings	280 4th Avenue	Walter Trimble	99,337,110	15,156,360
Bowery	128 Bowery	H. A. Schenck	129,602,150	18,440,850
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	13,507,290	824,730
Bronx	Tremont and Park Avenues	Wm. B. Aitken	4,055,240	143,870
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Sayler	21,855,610	2,452,000
Commonwealth	2007 Amsterdam Avenue	J. H. Boschen	2,344,120	61,880
Dollar	2808 3rd Avenue	G. E. Edwards	23,013,190	1,528,600
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	68,504,100	6,090,000
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	34,497,250	5,640,390
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers Street	John J. Pulleyn	185,703,330	16,405,310
Empire City	231 W. 125th Street	A. S. Van Winkle	9,141,930	602,970
Excelsior	23d Street and 6th Avenue	Wm. J. Roome	21,732,270	1,498,700
Franklin	8th Avenue, cor. 42d Street	E. K. Satterlee	32,481,030	3,629,490
Central	Corner 4th Ave. and 14th St.	Hubert Cillis	105,836,620	8,849,710
Greenwich	6th Avenue & 16th Street	James Quinlan	75,793,650	9,012,970
Harlem	124 E. 125th Street	W. E. Trotter	34,523,410	2,734,710
Irving	115 Chambers Street	H. E. Tener	20,086,240	1,987,710
Italian	64 Spring Street	J. N. Francolini	9,581,190	620,180
Maiden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringler	2,712,070	105,570
Manhattan	644 Broadway	C. M. Bird	12,020,030	1,464,250
Metropolitan	1 3rd Avenue	Robert D. Andrews	15,852,290	1,456,110
New York	8th Ave., corner 14th Street	Wm. Felsinger	46,995,130	5,188,700
North River	31 W. 34th Street	Charles Rohe	11,913,140	728,780
North Side	3230 3d Avenue	J. G. Borgstede	3,870,740	109,240
Seamen's	74 Wall Street	Daniel Barnes	79,546,810	10,201,310
Union Dime	6th Avenue and 40th Street	A. P. W. Kinnan	56,325,630	4,744,630
Union Square	29 Union Square	W. H. Rockwood	18,224,060	1,617,940
United States	606 Madison Avenue	W. C. Adams	8,197,830	354,510
Universal	149 Broadway	W. F. Brown	1,212,990	46,020
West Side	110 6th Avenue	C. O. Bigelow	6,132,270	410,600

Surplus figures are based on par values of stocks and bonds.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	Cor. Flatbush & Church Avs.	W. D. Buckner, Mgr.	C. Straub, Asst. Mgr.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica	S. R. Smith	George S. Downing.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, C. I.	W. J. Ward	G. H. Mailey.
First National	Broadway and Havemeyer	Joseph Huber	A. P. Verity.
First National, Jamaica	Jamaica	Starr Brinkerhoff	Wm. Peterson.
First National, Ozone Park	Ozone Park	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
Greenpoint National	140 Greenpoint Avenue	D. E. Freudenberger	Walter Wilmurt.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	Willard E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden, Sec.
Hillside	8302 Jamaica, R. H.	Joel Fowler	Frederick Boschen.
Homestead	141 Pennsylvania Avenue	E. L. Rockefeller	George L. Porter.
Mechanics'	Court and Montague	Harry M. De Mott	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk	5th Avenue and Union Street	J. Webb Nash	J. R. Valentine.
Nassau National	46 Court Street	G. Foster Smith	H. P. Schoenberner.
National City	350 Fulton Street	Henry M. Wells	B. T. Van Benthuysen.
National, Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	H. G. Heyson	S. R. Weston.
North Side	225 Havemeyer Street	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	1336 Broadway	George W. Spence	W. F. Cawthorne.
Ridgewood National	Myrtle and Cypress Avenues	Louis Berger	C. V. Gunther.
The Thrift	255 Ryerson Street	Chas. M. Pratt	John C. Maddock.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	177 Montague Street	E. P. Maynard	H. U. Silleck, Asst. Sec.
Franklin	166 Montague Street	E. C. Delafield	E. S. Blagden.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	W. E. Edmister	George Hadden.
Kings County	342 Fulton Street	J. D. Fairchild	Thomas Blake.
Manufacturers'	774 Broadway	Nathan S. Jonas	James H. Conroy.
People's	181 Montague Street	C. A. Boody	W. A. Fischer, Sec.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.	175 Remsen Street	F. L. Sniffen, Manager	J. E. Keeler, Asst.Mgr.

BROOKLYN BANKS FOR SAVINGS.—FIGURES ARE AS OF JUNE 30, 1920.

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Bay Ridge	5517 5th Avenue	M. T. Lewis	$2,635,690	$64,310
Brevoort	522 Nostrand Avenue	H. M. Smith	8,184,780	488,520
Brooklyn	Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.	C. Hadden	62,438,960	8,262,360
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	J. E. Brown	8,952,090	669,220
City	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Avs.	R. Rushmore	7,364,690	323,370
College Point	313 13th St.	W. W. Weitling	2,518,810	237,430
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	R. S. Walker	65,149,100	6,457,010
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer	W. P. Sturgis	13,530,780	847,130
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Avenue	E. F. Barnes	11,438,110	1,029,370
East Dist. (Roosevelt)	Broadway and Gates Ave.	John W. Fraser	14,760,850	783,380
East New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	E. A. Richards	6,730,300	616,720
Flatbush	910 Flatbush Ave.	H. B. Hawkins	3,101,220	78,600
Fulton	375 Fulton Street	Adolph Goepel	14,209,580	1,293,040
Greater New York	498 5th Avenue	C. J. Obermayer	9,657,430	353,150
Greenpoint	807 Manhattan Avenue	Geo. W. Felter	14,472,390	3,050,570
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Avenue	David Engel	4,123,420	126,600
Home	804 Manhattan Avenue	M. W. Gleason	916,110	35,330
Jamaica	360 Fulton Street, Jamaica	W. W. Gillen	8,402,920	609,750
Kings County	Broadway, cor. Bedford Ave.	H. G. Taylor	14,336,210	1,493,340
Lincoln	531 Broadway	Charles Froeb	31,543,670	2,453,390
Long Island City	Bridge Plaza	W. J. Burnet	13,689,400	1,470,520
Prudential	B'way, Vernon & Styvsnt Av.	D. W. Kaatze	5,379,890	206,630
Queens County	80 Main St., Flushing	W. T. James	6,018,710	472,380
South Brooklyn	160 Atlantic Avenue	W. J. Coombs	28,538,000	3,288,000
Sumner	12 Graham Avenue	A. S. Somers	1,881,380	99,840
Williamsburg	Broadway and Driggs Ave.	A. D. Baird	92,292,690	13,659,600

PROMINENT SOCIAL CLUBS IN BIG CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

Atlanta—*Athletic*, 37 Auburn Ave.; *Capital City*, Harris and Peachtree Sts.

Baltimore—*Arundel*, 1,000 N. Charles St.; *Baltimore*, Charles and Madison Sts.; *Country*, Roland Park; *Johns Hopkins*, 227 W. Monument St.; *Maryland*, 1 E. Eager St.; *Merchants'*, 206 E. German St.; *University*, 801 N. Charles St.

Boston—*Algonquin*, 217 Commonwealth Ave.; *Automobile*, 100 Stuart St.; *Boston Art*, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts.; *Boston Athletic*, Exeter and Blagden Sts.; *Chilton*, 152 Commonwealth Ave.; *Exchange*, Milk and Battery March Sts.; *Harvard*, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; *Mayflower*, 6 Park St.; *New Riding*, 52 Hemenway St.; *St. Botolph*, 4 Newbury St.; *Somerset*, 42 Beacon St.; *Tavern*, 4 Boylston Pl.; *Tennis & Racquet* 539 Boylston St.; *Union*, 8 Park St.; *University*, 270 Beacon St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—*Buffalo* 388 Delaware Ave.; *Canoe*, 1,051 Ellicott Sq.; *Country*, Williamsville Rd.; *Ellicott*, Ellicott Sq.; *Garret*, 205 Bryant St.; *Park*, 1,401 Elmwood Ave.; *Saturn*, 88 Edward St.; *Twentieth Century*, 595 Delaware Ave.; *University*, 546 Delaware Ave.

Charleston—*Carolina Yacht* East Bay; *Charleston; Country*.

Chicago—*Casino*, 167 E. Delaware Pl.; *Caxton*, 410 So. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago*, Michigan Ave. and Van Buren St.; *Chicago Athletic*, 125 Michigan Ave.; *Literary*, 410 So. Michigan Ave.; *Fortnightly*, 203 Michigan Ave.; *South Shore Country*, 70th St. and The Lake; *Union League*, 108 Jackson Boulevard; *University*, 76 E. Monroe St.; *Woman's Country*, 410 So. Michigan Ave.; *Woman's Athletic*, 606 So. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati—*Commercial*; *Country*, Grandin Rd.; *Queen City*, Seventh and Elm Sts.; *University*, Broadway and Fourth St.

Cleveland, Ohio—*Country*, Lake Shore Boulevard; *Mayfield Country*, Mayfield Rd.; *Roadside*, St. Clair Ave.; *Tavern*, E. 36th St. and Prospect Ave.; *Union*, 1,211 Euclid Ave.; *University*, 3,813 Euclid Ave.

Detroit—*College*, 50 Peterboro St.; *Country*, Grosse Pte. Farms; *Detroit*, Fort and Cass Sts.; *Fellowcraft*, 70 Washington Boulevard; *Ingleside*, Woodward and Atkinson Sts.; *Twentieth Century*, Columbia and Witherell; *University*, Jefferson and Russell; *Yondotega*.

Los Angeles—*California*, Fifth and Hill Sts.; *Jonathan*, Pacific Elec. Bldg.; *University*, Sixth and Hill Sts.

Minneapolis—*Minikahda*; *Minneapolis*, So Second Ave.; *University*, 41 Seventh St.

New Orleans—*Boston*, 824 Canal St.; *Carnival German*, Cotton Exchange Bldg.; *Louisiana*, Canal and Carondelet Sts.; *Country*, Napoleon Ave.; *Pickwick*, Canal n. Rampart St.; *Round Table*, 1,435 Jackson St.; *Strafford*, 313 St. Charles St.

Philadelphia—*Acorn*, 1,618 Walnut St.; *Art*, 220 So. Broad St.; *Franklin Inn*, Camac and St. James Sts.; *Markham*, 212 So. 15th St.; *Penn*, 720 Locust St.; *Philadelphia*, 1,301 Walnut St.; *Princeton*, 1,223 Locust St.; *Racquet*, 16th St., near Walnut St.; *Rittenhouse*, 1,811 Walnut St.; *St. Anthony*, 32 So. 22nd St.; *Union League*, Broad and Walnut Sts.; *University*, 1,510 Walnut St.

Pittsburgh—*Duquesne*, 325 Sixth Ave.; *Pittsburgh*, 425 Penn Ave.; *Pittsburgh Athletic*, Grant Boulevard and Fifth St.; *Union*, Frick Bldg.; *University*, Grant Boulevard near Fifth St.

Richmond—*Commonwealth*, Monroe and Franklin Sts.; *Country*; *Westmoreland*, 601 E. Grace St.; *Woman's*.

St. Louis—*Commercial*; *Log Cabin*; *Mercantile*, Seventh and Locust Sts.; *Noonday*, Security Bldg.; *Racquet*, 476 N. Kingshighway; *Round Table*; *St. Louis*, 3,663 Lindell St.; *University*, 607 N. Grand Ave.; *Wednesday*, Taylor and Westminster Sts.; *Woman's*, 3,621 Washington Ave.

St. Paul—*Minnesota*; *Town & Country*, Marshall Ave.; *University*, Summit and Ramsey Sts.

San Francisco—*Athenian-Nile*, 14th and Franklin Sts.; *Bohemian*, Post and Taylor Sts.; *Family*, 545 Powell St.; *Francisca*, 560 Sutter St.; *Hollischickie*, 700 Mason St.; *Olympic*, Post St., near Mason St.; *Pacific Union*, 1,000 California St.; *Town & Country*, 218 Stockton St.; *University*, Powell and California Sts.

Savannah—*Chatham Hunt*.

Washington—*Alibi*, 1,806 I St.; *Army & Navy*, Farragut Sq.; *Cosmos*, 1,520 H St.; *Metropolitan*, 1,700 H St.; *Riding & Hunt*, 22nd and P Sts.; *University*, 930 16th St.; *Washington*, 1,701 K St.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE date of organization is in parenthesis, followed by the number of members. Where there are two totals, the first is that of resident members; the second, that of non-resident members.

Aero of America, 11 E. 38th St. (1905); 2,000; Pres., J. De M. Thompson; Sec., Aug. Post.
Aldine, 200 Fifth Ave. (1888); 1,000; Pres., Dr. O. S. Marden; Sec., Dr. Walter Laidlaw.
Alpha Delta Phi, 136 W. 44th St. (1890); 1,000; Pres., Arthur C. James; Sec., Geo. M. Schurman.
Arkwright, 320 B'way (1893); 900; Pres., J. H. Shook; Sec., Wm. Widnalt, Jr.
Army and Navy, 18 Gramercy Park (1889); 2,750; Pres., Geo. W. J. Nicholson; Sec., Capt. Theo. S. Farrelly.
Authors, Seventh Ave. cor. W. 56th St. (1882); 250; Pres., John Erskine; Sec., Ernest Ingersoll.
Automobile of America, 54th St., west of B'way (1899); 3,643; Pres., A. J. Hemphill; Sec., Elmer Thompson.
Bankers', 120 B'way (1915); 3,000; Pres., A. B. Hepburn; Sec., Ralph Lane.
Barnard, Carnegie Building (1894); 497; Pres., W. L. Bogert; Sec., Miss L. Tibbett.
Brooklyn Engineers, 117 Remsen St. (1896); 425; Pres., H. C. Keith; Sec., J. Strachan.
Brooklyn Press, 5 Willoughby St. (1912); 200; Pres., G. Bloch; Sec., C. M. Armstrong.
Caledonian, N. Y., 846 Seventh Ave. (1856); 500; Chief, J. R. Donaldson; Sec., J. H. Whiteford.
Calumet, 12 W. 56th St. (1879); 408; Pres., S. O. Edmonds; Sec., S. F. Barry.
Camera, 121 W. 68th St. (1896); 225; Pres., J. H. McKinley; Sec., M. W. Tingley.
Catholic, 120 Central Park South (1871); 1,300; Pres., T. F. Farrell; Sec., E. A. Arnold.
Century Association, 7 W. 43d St. (1847); 1,300; Pres., Elihu Root; Sec., A. D. Noyes.
Chemists', 52 E. 41st St. (1898); 1,730; Pres., Ellwood Hendrick; Sec., J. M. Klotz.
City Athletic, 50 W. 54th St. (1908); 940; Pres., S. R. Guggenheim; Sec., S. T. Stern.
City Club, 55 W. 44th St. (1892); 1,300; 700; Pres., N. S. Spencer; Sec., R. V. Ingersoll.
Clergy, 200 Fifth Ave. (1915); 696; Pres., A. P. Atterbury, D. D.; Sec., N. Laidlaw.
Colony, 564 Park Ave. (1903); 1,350; 400; Pres., Ruth Morgan; Sec., Magee Ellsworth.
Columbia University, 4 W. 43d St. (1901); 2,169; Pres., C. H. Mapes; Sec., H. K. Masters.
Congress C. of Kings Co., 586 Bedford Ave. (1900); 650; Pres., Geo. Stark; Sec., T. W. Christy.
Crescent Athletic, 129 Pierrepont St. (1886); 2,500; Pres., W. F. Hagarty; Sec., A. S. Hart.
Daughters of the Revolution, Hotel Astor (1891); 300; Regent, Mrs. J. F. Hemenway; Sec., Mrs. H. W. Will.
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 30 W. 44th St. (1916); 1,600; Pres., Jas. T. Lee; Sec., Jas. A. Hawes.
Delta Tau Delta, 259 Madison Ave. (1908); 200; Pres., F. C. Briggs; Sec., R. Bissell.
Dickens Fellowship, 15 Gramercy Park; Pres., Dr. L. W. Allen; Sec., Miss Mary B. Sabin.
Engineers', 32 W. 40th St. (1888); 2,300; Pres., L. C. Holden; Sec., J. Strothers.
Friars', 108 W. 48th St. (1904); 1,800; Abbot, Geo. M. Cohan; Dean, J. J. Gleason; Sec., J. F. Stephens.
Green Room, 139 W. 47th St. (1902); 600; Prompter, H. Cortnell; Sec., R. I. Young.
Grolier, 47 E. 69th St. (1884); 250; 170; Pres., H. W. Kent; Sec., W. Gillis.
Harmonie, 4 E. 60th St (1852); 900; Sec., W. J. Rose.
Hanover, Bedford Ave. and Rodney St. (1890); Pres., C. C. Mollenhauer; Sec., C. B. Andrews.
Harvard, 27 W. 44th St. (1875); 5,525; Sec., F. Rogers.
Huguenot, of America, 2 W. 45th St. (1883); 450; Pres.-Gen., Wm. Mitchell; Sec., Miss M. A. Jackson.
Jockey, 18 E. 41st. (1894); 32; 16; Pres., Major A. Belmont; Sec., H. K. Knapp.
Knickerbocker, 807 Fifth Ave. (1871); 650; Pres., W. B. Duncan; Sec., L. F. H. Botts.
Lambs', 130 W. 44th St. (1874); 1,550; Shepherd, R. H. Burnside; Sec., C. A. Stevenson.
Lawyers', 115 B'way (1887); 1,000; Pres., W. A. Butler; Sec., R. G. Babbage.
Lotos, 110 W. 57th St. (1870); 849; 386; Pres., C. S Lord; Sec., C. W. Price.
Manhattan, 32 E. 26th St. (1865); 650; 180; Pres., Phoenix Ingraham; Sec., Albert Tilt.
Manhattan Single Tax, 32 Union Square (1889); 400; Pres., J. R. Brown; Sec., E. H. Underhill.
Manhattan Chess, 71st St. and B'way (1876); 231; Pres., A. Martinez.
Masonic, 46 W. 24th St. (1894); 1,288; Pres., W. H. Miller; Sec., G. W. Gale.
Metropolis, 105 W. 57th St. (1879); 600; Pres., I. L. Ernst; Sec., Z. D. Bernstein.
Metropolitan, 1 E. 60th St. (1891); 1,400; Pres., F. R. Sturgis; Sec., P. R. Pyne.
Montauk, Lincoln Place and Eighth Ave.; 650; Sec., B. A. Greene.
National Arts, 15 Gramercy Park (1898); 1,800; Pres., J. G. Agar; Sec., J. C. Oswald.
National Democratic, 617 Fifth Ave. (1890); 850; Pres., J. M. Riehle; Sec. W. H. Jasper.
Navy, 15 E. 41st. (1920); 3,000; Pres., Franklin Roosevelt; Sec., Mott Schmitt.
New York, 20 W. 40th St. (1845); 700; Pres., A. W. Morse; Sec., J. J. Crawford.
New York Athletic, 58 W. 59th St. (1868); 6,700; Pres., G. J. Corbett; Sec., F. R. Fortmeyer.
New York Railroad, 95 Liberty St. (1872); 2,400; Ch. Exec. Com., H. H. Vreeland; Sec., H. D. Vought.
New York Yacht, 37 W. 44th St. (1844); 2,200; Pres., J. P. Morgan; Sec., G. A. Cormack.
Nippon, 161 W. 93d St. (1900); 470; Sec., S. Shinozaki.
Overseas Club and Patrotic League, Majestic Hotel (1910); 200; Pres., H. J. Riley; Sec. A. F. Inverarity.
Phi Gamma Delta, 34 W. 44th St. (1886); 875; Pres., H. W. Nuckols; Sec., Jas. F. Connor.
Players, The, 16 Gramercy Park (1888); 1,000; Pres., John Drew; Sec., H. T. Nichols.
Press (N. Y.), 21 Spruce St. (1872); 1,000; Pres., E. P. Howard; Sec., C. H. Redfern.
Princeton, of N. Y., 44th St. and Vanderbilt Ave. (1899); 2,026; Pres., R. E. Dwight; Sec., S. G. Etherington.
Progress, 88th St. and Central Park West (1860); 588; Pres., Marc Eisner; Sec., Louis Gans.
Racquet and Tennis, 370 Park Ave. (1875); 2,100; Pres., H. K. Knapp; Sec., Sherman Day.
Reform, 9 So. William St. (1888); 400; Pres., E. J. Shriver; Sec., S. Newborg.
Republican, of City of N. Y., 54 W. 40th St. (1879); 2,100; Pres., Chas. D. Hillis; Sec., O. W. Ehrhorn.
Rotary, of N. Y., Hotel McAlpin (1909); 465; Pres, R. J. Knoeppel; Sec., W. J. Beamish.
St. Nicholas, 7 W. 44th St. (1875); 372; Pres., F. P. Warfield; Sec., J. B. Sheffield.
Salmagundi, 47 Fifth Ave. (1871); 550; Pres., J. M. Rhind; Sec., W. Neumuller.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 51 W. 48th St.; Pres., W. M. Billing; Sec., Howard Carlson.
Technology, 17 Gramercy Park (1903); 1,000; Pres., R. D. Sheridan; Sec., T. D. A. Brophy.
Three Arts, 340 W. 85th St. (1908); 600; Pres., Mrs. J. H. Hammond; Sec., Mrs. R. H. Hoadley.
Turn Verein (N. Y.), 85th St. and Lexington Ave. (1850); First Speaker, B. W. Weller; Sec., F. Kirchner.
Union, Fifth Ave. and 51st St. (1836); 1,600; Pres., L. K. Wilmerding; Sec. C. K. Beekman.
Union League, of N.Y., 1 E. 39th St. (1863); Pres., H. P Davison; Sec., H. A. Cushing.
University, 1 W. 54th St. (1865); 4,200; Pres., A. B. Hepburn; Sec., S. H. Ordway.
Vatel C., Inc., 132 W. 48th St. (1914); 700; Pres., Chas. Scott; Mgr., R. Bachman.
West Side, 270 W. 84th St. (1886); 205; Pres., F. A. Baggs; Sec., T. B. Chrystal.
Williams, 291 Madison Ave. (1913); 1,146; Pres., Max B. Berking; Sec., J. R. Greene.
Women's University, 106 E. 52d St. (1891); 1,250; Pres., Miss Sarah Dean; Sec., Miss Anna Boardman.
Yale, of N.Y.C., 44th St. and Vanderbilt Ave. (1897); 4,900; Pres., M. N. Buckner; Sec., L. Platt.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR N. Y. CITY'S TUBERCULOUS.

PERSONS suffering from tuberculosis suitable for and desiring institutional care, are received in hospitals and sanatoria belonging to the city, or are accepted as proper public charges in those under private management which have the certificate of the State Board of Charities that they comply with its rules and regulations, after they have been accepted by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Welfare through the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, at 124 E. 59th Street, Manhattan, or (for Otisville Sanatorium and Riverside Hospital) by the Department of Health's Hospital Diagnosis Station, at 128 Prince Street, Manhattan. Patients are examined at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between 9 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon; children, for preventoria, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 10.30 A. M. The hours of the Department of Health's Hospital Diagnosis Station are 2 to 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Applications for Ray Brook, Otisville, and Bedford sanatoria and Farmingdale and St. Agatha's preventoria are to be written out in duplicate, on special forms, by the patients' physicians or by the Tuberculosis Clinic of the district wherein the patcint resides.

In the case of applicants for admission to these sanatoria, it is required that temperature and pulse and respiration rates be taken on three different days and be recorded on the record card, together with the result of sputum and urine examinations, and that the stage of the disease be given and shown by appropriate chest markings on the record. Cards must be sent promptly to the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau or to the Hospital Diagnosis Station, according to the institution desired. Patients are usually admitted to sanatoria from one to three weeks after cards are received. All are subject to a final examination at one of the two above mentioned stations, by the physician designated by the institution in question. Physicians desiring application cards for tubercular patients for admission to hospital or sanatoria, or for children of tubercular parents for admission to preventoria, may obtain them from the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 145 Worth Street, Manhattan, or from the Hospital Diagnosis Station, 128 Prince Street, Manhattan. In all the institutions in question patients are received free of charge, if unable to pay, but if able to do so they must pay part or all of the cost. A representative of the Department of Public Welfare or of the Department of Health verifies a patient's residence, and investigates the ability to pay of those legally responsible.

New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, N. Y.—This institution receives about 85 incipient cases, without complications, from New York City, who are citizens of the United States and over 16 years of age. Foreign born women, in the country over six years, although not citizens, are eligible. All applicants must have resided in New York at least one year. High temperature or rapid pulse is cause for rejection.

Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y.—The sanatorium has a capacity of 599. Ambulant early favorable cases that are residents of the city are admitted. Males and females up to 50 years of age and children between 4 and 14 years are received. Reasons for rejection are, a daily temperature of 100 degrees F., unless all other features of case are favorable, occasional high temperature (103 degrees or more), habitual rapid pulse (110 or more).

Laws Governing Free Treatment.—The laws of the State and city place certain restrictions upon the extension of relief by the City of New York. These are as follows:

Financial Condition.—Persons who are without means to pay for their treatment, and whose relatives, legally responsible, are unable to do so, are entitled to care at city expense.

Residence.—One year's residence in Greater New York is required for all hospital, sanatoria and preventoria cases. Applicants for Ray Brook Sanatorium must have been citizens of the United States for at least one year, and residents of the city for one year.

Aliens.—These are persons who have resided in the United States for less than five years, and are not citizens. If sick, they are entitled to hospital care, pending arrangement for their deportation to the country from which they emigrated.

Non-Residents.—Persons coming from another State, where they have a legal residence, and who have been in Greater New York for less than one year come under this classification. These persons, if sick, are entitled to hospital care, but must be referred to the State Board of Charities for transportation back to the town of their last legal settlement. The State Department of Public Charities cares for cases in New York State.

State Poor.—These are those who have not resided in any county of the State of New York for 60 days within the last year. They are entitled to hospital care, and are referred to the State Board of Charities, the State paying for their care and treatment until such time as they can be transferred to the place of their last legal settlement. In the case of all patients coming from out of town, it is important to show whether they have received previous treatment in an institution as public charges, in the town or city where they came from. When they have been public charges elsewhere they cannot gain a legal settlement in New York City. In the case of aliens, non-residents, and State poor, the necessary papers for reference to the State Board of Charities are prepared by representatives of the Department of Public Welfare, after such patients have been admitted to a suitable institution.

NEW LAW AS TO CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

A New York law (chapter 900, approved May 21, 1920) provides for the listing and recommendation by the State Commissioner of Health of private institutions and dwellings found suitable for the board and lodging of tuberculous patients, and further provides for State aid to tuberculous patients, not bedridden, who are unable to pay either in whole or in part for such board and lodging. A fixed and uniform rate of payment for board and lodging is prescribed by the State Department of Health, except that the rate of payment is determined by the City Department of Health and the Commissioner of Health as to patients residing in cities of the first class. The health officer of the city, town, or village monthly, in advance, collects from each person residing within their respective districts who is boarded and lodged hereunder, except such whom the health officer of the city town or village shall find to be financially unable to pay such expense, one-third of the expense of boarding and lodging of each such patient and pay the same into the county treasury.

PUBLIC BATHS AND COMFORT STATIONS, MANHATTAN.

Shower baths and tubs, but no pools—133 Allen St., 83 Carmine St., 100 Cherry St. (corner Oliver St.), 538 E. 11th St., 347 W. 41st St., 523 E. 76th St., 243 E. 109th St.

Also containing swimming pools—5 Rutgers Pl., 326 Rivington St., 23rd St. and Ave. A (corner), 407 W. 28th St., 342 E. 54th St., 232 W. 60th St.

Comfort stations—Battery Park, Hanover Sq., Chatham Sq., Sheriff and Delancey Sts., Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), 1st Ave. and 125th St. (at Willis Ave. Bridge), 3rd Ave. and 129th St., Park Ave. and 125th St., Longacre Sq. (Broadway and 47th St.). Greeley Sq. (Broadway and 32d St.), Abingdon Sq., Mall St. (City Hall Park).

PUBLIC BATHS IN BROOKLYN.

Coney Island, Surf Ave. and W. 5th St. In city properl486 Hicks St., 1752 Pitkin Ave., 14 Montrose Ave., 139 Huron St., 42 Duffield St., on Wilson Ave., E. D., 4th Ave.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Bellevue Settlement Home, 206 E. 30th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Casa Maria Home for Working Girls, 251 W. 14th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Centre for Blind, Sisters of St. Dominic, 119 W. 70th St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 221st St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Christian Home for Girls (see Maedchenheim-Verein).
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 147 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 2 E. 24th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls (see Hannah Lavanburg Home).
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, 329 E. 63d St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.), office, 122 W. 14th St.
East Side Home for Destitute Childr., 326 E. 121st St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Empire Friendly Shelter, 116 W. 133d St.
Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, 241 Lenox Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Forty-fourth Street House for Boys, 247 E. 44th St.
Foundling Hospital Asylum, 175 E. 68th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Girls' Home, 217 E. 62d St.
German Lutheran Emigrant House, 21 Pearl St.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Hannah Lavanburg Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Heartsease Home, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum (see Home for Hebrew Infants).
Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 E. 7th St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Disch'd Women Prisoners, 17 Beekman Pl.
Home for the Friendless (see American Female Guardian Society).
Home for Friendless Girls (see Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls).
Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Rd. and University Ave.
Home for Immigrant and Needy Wayfarers (Jewish), 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Industrious Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Riverside Drive and 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Hungarian Sisters' Home, 231 E. 72d St.
Hungarian Workers' Home, 351 E. 78th St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 35 Perry St.
Insane Asylum (Manhattan State Hospital), Ward's Island.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
International Institute for Young Women, 108 E. 30th St.
Inwood House, Bolton Road, New York City.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jewish Convalescence Home, 185 Forsyth St.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., near City line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
Maedchenheim-Verein, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Margaret Strachan Home for Women, 103 W. 27th St.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Missionary Home, 690 Eighth Ave.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 673 West End Ave.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St.
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
New York Infant Asylum, 161 W. 61st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 Second Ave.
Polish Nat. Home of New York, 404 E. 15th St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls' Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, 157 E. 94th St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road: office, 24 E. 52d St.
Russian Immigrant Home, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 399 West St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

St. Francis's Lodging House for Women, 11 E. 128th St.
St. Francis's Home, 609 E. 5th St.
St. John's Home for Working Girls, 132 W. 131st St.
St. Joseph's Asylum, 220 E. 4th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St Joseph's Industrial Home, 47 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St. Rita's Home, 307 W 136th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Vincent de Paul Asylum 215 W. 39th St
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women 123 E. 52d St. and 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 691 Lexington Ave.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, 170 W. 74th St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave. and Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women With Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Benevolent Society Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Trinity Chapel Home, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Tyndall Home, 59 W. 133d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Waverley House, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.
West Side Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Young Women's Home (see Ladies' Christian Union).

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave A. and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, 146 Monroe St.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island (see City Hospital)
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hosp., 1525 Wash. Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 166th St. and Grand Concourse.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Central and Neurological Hospital Blackwell's Isl
Children's Clinics (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye. Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton
Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St
Dispensary Reformed Church of Harlem, 180 E. 122d St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, ft. E. 70th St
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Fordham Hospital (annex), 2533 Cambreling Ave.
Foundling Hospital (see New York Foundling Hospital).
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Hahnemann Hospital, Park Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah Hospital, 138 2d St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives. Inwood, N. Y. C.; office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (Cancer, Lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of Relief (Hudson Street Hospital).
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Sanatorium in Edgewater, Col.; New York office, 230 Grand St.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Kings Pk. State Hosp.; office 30 E.42d St., Room 109.
Knapp (see Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital).
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane) Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Manhattan White Cross Hospital, 72 W. 50th St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Melrose Veterinary Hospital, 453 E. 142d St.
Memorial Hospital (Cancer); Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn Hospital (see Louisa Minturn Hospital).

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Moriah Hospital, 138 Second St.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
Nazareth Branch, Seton Hospital (Tubercular Women and Children), Spuyten Duyvil.
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Clinic, 259 E. 4th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.; also 528 W. 111th St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Osteopathic Infirmary, 120 E. 34th St.
Park Hospital (formerly New York Red Cross Hospital), Central Park West and 100th St.
Pasteur Institute, Inc., 348 W. 22d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
People's Hospital Annex, 216 E. 12th St.
Philanthropin Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reception. (See Willard Parker, etc.; also Emergency, etc.)
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. John's Guild (see Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital).
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St.
St. Lawrence's Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Willard Parker), foot E. 16th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corner, Staten Island.
Seton Hospital for Men, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (Tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Sydenham Hospital, 331 E. 116th St.
Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 145 Worth St.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq. W.
West Side German Dispensary, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bay Ridge Hospital, Second Ave. and 60th St.
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 Third Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital (see Prospect Heights Hospital).
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Street Hospital, 109 Cumberland St.
Flushing Hospital, Parsons & Forest Aves., Flushing.
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, 704 Fourth Ave.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Hospital of the House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn Ave. and President St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson St., near Albany Ave.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts.
Long Island State Hospital (Insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Hammels Ave. and Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave.
St. Mary's Hospital, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot of Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 342 Bedford Ave.
Zion Hospital, 2140 Cropsey Ave.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

The police force of the City of New York consists (Nov. 15, 1920) of 1 Chief Inspector ($7,500); 1 Borough Inspector ($5,300); 1 Marine Inspector ($4,900); 21 other Inspectors ($4,900); 1 Chief Surgeon ($6,500); 17 other Surgeons ($4,400); 8 Honorary Surgeons (no compensation); 1 Superintendent of Telegraph ($5,300); 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph ($3,800); 103 Captains ($4,000); 524 Lieutenants ($3,300); 769 Sergeants ($2,700); 9,342 Patrolmen ($1,769 to $2,280); 55 Policewomen; 20 Patrolwomen; 5 Chaplains. Total—10,870.

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $2,280 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $2,100 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade less than four years and six months and more than four years, $2,040 each.

Patrolmen Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,920 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,769 each.

Patrolmen Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,769 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,769 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(Headquarters, corner Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
1st. Old Slip.	28th. 150 W. 68th St.	49th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.	29th. 163 E. 51st St.	50th. Highbridge.
5th. 9 Oak St.	31st. 153 E. 67th St.	51st. Main St., Westchester.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth St.	32d. 134 W. 100th St.	53d. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
7th. 247 Madison St.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	54th. City Island.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.	35th. 432 E. 88th St.	56th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave.
14th. 135 Charles St.	36th. 438 W. 125th St.	57th. Kingsbridge Terrace.
15th. 321 Fifth St.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	Traffic A, City Hall.
16th. 253 Mercer St.	38th. 239 W. 135th St.	Traffic B, 138 W. 30th St.
17th. 130 Sheriff St.	39th. 177 E. 104th St.	Traffic C, 229 W. 123d St.
18th. 230 W. 20th St.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	Harbor A—Pier A, North River
21st. 327 E. 22d St.	42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.	B—Randall's Island, opposite
22d. 434 W. 27th St.	43d. 148 E. 126th St.	foot E. 125th St., Harlem R.
23d. 138 W. 30th St.	45th. 257 Alexander Ave.	
25th. 160 E. 35th St.	46th. 3d Ave. and 160th St.	
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.	47th. 1086 Simpson St.	

Detective Division, main office, Criminal Identification Bureau, Homicide Squad, etc.—240 Centre St.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS (PRECINCTS THEREIN ARE IN PARENTHESIS).

First, 118 Clinton Street (5th, 7th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 21st); Second, 16 Beach Street (1st, 4th, 6th, 14th, 16th, 18th); Third, 150 West 68th Street (22nd, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 32nd); Fourth, 153 East 67th Street 25th, 29th, 31st, 35th, 39th, 43rd); Fifth, 229 West 123rd Street (36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42nd); Sixth, 1086 Simpson Street (45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th); Seventh, Webster Avenue, Bronx (51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th).

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street, Columbia Heights.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
67th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave., Coney Island.	80th. Ave. G, near E. 95th St.	95th. 627 Gates Ave.
68th. 86th St. and 5th Ave.	82d. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.	96th. 298 Classon Ave.
70th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.	83d. 484 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	97th. 179 Wilson Ave.
72d. Ave. U and E. 15th St.	85th. 2 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	98th. 148 Vernon Ave.
73d. 1830 Brooklyn Ave.	87th. 1661 Atlantic Ave.	101st. 2 Lee Ave.
74th. 154 Lawrence Ave.	88th. 653 Grand Ave.	102d. 171 Bushwick Ave.
76th. 4302 4th Ave.	89th. 44 Rapelyea St., Red Hook.	103d. 263 Bedford Ave.
77th. Prospect Pk. (Parade Gr'nd).	91st. 59 Amity St.	104th. 43 Herbert St.
78th. 577 5th Ave., at 16th St.	92d. 318 Adams St., nr. Myrtle Av.	105th. 145 Greenpoint Ave.
79th 67 6th Ave., at Bergen St.	93d. 72 Poplar St.	Traffic D, 308 Classon Ave.; Bridge, 179 Washington St.
	94th. 16 Ralph Ave.	

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN QUEENS.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
109th. 85 4th St., L. I. City.	116th. Sherman and Catalpa Sts., Glendale.	120th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.
111th. 152 Grand Ave., Astoria.	118th. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	123d. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
112th. Broadway and Court St., Newtown.		125th. 300 B'dway, Far Rockaway.
113th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.		

Seventeenth Inspection District takes in Precincts 109, 111, 112, 113; 18th District, Precincts 116, 118, 120, 123, 125.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
60th. 116 Main St., Tottenville.	65th. 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton
63d. 150 New Dorp Lane.	66th. 32 Beech St., Stapleton.

Detective Division, 8th District, Municipal Ferry House, St. George.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT POINTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX

	Feet Above Sea Level.		Feet Above Sea Level
Battery	5	Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
City Hall	36	Morningside Park	132
Fifth Ave. and 23d St	38	Broadway and 118th St	135
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47.5	Kingsbridge Road and 175th St	200
Central Park Circle	76.5	Washington Bridge Road and 184th St	250

POST OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE **New York General Post Office,** with jurisdiction over Manhattan and the Bronx, covers the two city blocks, 31st Street to 33rd Street, Eighth Avenue, to Ninth Avenue. The main entrance is on Eighth Avenue. *Postmaster*—Thomas G. Patten. *Assistant Postmaster*—Thomas F. Murphy. In this building are located the Postal Inspectors, the Sea Post Service, and all the general offices.

The old General Post Office, now called the City Hall Station, covers the triangular block bounded by Broadway, Park Row, and Mail Street, abutting City Hall Park.

The Hudson Terminal Station, 30 Church Street, is another large and important branch.

The Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and 45th Street, handles the mail over the N. Y. Central and New Haven Railroads, in addition to local business in that district.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—132 Greene St.
B—45 Suffolk St.
C—West 13th and Hudson Sts.
D—132 Fourth Ave.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—N. E. cor. Lex. Ave. and 126th St.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—438 Westchester Ave.
S—N. W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
T—165th St near Third Ave
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—375-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
14—42 Hudson St.
City Hall—Broadway and Park Row.
City Island—329 City Island Ave., cor. Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
General Post-Office—West 31st and 33d Sts. and 8th Ave.
Grand Central Station—Lexington Ave. and 45th St.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St. and Summit Ave.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way., bet. 225th & 227th Sts.
Madison Square—1 Madison Ave
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Nineteenth St.—111 W. 19th St.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—Pine and Pearl Sts.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave, near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

The **Brooklyn General Post Office** covers the block bounded by Adams and Washington, Tillary and Johnson Streets. *Postmaster*—Walter C. Burton. *Assistant Postmaster*—Peter J. Cleary.

CARRIER STATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

STATION.	Location.	STATION.	Location.
A	661 Broadway.	Sheepshead Bay.	Avenue U and East 16th Street.
B	1266-1268 Fulton Street.	P	70-72 Thatford Avenue.
C	5009-5011 Sixth Avenue.	Vanderveer	Nostrand Avenue and Avenue H.
D	1915-1917 Fulton Street.	S	1075 Lafayette Avenue.
E	2581 Atlantic Avenue.	T	155-157 Hamilton Avenue.
Flatbush	961-965 Flatbush Avenue.	V	303-309 Eighth Street.
G	746 Manhattan Avenue.	W	Broadway and South Eighth Street.
Bath Beach	1884 86th Street.	Y	S.W.cor.47th St. & Gravesend Ave.
Ridgewood	1600 Myrtle Avenue.	Kensington	305-307 Church Avenue.
Blythebourne	13th Avenue and 55th Street.	New Lots	946-948 Glenmore Avenue.
Times Plaza	Flatbush Avenue, L. I. R.R. Depot.	Pratt	Willoughby Ave and Steuben St.
Coney Island	Surf Ave., opp. West 17th Street.	St. John's Place	1234 St John's Place.
Fort Hamilton	9015 Fifth Avenue.	Bush Terminal	34th St. bet. Second & Third Aves.

CARRIER STATIONS IN QUEENS.

Astoria	Van Alst Avenue, Queens.	Springfield	Long Island.
Jamaica	302 Fulton Street.	Steinway	311 Steinway Avenue.
Long Island City	51 Jackson Avenue.	Woodhaven	Long Island.
Queens	Long Island.		

NEW YORK CHILDREN GROWING BETTER?

Presiding Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court in his annual report filed with the Secretary of State and the Mayor said in part: "There were 13,627 cases of individual children brought before the court during 1919. This is a decrease of 358 under 1918, when 13,985 children were dealt with. The following table shows at a glance the relative number of arrests and arraignments for each year since the establishment of the new Children's Court in 1915:

YEAR.	Juvenile Delinquency.	Improper Guardianship.	Total.	YEAR.	Juvenile Delinquency.	Improper Guardianship.	Total.
1915	7,927	6,208	14,135	1918	7,038	6,947	13,985
1916	5,970	6,455	12,425	1919	6,727	6,900	13,627
1917	7,232	7,287	14,519				

Commenting on these figures, Judge Hoyt said: "It is curious to note that the decrease in cases of juvenile delinquency was slightly more marked than in those of improper guardianship, for higher wages and ready employment tend to reduce the number of cases caused by the neglect of the home. Possibly the high cost of living was partly responsible for this result, as many cases were reported to the court where both parents were compelled to go out and work in order to meet the expenses of the family and thus leave the children at home without any kind of care or supervision. In the past a great amount of neglect could be traced to drunkenness of parents, but it is too early yet to pronounce judgment on the effect of prohibition. If in the future intemperance can be eliminated it will undoubtedly result in reducing improper guardianship. Those who prophesied an outbreak of juvenile delinquency because of the war were fortunately mistaken. The children of our city as a whole stood the test most favorably. But they need every possible care and attention. The laws for their protection should be revised along broad progressive and humane lines to

SUBWAY AND "L" LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

THERE are three subway systems and two elevated railroad systems in the City of New York devoted to local passenger rapid transit. There is also a fourth system, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, by means of twin tubes extending under Manhattan at 33d Street, connects the Pennsylvania Terminal, at Seventh Avenue with Long Island City, enabling through all-rail passenger and freight traffic between New England and the South and West. This route is used by the New Haven Railroad trains between Boston and Washington. Of the three local subway systems in the city, only one, that of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, is altogether under ground. The others run on elevated structures in the outlying parts.

Hudson Tubes—There are two sets of these tubes under the Hudson River, one connecting Montgomery Street, Jersey City, with the Hudson Terminal Station at Fulton-Cortlandt-Church Streets, Manhattan; the other connecting the Hudson tubes in Jersey City-Hoboken with Christopher Street, Manhattan. The main trunk-line tubes of the system run from Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to Park Place, Newark, emerging to the surface on Jersey City Heights, and connecting on the meadows with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a surface station called Manhattan Transfer. In New Jersey, one set of tubes parallels the Hudson River, linking up the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad passenger stations, so that travellers may go to or from their stations, to or from downtown or uptown Manhattan. In Manhattan, the Hudson tubes connect Christopher Street with Broadway and 33d Street by way of Sixth Avenue.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company's Subways—There are two of these systems, the east side and the west side, with cross connections in Manhattan and also in Brooklyn, so that for one five-cent fare passengers may go to or from the eastern part of Brooklyn to the northern parts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The west side system starts on an elevated structure at Livonia and New Lots Avenues, East New York (Brooklyn), goes on Livonia Avenue to Saratoga Avenue, then turns into the Eastern Parkway, where it becomes a subway. It runs through the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, at Eighth Avenue, thence down Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, through Fulton Street to Clark Street; through Clark Street and under the East River to William Street, Manhattan; through William Street to Fulton Street; thence west to West Broadway; to Hudson Street; to Seventh Avenue; to Broadway; to St. Nicholas Avenue; to Amsterdam Avenue; to Broadway, to 242d Street, at Van Cortlandt Park. It emerges from Fort George Hill near Dyckman Street, and goes to 242d Street on an elevated structure.

Another branch of the west side system starts at Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, and runs in a subway through Nostrand Avenue to the Eastern Parkway, where it joins the other branch. Through trains run in both branches over the entire west side system. Transfers to the east side subway system are made at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, and at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

At 96th Street and Broadway, the west side system has a branch (part of the original Interborough subway) that extends under the northwest corner of Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to 145th Street, thence under the Harlem River to 149th Street, where it joins the east side trunk line on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard. Just south of Bronx Park, an extension, on an elevated structure, branches off and goes along White Plains Road, to 241st Street, Mount Vernon. This extension also is used by Third Avenue "L" trains.

The west side-east side systems have an elevated extension on Jerome Avenue extending north from Mott Avenue and 149th Street, up through Fordham and Bedford Park, to a point between Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery, ending at about 242d Street. This extension is also used by Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue "L" trains.

The east side system starts at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues (Long Island R. R. Terminal), Brooklyn, goes on Flatbush Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Joralemon Street; thence under the East River to Battery Park, Manhattan; thence under Broadway, to Park Row, to the Brooklyn Bridge; to Lafayette Street, to Fourth Avenue; to 42d Street (Grand Central Station); to Lexington Avenue; to 130th Street; thence under the Harlem River to Mott Avenue, to 149th Street, where it emerges onto an elevated structure; to Westchester Avenue; to the Southern Boulevard to the southern part of Bronx Park (Bronx Zoo).

An extension of the east side system starts at Mott Avenue and 138th Street, and goes through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard; to Whitlock Avenue; to Westchester Avenue, and through Old Westchester Village, to the Eastern Boulevard, at the west side of Pelham Bay Park.

The Queensboro Branch of the Interborough subway system starts at 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, and uses the Belmont tubes under the East River at 42d Street, to Long Island City, there emerging onto an elevated structure and going to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. There it splits into two elevated branches, one going through Ravenswood, on Second Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria; the other going on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue, to Alburtis Avenue, Corona. Both branches are used by the Second Avenue, Manhattan, "L" trains between Queensboro Bridge Plaza and the terminals of the branches.

All of the Interboro's subway lines are city-owned.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Subways—There are three B. R. T. subways—the Fourth Avenue line, the Broadway line, and the Queensboro line.

The Fourth Avenue route starts at Fourth Avenue and 86th Street, South Brooklyn, and runs along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to the Manhattan Bridge, re-entering a subway at the Manhattan approach to the bridge, where it splits—one branch going through Canal Street, to Centre Street, thence south to the terminal, under the Municipal Building, at the Brooklyn Bridge and Park Row; the other branch going west by way of Canal Street to Broadway, where it joins the Broadway tubes of the B. R. T. Fourth Avenue traffic usually goes by way of the Montague Street tube and Broadway.

The Broadway subway line starts at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street (Empire Boulevard) at the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park; goes along Flatbush Avenue to Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, where it connects with the Fourth Avenue subway and also with the Interborough subway; thence on Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, to Borough Hall, to Montague Street; thence under the East River to Whitehall Street, Manhattan; thence under Trinity Place, Church Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue; thence under 59th and 60th Streets, and by tunnel under the East River to a connection with the Queensboro lines. The Fourth Avenue route connects with the Broadway route at Flatbush and Myrtle Avenues.

The Brighton Beach line of the B. R. T. connects with the B. R. T. subway at Malbone Street, and the B. R. T. surface and "L" Coney Island lines connect with the Fourth Avenue subway at 86th Street, so that there are through subway trains by both subways between Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, and the Coney Island district.

Owing to the many connecting and transfer points, the above grouping of Interborough and B. R. T. routes is arbitrary, intended for the reader's convenience, inasmuch as the trains are operated at times over other than the group routes indicated.

All of the B. R. T. subways are city-owned.

Under a contract between the city and the B. R. T., a 5-cent fare is assured by subway or "L" between Queens Plaza, Manhattan, or Brooklyn, and Coney Island. The B. R. T. surface lines, by resolving themselves into their old corporate identities, are able to charge a 10-cent fare to Coney Island, and on several of their other surface routes they charge 10 cents for through rides. The portions of new rapid transit lines placed in operation in 1920 are as follows:

May 1 (B. R. T.)—Portion of Culver line between Avenue X and Sheepshead Bay Road. This placed in effect the 5-cent fare from all points on the B. R. T. rapid transit system to Coney Island.

May 30 (I. R. T.)—Portion of Pelham line between Hunt's Point Road and East 177th Street stations.

ADDITIONS TO ROADS IN 1920—*Continued.*

Aug. 1 (B. R. T.)—Portion of Broadway-Fourth Avenue line between Malbone Street, Brooklyn, and Whitehall Street, Manhattan, with through service from Coney Island to Queensboro Plaza stations, via the Brighton Beach line.

Aug. 1 (B. R. T.)—Portion of Broadway-Fourth Avenue line between Lexington Avenue station, Manhattan, and Queensboro Plaza station, Queens, through 60th Street tunnel.

Aug. 23 (I R. T)—Portion of Eastern Parkway line between Atlantic Avenue and Utica Avenue stations and Nostrand Avenue line, including Franklin Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, Kingston Avenue, Utica Avenue, President Street, Sterling Street Winthrop Street, Beverly Road, Newkirk Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue stations.

Oct. 4 (I. R. T.)—Webster Avenue line.

Oct. 10 (I. R. T.)—Local track service, Eastern Parkway line, from Atlantic Avenue to Franklin Avenue, with stations at Bergen Street, Prospect Park Plaza and Eastern Parkway—Brooklyn Museum.

Oct. 17 (B. R. T)—Steel car train service on local tracks of Brighton Beach line between Prospect Park and Coney Island.

Oct. 24 (I. R. T.)—Portion of Pelham line between East 177th Street and Westchester Square, including Castle Hill Avenue Zerega Avenue, and Westchester Square stations.

The lines remaining to be completed in the Dual System are, for the Interborough Company, the extension of the Queensboro subway from Lexington Avenue (Grand Central Terminal) to 41st Street and Eighth Avenue and, for the New York Municipal Corporation, the 14th Street-Eastern and the Nassau Street lines.

ELEVATED RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

Elevated Lines in Manhattan and the Bronx—There are four elevated roads in these two boroughs, all operated by the Interborough.

Second Avenue L' starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, runs north to Pearl Street and New Bowery to the Bowery, to Division Street; to Allen Street; to 23rd Street; to Second Avenue: to 129th Street, where it merges with the Third Avenue "L."

Third Avenue 'L' starts at Park Row (old Chatham Street) and the Brooklyn Bridge, and runs on Park Row to the Bowery, at Chatham Square, where it bends into the Bowery; to Third Avenue; to 129th Street, where it crosses the Harlem River, and continues north through Willis and Melrose Avenues, to Third Avenue, the Bronx; thence past Crotona and Bronx Parks to Williamsbridge at White Plains and Gun Hill Roads There it connects with the White Plains Road elevated Interborough subway extension to Mt. Vernon.

At 149th Street, the 'L' connects with the Interborough subway elevated line that runs on Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and White Plains Road to Mt. Vernon. The "L" trains use this extension along with the subway trains.

Ninth Avenue "L' starts at South Ferry Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Greenwich Street to West 14th Street and Ninth Avenue; on Ninth Avenue to 53rd Street, where it merges with the Sixth Avenue 'L," and the two roads jointly continue on Ninth (Columbus) Avenue, to 110th Street to Eighth Avenue, to 155th Street, where the road crosses the Harlem River, bearing east, connecting with the Yonkers branch of the N. Y Central R. R., at Sedgwick Avenue, and continuing east to Jerome Avenue, whence it uses the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough subway that goes on up to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sixth Avenue L' starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Church Street; to Park Place; to West Broadway; to West Third Street; to Sixth Avenue; to West 53rd Street (where a shuttle train runs between 53rd Street and 59th Street, on Sixth Avenue); to Ninth Avenue, where it merges with the Ninth Avenue "L."

Elevated Lines in Brooklyn and Queens—The "L" roads in Brooklyn and Queens (except the Interborough's subway extensions) are operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. They run trains over the Brooklyn, the Manhattan and the Williamsburg Bridges across the East River. Thus these lines connect Manhattan with the Borough of Brooklyn and with the outlying districts, including Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, and Coney Island. The East New York, Jamaica, Brownsville lines are all joined by a loop at Manhattan Crossing, East New York, so that trains can be operated via any L via any bridge between Manhattan, Jamaica, Ridgewood, and Canarsie, and the intervening districts of Brooklyn.

There are two main 'L' lines between Manhattan and Coney Island—(1) the Brighton Line, through Flatbush, which operates on all 'L' and open-cut line, as well as a combined "L"-subway route; (2) the Culver Line, through Borough Park, which also operates both 'L" and "L"-subway services. The Brighton Lines use the Fulton Street route for its "L" trains.

The Myrtle Avenue 'L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Ridgewood.

The Fulton Street "L' runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to East New York.

The Lexington Avenue 'L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Jamaica, via Myrtle and Lexington Avenues, and Broadway

The Broadway L' runs from the Williamsburg Bridge to East New York and Canarsie.

The Fifth Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, with surface car extensions to Coney Island, and Fort Hamilton. At 36th Street the line has a surface-"L" extension to Coney Island over the new elevated on Gravesend Avenue.

SUMMARY OF RAPID TRANSIT DATA.

There are over 600 miles of subway and 'L" tracks in the city, of which 361 miles are Interborough lines, and 258 are B. R. T. lines. The Interborough subway roads total 222 miles; the Manhattan "L" system, 139 miles. The Interborough subway roads have cost over $300,000,000; the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway roads over $193,000,000. The Interborough's share of the cost has been over $148,000,000, including $48 000 000 the company spent on the first East River tubes and the extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The city has put up the rest of the cost of the Interborough subways. Of the cost of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways the company has borne over $69,000,000; the city, over $124,000,000.

Under the Dual System of rapid transit all of the lines operated by the Interborough and the Consolidated Railroad Co. (the latter a B. R T subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely the section of Manhattan Island below 59th Street.

New York's original subway, operated by the Interborough, now denoted the First Subway, is an integral part of the Dual System. But under the operating conditions scheduled for the new lines, it will lose its identity and be merged for operating purposes with other lines assigned under the dual agreements to the Interborough.

The dual system was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough and the Municipal Railway Corporation (the latter a B. R. T. subsidiary), providing for the construction and operation of new lines and extensions.

"L," SUBWAY, STATEN ISLAND AND BUS TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

Year Ended June 30.	Interborough "L" Lines.	Interborough Subway Lines.	B.R.T., "L" and Subway Lines.	Hudson Tubes.	Staten Island Steam Roads.	Fifth Avenue Coach Co.
1890.....	189,974,848	.....	47,931,181	.....	6,539,318	.....
1900.....	184,164,110	.....	58,400,582	.....	4,439,506	.....
1901.....	190,045,741	.....	63,300,247	.....	4,212,303	1,979,603
1902.....	215,259,345	.....	69,330,457	.....	4,238,630	1,749,623
1903.....	246,587,022	.....	80,337,132	.....	4,302,858	1,742,773
1904.....	285,634,195	.....	97,009,705	.....	4,586,182	1,386,943
1905.....	266,381,930	72,722,890	109,140,911	.....	4,724,041	1,337,848
1906.....	257,796,754	137,919,632	125,221,831	.....	5,161,134	1,315,330
1907.....	282,924,273	166,363,611	145,943,131	.....	5,944,696	1,214,598
1908.....	282,845,864	200,439,776	147,290,017	4,363,722	5,649,116	1,753,782
1909.....	276,250,196	238,430,146	148,161,045	14,192,352	5,237,373	3,609,304
1910.....	293,826,280	268,962,115	162,493,801	42,839,979	6,014,928	6,305,175
1911.....	301,449,292	276,704,796	167,371,328	52,756,434	6,218,316	5,997,372
1912.....	304,270,841	302,973,856	172,195,229	57,934,226	6,461,635	6,339,072
1913.....	306,845,006	327,471,510	175,246,512	58,870,069	6,636,336	8,884,534
1914.....	311,473,568	340,413,103	185,060,735	60,051,890	6,979,126	11,276,430
1915.....	301,792,517	345,585,749	182,535,897	58,966,414	6,943,302	14,050,471
1916.....	312,246,796	371,505,318	207,098,269	63,293,534	7,563,066	16,223,042
1917.....	349,380,093	414,193,992	226,515,512	68,556,999	8,378,779	22,080,764
1918.....	352,660,660	418,337,666	258,167,313	76,548,998	9,269,902	26,113,576
1919.....	348,188,600	461,147,058	309,563,746	86,050,815	9,918,850	36,488,447
1920.....	369,034,477	586,098,633	378,962,447	92,314,167	10,805,362	42,552,709

In 1860 the Staten Island steam roads carried 63,641 passengers; in 1870, they carried 336,706; in 1880, they carried 390,151.

In 1880 the "L" lines in New York City carried 60,831,757 passengers.

STREET SURFACE RAILWAY TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

(Official figures, showing number of paying passengers.)

Year (Fiscal).	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens (Excl. B. R. T.)	Richmond.	Total.
1860.....	38,455,242	.....	12,374,931	.....	.....	50,830,173
1870.....	114,101,539	1,038,014	37,203,281	.....	121,086	152,463,920
1880.....	148,615,107	1,775,485	77,928,395	1,052,380	213,905	229,585,272
1890.....	215,296,648	3,394,726	109,288,647	2,976,185	287,325	331,243,531
1900.....	360,002,672	21,364,690	204,106,397	11,441,751	6,872,856	603,788,366
1901.....	373,569,677	26,992,990	209,119,668	11,564,062	6,752,416	627,998,813
1902.....	388,947,169	28,020,185	216,594,408	13,719,387	7,119,013	654,400,162
1903.....	396,570,432	30,714,781	223,433,771	15,689,210	7,435,135	673,843,329
1904.....	389,928,464	34,763,809	233,184,407	16,701,653	7,762,677	682,341,010
1905.....	374,554,675	37,124,805	242,780,611	20,533,487	7,743,987	682,736,965
1906.....	391 708,063	39,893,116	265,204,811	25,151,054	8,945,914	730,902,958
1907.....	377,017,192	42,186,533	262,460,253	28,514,743	9,971,652	720,150,373
1908.....	363,292,406	44,237,229	274,766,791	29,797,750	10,966,852	723,061,028
1909.....	357,760,430	50,676,779	275,038,827	30,545,776	11,367,091	725,383,903
1910.....	371,165,696	56,524,261	289,308,085	34,430,074	11,712,623	763,140,739
1911.....	382,046,845	62,777,966	305,977,350	42,515,629	12,301,757	805,619,547
1912.....	395,238,026	67,837,245	322,321,981	45,182,732	12,959,799	843,539,783
1913.....	419,722,253	74,702,309	345,987,401	47,463,382	13,568,066	901,443,411
1914.....	420,662,533	79 652,133	351,905,284	49,973,696	14,011,414	916,205,060
1915.....	415,551,116	81,502,803	354,700,113	52,686,108	14,312,009	918,752,149
1916.....	427 373,847	84,535,737	363,630,177	54,167,403	14,884,534	944,591,698
1917.....	349,788,114	71,153,030	373,079,651	50,906,681	15,238,157	860,165,633
1918.....	371,136,389	79,917,071	360,207,555	43,448,206	15,287,922	869,997,143
1919.....	370,085,099	80,806,261	362,103,192	46,723,575	15,958,213	875,676,340

BUSY CORNERS—NEW YORK AND LONDON.

A COMPARISON of seventeen of London's busiest corners, as compared with an equal number in New York; compiled by Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of traffic:

LONDON.

Piccadilly, Ritz Hotel.....	28,735	Bishopgate Hounsditch....	13,666	Kensington Rd., Q'ns Gate	12,004
Gray's Inn, Holborn.....	18,858	Vauxhall Bridge.....	12,981	London Road, Walsworth.	12,262
Westminster Bridge.....	18,691	Waterloo Bridge.....	12,761	Putney Bridge.....	11,077
London Bridge.....	18,387	Park Road, Kensington....	12,680	High St., Camden Town..	10,515
Blackfriars Bridge.....	17,550	Shep. Bush. Hool, Park. Av.	12,459		
Oxford St. W. of Ox'd Cir..	16,070	Tower Bridge.....	12,233	Total.....	256.792
Gray's Inn, High Holborn.	15,823				

NEW YORK.

Columbus Circle.....	39,210	Queensboro Bridge.....	14,530	Park Ave. & 60th St.....	12,220
Broadway & 42d St.....	19,650	5th Ave. & 34th St.....	14,360	8th Ave. & 110th St.....	11,664
Central Pk. W. & 72d.....	18,710	Flatbush & 4th Aves.....	13,075	Madison Ave. & 44th St...	11,560
5th Ave. & 42d St.....	18,800	Broadway & 86th St.....	13,042	7th Ave. & 125th St.....	10,565
5th Ave. & 57th St.....	17,830	Broadway & 34th St.....	12,800		
Pier 25, North River.....	17,512	4th Ave. & 23d St.....	12,365	Total.....	274,285
Lafayette & Bleecker Sts..	16,442				

London rated on basis of number of vehicles passing in 10 hours—New York in 12 hours.

In Manhattan, the busiest trucking thoroughfares are West, South, Front, Greenwich, Church, Water and Pearl Streets. The busiest pleasure vehicle routes are Riverside Drive, Central Park West, Fifth Avenue, and Lafayette Street.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan cross-town tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the cross-town tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall, dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

CLARK STREET TUBE—This tunnel underneath the East River, connecting the Interborough-Seventh Avenue subway in Manhattan with the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue subway of the Interborough in Brooklyn, was completed and put in operation the Summer of 1919.

The subway tubes from Whitehall Street, Manhattan, to Montague Street, Brooklyn, from East 14th Street, Manhattan, to North 7th Street, Brooklyn, and from East 60th Street, Manhattan, under Blackwell's Island to Long Island City, Queens, were still under construction during most of 1919, but will be in full operation early in 1920, according to the Rapid Transit Construction Commissioner.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD TUNNEL, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY—Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-three months later, at a cost of $525,000. It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is brick-lined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 80,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was $200, and of unlined section, $110, and equivalent of $7.00 per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of 0.30% towards the east, and 0.34% towards the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel. It is ventilated by rotary fans, installed in 1911.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

NEW YORK CITY STREET TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

1. Increase in vehicular traffic in last five years, ten-hour count, from 8.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M., made at seventeen of the busiest points (out of a total of 3,700 street intersections in New York City) shows following comparative result:

1914	1919	Increase
274,305	309,089	34,784

2. Number of vehicles licensed by city:

	1914	1919	Increase
Taxicabs	2,817	7,070	4,253
Cabs	922	1,124	202
Coaches	265	493	228
Sight-seeing cars	92	104	12
Fifth Avenue buses	126	284	158
Public carts (horse drawn)	4,494	9,798	5,304
Public carts (motor trucks)	171	2,577	2,406
Junk carts	1,200	3,625	2,425
Totals	10,087	25,075	14,988
Peddlers	7,900	8,200	300

3. Motor vehicles in New York City (New York State licenses):

1914	1919	Increase
54,234	178,441	124,207

4. Motor vehicles in metropolitan district within New York State:

1919	1920 to date	Increase
237,885	246,000	8,115

NOTE: Figures for 1920 are for period of current year from Feb. 1 to May 25, and show increase in motor vehicles in metropolitan district, not including New Jersey, in the last four months.

5. Estimated total number of vehicles of all kinds regularly using New York City streets (including vehicles owned in New Jersey, up the State, and tourists' cars from elsewhere) ..... 350,000.

THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

(For details of the big bridges not in the running text, see table.)

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 250,000 people cross the bridge in a day. Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5 253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons. Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet. Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorages at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet. Size of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons. Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 13,820 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Width of bridge, 122 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 725 feet. Length of Manhattan approach, 2,067 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 feet. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck has one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck has four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier. Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 feet 6 inches. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 feet. Grade of roadway 3½ feet in 100 feet. Number of cables, four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire, 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed, 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire, 3,223 feet 6 inches (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 26,600 tons. Weight of steel in cables and suspenders, 7,800 tons. Weight of steel in other parts main bridge, 33,900 tons. Weight of steel in approaches, 18,300 tons. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north caisson 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18⅝ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 26,300 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 47,800 tons. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between 59th and 60th Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 52 feet 3 inches. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 52,600 tons; in approaches, 20,066 tons. Total, 72,666 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation September 19, 1909.

HELL GATE ARCH BRIDGE.

The bridge spans the East River at Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and Astoria, Long Island. Designed and built by Gustav Lindenthal for the New York Connecting Railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven systems. It is the longest arch in the world. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the centre and 180 feet at the ends of the span; the lower chord is 260 feet above mean high water at the centre and 40 feet at the ends. The arch carries four railway tracks (two passenger and two freight) on a solid concrete deck. It is the heaviest bridge in the world, weighing 52,000 pounds per lineal foot and carrying a loading of 24,000 pounds per lineal foot, making a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. The steel work weighs 19,000 tons and the flooring and track weigh 7,000 tons. The heaviest single member weighs 185 tons and has a cross section of 1,384 square inches. The width of the bridge is 93 feet between railings and 60 feet between centres of trusses. The Long Island tower is 104 x 140 feet at the base and is founded on rock in open cut at 20 feet depth. The Ward's Island tower is 119 x 140 feet at the base and rests on 21 pneumatic concrete caissons, founded on rock varying from 58 to 120 feet below the ground surface. Height of towers, 240 feet. Total concrete in towers, 110,000 cubic yards. Total concrete in bridge towers and approaches, 500,000 cubic yards. Construction of arch commenced November, 1914. Arch was erected by cantilevering out from the towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined October 1, 1915. Entire steel work completed January, 1916.

LENGTH, COST, HEIGHT, ETC., OF NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

(By the Department of Plant and Structures for the municipal spans; and for the Hell Gate Bridge of the New York Connecting Railroad, by its designer, Gustav Lindenthal.)

BRIDGE.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction.	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.5	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,386,516	31,084,705
Williamsburg	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.)	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Willis Avenue	3,212.5	304	25.1	1897, Oct.	1901, Aug. 22	1,640,523	803,988	2,444,511
Third Avenue	2,228	300	25.8	1893, Oct.	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Madison Avenue	1,892	300	25	1907, Oct.	1910, July 18	1,506,476	633,547	2,140,023
145th Street	1,603	300	25.2	1899, Aug.	1905, Aug. 24	1,735,134	1,007,738	2,742,872
Macombs Dam	2,540	408.5	29.2	1892, April	1895, May 1	1,361,642	407,517	1,769,159
Washington	2,375	508.8	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec.	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
University H'ghts	1,582	264.5	25	1903, Nov.	1908, Jan. 8	986,854	195,927	1,182,782
B'klyn & Queens: Vernon Ave.	1,699	172	24	1901, Dec.	1905, Oct. 17	715,118	620,863	1,335,982
Total cost of all the bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	135,738,354

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges.

COMMUTING BY MOTOR POPULAR AT NEW YORK.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, and the Department of Plant and Structures report that 420,000 persons travel back and forth to the City of New York daily by automobile, referred to in the report, as equivalent to one-third of the travel daily on the Interborough subways. The 420,000 figure is not inclusive of those using autos within the city borders. Motor trucks to the number of 7,482, travelled on fifteen ferries in twenty-four consecutive hours. Bridge traffic is heavy, especially at certain hours, as many as 1,344 vehicles having been counted in an hour.

The number of cars and trucks entering and leaving the city daily is placed at 154,700. The average number of passengers per car is 2.7, while the average load per truck is 1.14 tons. The proposed vehicular tube between Manhattan and New Jersey will, it is estimated, greatly increase auto commuting.

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

EAST RIVER.

City Island to Harts Island (Dept. of Correction); **Clason Point Road**, Bronx, to College Point (summer); **E. 134th St.** to North Beach; **E. 132d St.** to North Brother Island (Board of Health); **E. 125th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept. of Charities); **E. 120th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept. of Charities); **E. 116th St.** to Ward's Island (State Hospital Commission); **E. 92d St.** to Astoria; **E. 70th St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 53d St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 34th St.** to Long Island City; **E. 26th St.** to Blackwell's Island, to Staten Island Farm Colony, to Hart's Island, to Riker's Island; **E. 23d St.** to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn; also to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Roosevelt St.** to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Fulton St.** to Fulton St., Brooklyn; **Whitehall St.** to Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn; also to Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, also the Municipal Ferry to 39th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island, and to Stapleton, Staten Island; **Battery** to Governor's Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Ellis Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Liberty Statue.

UPPER BAY.

(Bay Ridge Ave.) 69th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island.

NORTH RIVER.

Liberty St. to Communipaw, Jersey City (Jersey Central, P. and R. and B. and O. Railroads); **Cortlandt St.** to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Weehawken (West Shore and N. Y., O. & W. Railroads); **Barclay St.** to Hoboken, N. J. (Lackawanna Railroad); **Chambers St.** to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City (Erie Railroad); **Desbrosses St.** to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); **Christopher St.** to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); **W. 23d St.** to Communipaw (Jersey Central, P. and R. and B. & O. Railroads); also to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); also to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City (Erie Railroad); also to 14th St., Hoboken; **W. 42d St.** to Weehawken (West Shore and N. Y., O. & W. Railroads); **W. 130th St.** to Edgewater, N.J.; **Dyckman St.** to Englewood Cliffs (Palisades Interstate Park).

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, 17 Battery Place.
Austria (rep. by Sweden)—6 Beekman St.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—Jose M. Gutierrez, 233 Broadway.
Brazil—Helio Lobo, 17 State St.
Chile—Emilio Edwards, 280 Broadway.
China—Iuming Suez, 291 Broadway.
Colombia—Francisco Escobar, 17 Battery Place.
Costa Rica—A. Montero, 80 Front St.
Cuba—Francisco Canellas, 44 Whitehall St.
Czecho-Slovakia—Francis Kopecky, 31 E. 17th St.
Denmark—George Beck, 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, 17 Battery Place.
Ecuador—G. R. de Yeaza, 17 Battery Place.
Finland—Axel Solitander, 443 Broome St.
France—Gaston Liebert, 9 E. 40th St.
Germany (rep. by Switzerland)—104 5th Ave.
Great Britain—H. G. Armstrong, 44 Whitehall St.
Greece—Constantine Psarondas, 11 St. Luke's Pl.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, 12 Broadway.
Hayti—Andrew Faubert, 33 Broadway.
Honduras—A. L. Ulloa, 277 Broadway.
Hungary (rep. by Sweden)—6 Beekman St.
Italy—Romolo Tritoni, 20 E. 22d St.
Japan—Kyo Kumasaki, 165 Broadway.
Jugo-Slavia—V. R. Savich, 443 W. 22d St.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, 98 Park Place.
Mexico—B. M. Brito, 154 Nassau St.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, 9 E. 40th St.
Netherlands—D. J. Steyn Parve, 44 Beaver St.
Nicaragua—F. Elizondo, 31 Broadway.
Norway—Olaf Tostrup, 27 William St.
Panama—Belisario Porras, jr., 395 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, 233 Broadway.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, 40 W. 57th St.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, 42 Broadway.
Portugal—Geo. S. Duarte, 15 Whitehall St.
Poland—Dr. S. Grotowski, 953 Third Ave.
Roumania—T. T. Wells, 655 Lexington Ave.
Russia—M. M. Oustinoff, 55 Broadway.
Salvador—T. Romero, 42 Broadway.
Serbia—V. R. Savich, 443 W. 22d St.
Siam—F. Warren Sumner, 31 New St.
Spain—A. Berea, Pier 8, East River.
Sweden—O. H. Lamm, 6 Beekman St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Jounod, 104 Fifth Ave.
Turkey (rep. by Spain)—Pier 8, East River.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, 17 Battery Place.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, 80 South St.

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES SINCE 1897.

YEAR.	Realty Other Than Corp n.	Realty of Corporat'n.	Special Franchises.	Total of 3 Prec. Col'ns.	Personal Property.	Grand Totals.	Tax Levy.
	Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	2.389,399,987	74,949,690	.....	2,464,349,677	419,679,395	2,884,029,072	45.332,402
1898	4,455,441,974	78,288,835	.....	2.533,730,809	548,987,900	3,082,718.709	47,356,863
1899	2 837.461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545.906,565	3,478,352,029	86,179,794
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,195	82,548,199
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192.612	3,787,970,873	88,241,853
1902	3,079.351 079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526.400,139	3,857,047,718	88,178,612
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967 495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5 432,416,918	77,631,787
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657	86,068,402
1905	4,886,924 891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227	88,980,728
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185	94,095.105
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915	101,947.668
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400	116,541,091
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559	122.742,630
1910	6,491.335,999	87.447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499	131,474,976
1911	7 211 325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216.763,287	142,237.757
1912	7 279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342.963,540	8,204,862,430	150,956,702
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301	151,786,264
1914	7.458,784,625	186,654,976	404,420,311	8,049,859.912	340.295,560	8 390,155,472	150,503,894
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,812,542	160,295,797
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511	176,381,879
1917	7,570,367,350	222,614,005	461,567,645	8,254,549,000	419,156,315	8,673,705,315	177,067,174
1918	7,672,715,813	227,448,940	439,474,098	8,339,638,851	251,414,875	8,591,053,726	198,232,811
1919	7,775,808,999	242,832,150	409,681,604	8,428,322,753	362,412,780	8,790,735,533	204,756,495
1920	7,961,898,798	246,511,175	417.712,584	8,626,121,707	296,506,185	8,922,627,892	223,021,070

NOTE—The valuations for the year 1897 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and The Bronx from tax bills of 1897 and from information furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments; in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond from the reports of the various Boards of Supervisors as verified by the expert accountants of the City of New York. The valuations for year 1898 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and The Bronx from the reports of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. In the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond as there was no tax levied in 1898, the valuations of the preceding year were repeated The assessed valuations of real estate were increased in 1903 from a varying percentage theretofore of the full value to presumably the full value thereof.

TAX RATES IN N. Y. CITY, BY BOROUGHS, SINCE 1899.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Rate of State Tax Levied by City, incl. in Tot. Tax Rate.	State Tax Paid by City to State.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.
1899	2 48040	2.36424	3 27445	2.42373	2.49	6,204,639
1900	2 24771	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	7,877,720
1901	2.31733	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,922,652
1902	2.27344	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,470,907
1903	1.41367	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	496,955
1904	1.51242	1.57296	1 57228	1.59281	.13	506,005
1905	1.49051	1.56264	1.55523	1 55821	.09	662,281
1906	1.47890	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	824,217
1907	1.48499	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.....	Nil.
1908	1.61407	1.67021	1.66031	1 71115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	1.73780	1.72536	1 77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	1 75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	1.87	1 84	1 92	.6	4,301,345
1913	1.81	1.85	1 85	1 92	.99255	7,947,032
1914	1.78—1.77	1 84	1 80	1 90	.545437	4,576,303
1915	1 87—1.94	1.92	1.95	2 24	.....	Nil.
1916	2.04—2 09	2.08	2 06	2.13	1.629	13,975,021
1917	2.02—2 08	2 07	2 09	2.12	.....	Nil.
1918	2 36—2.40	2 40	2 41	2.46	.9852	8,463,756
1919	2.32—2 37	2.36	2 37	2.41	.9695	8,522,630
1920	2.48—2.53	2.54	2.54	2.53	.9570	8,539,153

The 1920 tax rate included levy for the Seventh Avenue-Varick Street subway construction; which added nine points in every borough but Richmond.

Note—In 1914 and thereafter the first rate in second column is that of Manhattan, the second is that of the Bronx.

ASSESSED VALUES, TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES.

(Former City of New York. The tax rate is figured on each $100 of assessed valuation.)

YEAR.	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.	YEAR.	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols*
1874	881,547,995	272,029,176	32,312,816.92	2.80	1886	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	32,421,550.15	2.29
1875	883,643,545	217,300,154	32,367,744.75	2.94	1887	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	32,370,696.78	2.16
1876	892,287,013	218,626,178	31,109,521.60	2.80	1888	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	34,329,860.12	2.22
1877	895,063,933	206,028,160	29,178,940.47	2.65	1889	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	31,145,370.05	1.95
1878	900,855,700	197,532,075	28,008,888.26	2.55	1890	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	33,212,034.93	1.97
1879	918,134,380	175,934,955	28,226,988.84	2.58	1891	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	33,764,394.00	1.90
1880	942,571,690	201,194,037	28,937,272.90	2.53	1892	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	33,725,555.84	1.85
1881	976,735,199	209,212,899	31,071,840.19	2.62	1893	1,562,582,393	370,936,136	35,022,690.60	1.82
1882	1,135,203,816	198,272,532	27,684,427.26	2.25	1894	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	35,659,026.78	1.79
1883	1,179,130,669	197,546,495	29,167,029.81	2.29	1895	1,646,028,655	370,919,007	38,403,761.18	1.91
1884	1,119,761,597	218,536,746	29,991,172.85	2.25	1896	1,731,509,143	374,975,762	44,900,330.28	2.14
1885	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	32,853,528.84	2.40					

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS, BY BOROUGHS.

YEAR.	Manhattan Realty.	Manhattan Personalty.	Manhattan Total.	Bronx Realty.	Bronx Personalty.	Bronx Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899	2,054,903,875	483,675,942	2,538,579,817	123,702,030	6,806,988	130,509,018
1900	2,231,502,655	421,860,527	2,653,363,182	138,494,849	8,013,641	146,508,490
1901	2,285,188,713	428,279,951	2,713,468,664	143,808,303	12,188,667	155,996,910
1902	2,358,939,618	412,388,258	2,771,327,876	153,500,568	12,683,110	166,183,678
1903	3,483,793,382	549,843,253	4,033,636,635	247,090,767	14,762,041	261,852,808
1904	3,676,857,411	508,478,655	4,185,336,066	261,026,477	14,756,953	275,783,430
1905	3,820,754,181	568,390,790	4,389,144,971	274,859,593	16,673,625	291,533,218
1906	4,105,352,281	447,184,550	4,552,536,831	355,779,602	18,028,857	373,808,459
1907	4,391,970,951	432,654,158	4,824,625,109	396,687,730	14,115,699	410,804,429
1908	4,584,536,431	327,810,632	4,912,347,063	441,228,718	11,539,680	452,768,398
1909	4,614,446,286	332,202,634	4,946,648,920	462,704,008	13,959,671	476,663,679
1910	4,743,916,785	298,030,483	5,041,947,268	493,757,919	7,716,550	501,474,469
1911	5,037,872,685	289,797,952	5,327,670,637	605,222,933	4,986,895	610,209,828
1912	5,035,485,413	281,467,122	5,316,952,535	616,521,378	4,595,198	621,116,576
1913	5,126,942,595	265,509,435	5,392,452,030	640,340,593	5,094,060	645,434,653
1914	5,149,250,760	287,768,270	5,437,019,030	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
1915	5,145,802,495	292,349,599	5,438,152,085	677,126,664	6,804,800	683,931,464
1916	5,129,830,629	317,187,300	5,447,017,929	698,869,196	6,265,500	705,134,696
1917	5,088,344,403	339,106,700	5,427,451,103	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
1918	5,094,604,268	194,775,200	5,289,376,438	726,129,198	7,357,100	733,486,298
1919	5,115,811,621	291,286,700	5,407,098,321	731,808,972	12,674,400	744,483,372
1920	5,186,771,887	227,063,350	5,413,835,237	753,308,264	17,211,200	770,519,464

YEAR.	Brooklyn Realty.	Brooklyn Personalty.	Brooklyn Total.	Queens Realty.	Queens Pers'nalty	Queens Total	Richmond Realty.	Richm'd Pers'alty
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899	609,822,267	45,270,713	655,092,980	103,752,600	6,314,032	110,066,632	40,264,692	3,838,890
1900	651,383,900	43,947,440	695,321,330	104,427,872	5,498,681	109,926,553	42,723,924	6,264,204
1901	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,743	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	42,639,506	9,655,620
1902	670,533,508	85,577,162	756,110,610	108,859,704	9,026,134	117,885,838	38,814,181	6,725,535
1903	853,760,357	100,052,348	953,812,705	123,781,723	10,176,900	133,958,623	43,124,597	6,031,550
1904	901,995,227	88,573,775	990,569,002	131,379,225	7,477,425	138,856,650	44,205,709	5,792,070
1905	940,982,302	99,911,963	1,031,894,265	140,404,990	9,094,738	149,499,728	44,581,235	5,490,810
1906	1,072,007,172	87,722,810	1,159,729,982	159,446,205	9,694,428	169,140,633	45,901,985	4,676,295
1907	1,181,221,910	92,866,547	1,274,088,457	217,668,775	11,191,262	228,860,037	52,931,236	4,962,205
1908	1,334,864,835	83,448,072	1,418,312,907	206,453,980	9,908,830	306,367,810	65,326,825	3,067,397
1909	1,354,809,840	84,332,190	1,439,142,030	308,112,605	9,673,200	317,785,805	67,106,965	3,153,160
1910	1,404,036,521	59,331,825	1,463,368,346	334,563,960	5,358,480	339,922,440	67,917,489	2,297,487
1911	1,689,171,283	55,855,616	1,745,026,899	446,569,352	5,339,875	451,909,227	80,063,911	1,942,785
1912	1,674,742,409	48,753,985	1,723,496,394	456,750,539	6,393,750	463,147,289	78,399,151	1,750,485
1913	1,680,013,591	46,296,870	1,726,310,461	477,792,836	6,740,850	484,533,686	81,558,246	1,777,225
1914	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906	82,114,453	1,554,875
1915	1,691,912,426	43,606,010	1,735,518,436	509,515,978	7,635,650	517,151,628	83,403,224	1,655,705
1916	1,752,360,970	43,789,090	1,796,150,060	539,394,614	6,711,060	546,105,674	87,366,952	2,577,200
1917	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,843,404,152	569,865,007	10,266,200	580,131,207	91,211,159	2,756,300
1918	1,826,813,885	39,683,575	1,866,497,460	591,599,075	7,969,400	599,568,475	100,205,455	1,689,600
1919	1,865,123,952	44,907,205	1,910,031,157	604,827,476	10,934,300	615,761,776	110,750,732	2,610,175
1920	1,937,811,205	41,192,900	1,979,004,105	636,409,159	8,792,100	645,201,259	111,821,192	2,246,635

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)

AS AT JANUARY 1.	Funded Debt (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.)	Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.)	Net Funded Debt (Col. 1 Less Column 2.)	Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.)	Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.)	Other Debt (Revenue Bonds and Bills.)	Interest on City Debt.
1898	$321,905,514	$92,718,373	$229,187,140	..	$3,061,645	$6,067,600	$9,629,382
1899	341,844,225	99,386,291	242,457,933	..	8,179,665	7,500	11,430,778
1900	359,620,936	105,754,871	253,866,114	.	3,170,311	7,600	11,707,544
1901	384,794,597	114,388,129	270,406,468	.	5,358,335	2,107,600	12,106,206
1902	412,047,717	122,399,480	289,648,336	.	4,222,997	9,612,600	12,937,776
1903	434,339,605	137,442,948	296,896,656	.	4,272,308	22,467,600	13,276,709
1904	469,123,199	142,121,103	327,002,096	$8,500,000	7,537,149	41,748,600	15,188,951
1905	534,954,131	139,330,352	395,623,778	18,000,000	5,408,640	34,157,900	17,101,850
1906	565,056,512	140,380,612	424,675,900	29,000,000	6,250,500	42,097,000	18,459,015
1907	617,484,892	150,294,186	467,190,705	40,750,000	7,462,500	50,412,270	20,799,880
1908	672,396,965	143,187,164	529,209 801	54,250,000	8,368,000	53,646,036	24,576,522
1909	730 691,994	141,671,340	589,020,654	68,750,000	8,991,930	74,006,690	29,671,070
1910	794,930,288	146,868,059	648,062,228	85,500,000	5,208,150	60,367,290	32,178,760
1911	843,503,798	154,140,289	689,363,508	102,500,000	7,364,625	58,872,533	34,214,137
1912	917,811,718	157,970,000	759,841,718	120,000,000	5,970,164	46,671,621	35,473,685
1913	985,190,042	161,679,241	823,510,800	137,500,000	7,038,065	34,712,775	38,453,876
1914	1,064,418,429	169,955,027	894,463,401	159,500,000	6,319,225	33,694,415	37,745,836
1915	1,124,020,221	180,217,873	943,802,347	183,000,000	11,925,425	48,556,947	42,428,903
1916	1,154,483,321	176,078,406	978,405,414	206,000,000	9,367,075	48,000,000	42,020,934
1917	1,191,317,251	176,111,545	1,015,205,706	229,500,000	9,999,948	26,004,500	43,284,252
1918	1,214,048,477	163,749,437	1,025,799,039	224,500,000	15,600,000	39,074,400	47,663,019
1919	1,225,055,569	183,013,219	1,042,042,350	281,500,000	15,325,000	33,996,500	48,949,997
1920	1,238,260,597	204,382,238	1,033,878,359	310,000,000	9,989,900	32,360,500	49,751,993

The 1919 total of $15,325,000 includes $3,000,000 tax notes payable from 1919 tax levy.
The special revenue bonds in 1918, (column 5), included $4,600,000 tax notes, redeemable from the 1918 tax levy. The interest on the city debt is payable from the tax levy.
The 1920 total of $9,989,900 includes $2,050,000 of tax notes payable from 1920 tax levy.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGETS SINCE 1899.

YEAR.	For City Purposes.	For County Purposes.	Total Budget.	Deficiencies in Taxes.	Grand Totals.
1899	$83,710,793	$9,809,288	$93,520,082	$1,689,877	$95,209,959
1900	79,201,763	11,577,209	90,778,972	1,618,473	92,397,446
1901	87,479,844	10,620,568	98,100,413	1,726,169	99,826,582
1902	94,932,872	3,686,728	98,619,600	1,730,018	100,349,619
1903	93,395,966	3,723,064	97,119,031	1,522,209	98,641,240
1904	102,963,260	3,711,694	106,674,955	1,687,667	108,362,622
1905	105,775,245	4,042,348	109,817,593	1,744,816	111,562,409
1906	112,654,129	4,151,360	116,805,490	1,845,061	118,650,552
			Total	$13,564,293	
1907	122,756,666	4,664,839	127,421,505	3,000,000	130,421,505
1908	135,474,403	5,097,862	140,572,266	3,000,000	143,572,266
1909	148,454,504	5,175,796	153,630,301	2,922,447	156,552,748
1910	153,773,145	5,355,124	159,128,270	4,000,000	163,128,270
1911	158,514,029	5,453,805	163,967,835	10,000,000	173,967,835
1912	167,585,735	10,217,154	177,802,889	3,287,366	181,090,256
1913	176,229,747	14,181,693	190,411,441	2,300,000	192,711,441
1914	179,289,082	11,206,469	190,495,551	2,500,000	192,995,551
1915	185,843,977	7,033,716	192,877,694	6,112,092	198,989,786
1916	187,879,589	21,076,587	208,956,177	4,000,000	212,956,177
1917	198,799,819	7,314,317	206,114,136	5,000,000	211,114,136
1918	219,159,468	15,864,290	235,023,759	3,100,000	238,123,759
1919	240,487,558	7,537,876	246,190,435	1,835,000	248,025,435
1920	263,305,596	8,708,888	272,014,485	1,675,000	273,689,485

The total for city purposes includes direct State taxes, which in 1920 were $8,539,156.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1866	796	6,428,000	1884	2,406	3,474,547	1902	8,700	6,998,562
1867	873	5,711,000	1885	2,479	3,789,283	1903	10,046	7,082,439
1868	740	4,342,000	1886	2,415	3,340,810	1904	11,148	7,667,523
1869	850	2,696,393	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1905	11,524	7,279,514
1870	964	2,120,212	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1871	1,258	2,127,356	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1874	1,355	1,430,306	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1910	14,405	8,591,831
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1897	4,046	3,396,892	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1918	13,971	9,538,725
1883	2,169	3,512,848	1901	8,424	8,816,365	1919	13,429	12,488,258

The 1919 fires by boroughs were: Manhattan, 6,111 ($6,213,268); Bronx, 1,305 ($540,680); Brooklyn, 4,277 ($4,237,790); Queens, 1,116 ($958,280); Richmond, 620 ($538,240).

The figures from 1898 include the five boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $128,116,723; average annual loss per fire from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $1,757.65.

The first fire engines used in New York were worked by hand and were imported from England in 1731. The population was then 8,628, and there were 1,200 houses. The engines were housed in a part of the City Hall, then at Wall and Nassau Streets. The first Fire Chief was Anthony Lamb, a mathematical instrument maker, with a shop in Old Slip. His salary was $60 a year. In 1737 a volunteer fire department was organized. The paid Fire Department dates from 1865. The first paid Chief was John Decker. The first paid engine company was at Centre and Chambers Streets.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, NEW YORK CITY.

John J. Scannell, January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1901; Thomas Sturgis, January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; Nicholas J. Hayes, January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905; John H. O'Brien, January 1, 1906, to October 10, 1906; Francis J. Lantry, October 11, 1906, to February 10, 1908; Hugh Bonner, February 11, 1908, to March 17, 1908; Nicholas J. Hayes, March 21, 1908, to December 31, 1909; Rhinelander Waldo, January 1, 1910, to May 23, 1911; Joseph Johnson, June 1, 1911, to December 31, 1913; Robert Adamson, January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917; Thomas J. Drennan, January 1, 1918.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets, Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot East 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave., Grand Central Station; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street, Grand Central Station.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal (Fulton and Church Streets).
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street, South Ferry.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

THE figures, except for 1920 and other United States Census years, are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Municipal Department of Health.

JULY 1.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1920	2,284,103	732,016	2,018,356	116,531	469,042	5,620,048
1919	2,780,485	645,894	2,070,539	103,640	406,236	6,006,794
1918	2,731,731	622,555	2,023,170	101,721	392,966	5,872,143
1917	2,682,977	599,216	1,975,801	99,802	379,696	5,737,492
1916	2,634,223	575,877	1,928,432	97,883	366,426	5,602,841
1915	2,295,761	649,726	1,825,534	93,631	389,233	5,253,885
1914	2,538,606	641,980	1,916,655	99,186	387,444	5,583,871
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1912	2,389,204	483,224	1,710,861	89,573	310,523	4,983,385
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4,892,158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	25,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

POPULATION, NEW YORK CITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 1910 UNITED STATES CENSUS.

AGES.	All Classes.	Native White, Native Parentage	Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-born White.	Negro.
WHOLE CITY.					
All ages	4,766,883	921,318	1,820,141	1,927,703	91,709
Under 5	507,080	126,855	358,733	14,660	6,676
5 to 14	860,694	210,937	504,509	135,070	9,972
15 to 24	989,484	197,307	373,691	399,225	18,644
25 to 44	1,613,715	254,468	422,534	889,208	44,014
45 to 64	653,787	98,778	147,599	395,495	10,441
65 and over	135,321	28,280	12,564	92,747	1,690
MANHATTAN.					
All ages	2,331,542	344,351	818,208	1,104,019	60,534
Under 5	235,864	41,504	181,317	8,885	4,054
5 to 14	384,443	64,431	231,206	83,038	5,637
15 to 24	509,575	71,078	167,707	257,745	12,607
25 to 44	820,638	109,675	173,742	503,842	30,821
45 to 64	315,563	42,252	58,866	206,917	6,381
65 and over	59,552	11,018	5,016	42,681	811
BRONX.					
All ages	430,980	92,569	185,146	148,935	4,117
Under 5	46,704	15,025	30,361	918	393
5 to 14	83,699	25,401	50,298	7,408	588
15 to 24	85,731	21,008	40,099	23,862	736
25 to 44	144,544	22,210	47,767	72,750	1,684
45 to 64	58,215	6,996	15,479	33,182	520
65 and over	11,726	1,775	1,097	8,663	186
BROOKLYN.					
All ages	1,634,351	375,548	663,583	571,356	22,708
Under 5	183,813	53,014	124,664	4,271	1,824
5 to 14	315,918	90,934	181,259	40,600	3,065
15 to 24	323,493	82,710	132,777	103,475	4,396
25 to 44	531,499	96,773	159,944	264,174	9,904
45 to 65	227,472	39,749	59,476	125,040	2,951
65 and over	51,776	12,273	5,367	33,593	534
QUEENS.					
All ages	284,081	80,607	120,969	79,115	3,198
Under 5	31,847	13,700	17,432	412	298
5 to 14	59,062	22,989	32,621	2,959	485
15 to 24	55,090	16,981	26,918	10,512	665
25 to 44	89,970	18,671	32,737	37,258	1,204
45 to 64	39,702	6,455	10,517	22,278	427
65 and over	8,298	1,778	732	5,673	115
RICHMOND.					
All ages	85,969	28,243	32,235	24,278	1,152
Under 5	8,852	3,612	4,959	174	107
5 to 14	17,572	7,182	9,125	1,065	197
15 to 24	15,595	5,530	6,190	3,631	240
25 to 44	27,114	7,139	8,344	11,184	401
45 to 64	12,835	3,326	3,261	6,078	162
65 and over	3,969	1,436	352	2,137	44

In 1910 the excess of males over females in New York City was as follows, at the various age groups: Under 1 year, 1,550; 1 to 4 years, 2,828; 25 to 29 years, 7,917; 30 to 34 years, 17,190; 35 to 44 years, 23,686; 45 to 54 years, 14,930. There were excesses of females at the other ages as follows: 5 to 9 years, 43; 10 to 14 years, 1,235; 15 to 19 years, 25,474; 20 to 24 years, 29,436; 55 to 64 years, 4,465; 65 years and over, 12,957.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.

NEW YORK.

The City of New York comprises five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. Manhattan covers New York County, Brooklyn covers Kings County, and the other boroughs cover the counties from which they were named. The total area of the five boroughs and of the incorporated City of New York, according to the Tax Department, is 314.75 square miles. By acres, the areas of the boroughs are as follows: Manhattan, 14,038; Bronx, 26,017; Brooklyn, 49,709; Queens, 75,082; Richmond, 36,600; total—201,446.

LONDON.

The registration City of London coincides in area with the municipal and Parliamentary City of London; it contains 675 acres, and in 1911 it had a night population of 19,657, and a day population of 364,061.

The registration County of London coincides in area with the administrative County of London; it contains 74,816 acres; and in 1911 it held a population of 4 521,685, which, according to an official Government estimate, had grown, in 1919 to 4,358,309. The area of the registration County of London is approximately the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The registration County of London is the census London, and is the area covered by the registration of London vital statistics.

The "outer ring" of London takes in many of the suburbs; in 1911 it had 2,729,673 population, estimated to have increased, in 1919, to 2,900,314. It is included in the bailiwick of the City and Metropolitan Police.

The area of the so-called Greater London, comprising the registration County of London and the "outer ring," is about 693 square miles; in 1911 its population was 7,251,358, and in 1919 its estimated population was 7,258,623.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, N. Y. CITY.

(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

Year.	Estimated Pop. July 1.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate Per 1,000.	Stillbirths.	Rate Per 1,000.
1898	3,272,418	78,928	24.12	28,885	8.83	66,294	20.26	5,640	1.72
1899	3,356,722	77,632	23.13	30,474	9.08	65,343	19.47	5,463	1.63
1900	3,446,042	81,721	23.72	32,247	9.36	70,872	20.57	5,815	1.69
1901	3,554,079	80,735	22.72	33,447	9.41	70,720	19.90	5,750	1.62
1902	3,665,825	85,644	23.36	36,207	9.88	68,112	18.58	6,011	1.64
1903	3,781,423	94,755	25.06	38,174	10.10	67,864	17.94	6,078	1.61
1904	3,901,023	99,555	25.52	39,436	10.11	78,060	20.01	6,288	1.61
1905	4,025,742	103,880	25.80	42,675	10.60	73,714	18.31	6,352	1.58
1906	4,166,556	111,772	26.82	48,355	11.60	76,203	18.29	6,646	1.59
1907	4,314,237	120,720	27.98	51,097	11.84	79,205	18.36	7,351	1.70
1908	4,469,248	126,862	28.38	37,499	8.39	73,072	16.35	7,191	1.61
1909	4,632,078	122,975	26.54	41,513	8.96	74,105	16.00	6,697	1.45
1910	4,794,935	129,080	26.92	46,417	9.68	76,742	16.00	6,752	1.41
1911	4,929,586	134,542	27.30	48,765	9.89	75,423	15.30	6,669	1.35
1912	5,064,237	135,655	26.79	51,703	10.21	73,008	14.41	6,619	1.31
1913	5,198,888	135,134	25.99	51,268	9.86	73,902	14.21	6,631	1.28
1914	5,333,539	140,647	26.37	53,052	9.95	74,803	14.03	6,617	1.24
1915	5,468,190	141,256	25.83	50,997	9.33	76,193	13.93	6,413	1.17
1916	5,602,841	137,644	24.57	54,782	9.78	77,801	13.89	6,253	1.12
1917	5,737,492	141,564	24.67	59,210	10.32	78,575	13.70	6,117	1.07
1918	5,872,143	138,046	23.51	56,733	9.66	98,119	16.71	6,793	1.16
1919	6,006,794	130,377	21.70	60,256	10.03	74,433	12.38	5,984	0.99

1917 and 1918 population figures are subject to revision on receipt of the number of military service entrants.

BROOKLYN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Year.	Births.	Stillbirths.	Marriages.	Total D'ths, All Causes.	Pul'nary Tubere's Deaths.	Pneumonia Deaths.	Bright's Disease & Kidney Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Nervo's Disease Deaths.
1887	12,750	1,299	5,700	17,078	2,026	1,418	657	349	1,897
1888	11,562	1,277	4,763	16,061	2,051	1,663	867	345	2,198
1889	17,075	1,279	9,606	18,480	2,055	1,814	827	356	2,298
1890	15,000	1,305	7,500	19,827	2,169	2,325	892	414	2,438
1891	16,500	1,733	7,500	21,349	2,117	2,537	993	416	2,430
1892	18,000	1,682	7,800	20,807	2,128	2,357	1,039	418	2,619
1893	19,250	1,550	7,350	21,017	2,174	2,569	1,060	441	2,649
1894	19,419	1,673	5,935	21,183	2,260	2,181	1,199	457	2,292
1895	20,465	1,770	6,779	22,568	2,299	2,624	1,387	572	2,322
1896	21,424	1,807	7,116	22,501	2,245	2,553	1,448	534	2,215
1897	21,109	1,919	7,254	20,674	2,164	2,232	1,443	561	2,132
1898	21,395	1,888	7,129	21,989	2,394	2,384	1,503	632	2,137
1899	21,203	1,688	7,612	21,649	2,435	2,682	1,624	701	1,081
1900	22,572	1,813	8,124	23,507	2,445	3,216	1,717	695	1,853
1901	22,182	1,776	8,303	23,271	2,479	2,891	1,897	760	2,917
1902	23,507	1,829	9,014	22,344	2,317	3,001	1,976	791	1,668
1903	27,292	1,838	9,616	22,192	2,396	2,910	2,123	778	1,724
1904	28,859	1,922	10,019	24,831	2,634	3,670	2,253	817	2,054
1905	30,972	1,991	10,782	23,935	2,420	3,099	1,984	899	2,413
1906	34,538	2,071	11,966	25,024	2,557	3,557	2,076	975	1,998
1907	38,632	2,303	12,916	26,043	2,575	3,704	1,997	993	1,882
1908	41,906	2,286	10,171	23,938	2,484	3,063	1,762	1,016	1,499
1909	41,494	2,202	11,110	24,365	2,347	3,511	2,048	1,110	1,053
1910	42,708	2,221	12,881	25,676	2,430	3,645	2,160	1,212	883
1911	45,699	2,188	13,748	24,511	2,464	3,418	1,837	1,221	976
1912	45,454	2,230	14,563	23,994	2,441	3,392	1,977	1,252	854
1913	45,888	2,286	14,271	23,955	2,608	3,464	2,054	1,346	843
1914	48,241	2,231	14,888	24,092	2,692	3,229	1,921	1,428	926
1915	48,482	2,176	14,718	24,469	2,742	3,587	2,016	1,533	920
1916	48,590	2,234	15,920	25,567	2,599	3,877	2,341	1,552	2,076
1917	50,468	2,233	17,066	25,338	2,413	3,868	2,393	1,663	950
1918	49,568	2,422	13,592	32,944	2,677	4,877	2,268	1,692	774
1919	47,526	2,246	16,460	24,512	2,252	3,818	2,256	1,715	825

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FORMER CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX).

(There were no reliable marriage records before 1854.)

Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854	17,979	5,595	28,473	1869	13,947	8,695	25,167	1884	30,527	11,805	35,034
1855	14,145	4,199	24,448	1870	14,524	7,985	27,175	1885	30,030	11,716	35,682
1856	16,199	3,633	21,748	1871	20,821	8,646	26,976	1886	31,319	12,216	37,351
1857	18,427	3,710	22,811	1872	22,068	9,008	32,647	1887	34,023	13,740	38,933
1858	13,340	3,942	23,269	1873	22,683	8,871	29,084	1888	36,136	14,533	40,175
1859	9,035	3,100	22,745	1874	25,747	8,397	28,727	1889	37,527	14,400	39,679
1860	12,454	4,241	24,760	1875	23,813	7,565	30,709	1890	39,250	14,992	40,103
1861	10,004	2,993	24,525	1876	23,744	7,099	29,152	1891	46,904	15,764	43,659
1862	7,612	2,896	23,150	1877	25,569	7,129	26,203	1892	49,447	16,001	44,329
1863	6,426	3,272	26,617	1878	25,729	7,629	27,008	1893	51,529	16,144	44,486
1864	5,877	2,675	25,792	1879	25,573	8,446	28,342	1894	55,636	17,388	41,175
1865	5,332	2,733	25,767	1880	27,536	9,002	31,937	1895	53,731	20,612	43,420
1866	10,006	5,792	26,815	1881	26,130	10,077	38,624	1896	56,623	20,513	41,622
1867	12,535	7,142	23,159	1882	27,321	11,085	37,924	1897	54,089	20,365	38,877
1868	12,590	6,926	24,889	1883	28,972	11,556	34,011				

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CITY OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1898.

YEAR.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Non-Pulm'y Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea Under 5 Yrs.	Cancer.	Kidney Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Violence.	Puerp. Disease, Etc.	Typhoid Fever.
1898.....	1,778	7.724	8,094	1,541	1,923	6,570	2,006	4,686	3.847	3,677	568	676
1899.....	1.924	8.015	8.531	1,562	1,988	5.569	2,136	5,113	3,751	3,385	558	546
1900.....	2.277	8,154	10,482	1,476	1,964	5,978	2,291	5,352	3,858	3,913	711	718
1901.....	2,068	8,135	9,168	1,255	1,683	6,071	2,463	5,500	4,626	4,636	648	727
1902.....	2,015	7,569	9,377	1,314	1,898	5,190	2,450	5,461	4,859	3,752	642	764
1903.....	2,190	8,020	9,714	1,284	1,569	4,443	2,608	5,636	4,771	4,068	637	653
1904.....	2,048	8.512	12,369	1,257	1,735	5,647	2,709	6,220	4,996	5,191	727	661
1905.....	1.544	8,535	9,783	1,123	1,417	6,136	2,875	5,944	5,140	4,476	815	649
1906.....	1.898	8,955	10,868	1,239	1,319	6,016	3,005	6,108	5,537	4,744	763	639
1907.....	1,740	8,999	11,806	1,263	1,048	6,611	3,227	5,685	7,237	4,911	783	740
1908.....	1,758	8,869	9,508	1,288	819	6,190	3,243	5,049	7,130	4,737	698	536
1909.....	1,714	8,643	10,614	1,268	1,051	5,380	3,488	5,522	6,854	4,403	719	564
1910.....	1,715	8,692	10,519	1,382	928	5,918	3,710	5,638	6,870	4,638	761	558
1911.....	1,281	8,700	10,055	1,460	877	4,696	3,873	5,017	7,965	5,183	738	545
1912.....	1,125	8,591	9,979	1 390	732	4,149	4,071	5,724	8,890	4,762	676	499
1913.....	1,333	8,601	10,042	1,430	693	3,668	4,223	5,615	9,674	4,937	668	362
1914.....	1,491	8,918	9,678	1,372	601	3,579	4,467	5,617	10,058	4,985	679	334
1915.....	1,278	8,825	10,922	1,424	711	3,924	4,647	5,521	10,383	4,777	710	332
1916.....	1,031	8 411	10,568	1,237	813	3,053	4,701	6,546	10,687	5,060	653	216
1917.....	1,158	8,825	11,051	1,317	789	3,365	4,867	6,727	11,102	5,742	651	229
1918.....	1,245	8,779	20,628	1,318	930	2,556	4,931	5,269	12,105	5,257	666	196
1919.....	1,239	7,395	10,977	1,103	690	2,474	5,147	5,000	10,435	4,105	644	121

Deaths from other causes in City of New York in 1919 were: Measles, 218; scarlet fever, 136; infantile paralysis, 15; cerebro spinal meningitis, 171; rabies, 5; whooping cough, 161.

Nervous diseases data do not include deaths from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Williamsburg and Bushwick annexed in 1854; New Lots in 1886; Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht in 1894; Flatlands in 1896.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, OLD CITY OF NEW YORK (MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.)

YEAR.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia.	Under Five Years.	Heart Disease.	Bri'hts Disease.	Cancer.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Bronchitis.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.
1868...	24,889	29.24	3,414	1,668	3,526	615	534	315	619	803	733	98	46
1869...	25,167	28.08	3,364	2,100	2 884	686	557	304	811	877	797	102	37
1870...	27,175	28.80	4,030	1,836	3,917	699	787	355	720	855	834	101	45
1871...	26,976	28.22	4,186	1,834	3,353	813	947	335	704	964	1,071	114	65
1872...	32,647	33.70	4,274	2,150	4,915	894	949	392	721	1,040	1,108	144	69
1873...	29,084	29.63	4,134	2,328	3,903	860	876	425	1,883	1,068	968	118	73
1874...	28,727	27.89	4,034	2,398	3,468	883	828	416	2,259	1,065	1,008	180	59
1875...	30,709	29.40	4,172	2,802	3,575	985	909	424	3,087	1,111	967	155	62
1876...	29,152	27.11	4,194	2,542	3,632	992	958	459	2,277	1,214	902	150	55
1877...	26,203	23.66	4,044	2,148	3,397	880	923	495	1,423	1,033	820	148	59
1878...	27,008	23.67	4,466	2,888	2,785	1,068	919	570	1,506	1,184	809	142	58
1879...	28,342	24.13	4,343	2,554	3,826	1,164	1,027	572	1,193	1,263	837	117	48
1880...	31,937	26.42	4,706	2,822	3,815	1,153	1,029	659	2,300	1,375	1,007	152	58
1881...	38,624	30.75	5,312	3,261	4,159	1,289	1,187	706	3,287	1,511	1,059	166	65
1882...	37,924	29.61	5,247	3,472	3,959	1,477	1,241	732	2,254	1,583	1,099	199	76
1883...	34,011	25.81	5,290	3,409	3,297	1,693	1,195	678	1,653	1,435	1,100	161	62
1884...	35,034	25.83	5,235	3,159	3,722	1,662	1,163	731	1,838	1,485	1,055	229	55
1885...	35,682	25.56	5,196	3,650	3,482	1,800	1,188	754	2,180	1,605	1,078	207	59
1886...	37,351	26.00	5,477	3,656	3,595	1,894	1,210	779	2,695	1,701	1,176	223	63
1887...	38,933	26.33	5,260	3,707	3,947	2,018	1,128	832	3,056	1,838	1,288	235	70
1888...	40,175	26.39	5,260	4,288	3,648	1,880	1,147	870	2,553	1,892	1,085	247	57
1889...	39,679	25.36	5,179	4,075	3,889	1,970	1,763	848	2,291	1,814	1,148	244	72
1890...	40,103	24.87	5,492	4,989	3,779	1,978	2,024	954	1,783	1,987	1,449	239	61
1891...	43,659	26.31	5,160	3,918	4,044	2,285	2,116	902	1,970	1,836	1,597	300	56
1892...	44,329	25.95	5,033	5,841	4,177	2,330	1,991	996	2,106	1,754	1,900	241	38
1893...	44,486	25.30	5,124	6,487	3,890	2,379	2,071	993	2,558	1,577	1,607	314	47
1894...	41,175	22.76	4,658	4,725	3,757	2,170	1 879	1,022	2,870	1,329	1,728	331	61
1895...	43,420	23.18	5,205	5,751	4,061	2,297	2,019	1,030	1,976	1,636	2,045	376	76
1896...	41,622	21.84	4,994	5,383	3,776	2,396	2,195	1,141	1,763	1,292	2,641	384	71
1897...	38,877	20.03	4,843	4,621	3,559	2,346	2,059	1,217	1.590	1,089	1,782	436	65

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By S. W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)

YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.	YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.
1898.....	88	2.69	113	3.45	..	....	1909.....	161	3.47	186	4.01	84	1.81
1899.....	103	3.07	167	4.97	1	0.03	1910.....	169	3.52	168	3.50	111	2.31
1900.....	105	3.04	181	5.25	5	0.14	1911.....	271	5.50	124	2.51	128	2.60
1901.....	106	2.93	185	5.25	6	0.17	1912.....	194	3.83	111	2.19	188	3.71
1902.....	156	4.26	175	4.77	9	0.24	1913.....	186	3.58	130	2.50	293	5.64
1903.....	184	4.87	180	4 76	12	0.32	1914.....	168	3.15	121	2.27	310	5.81
1904.....	192	4.92	167	4.28	14	0.36	1915.....	119	2.18	85	1.55	346	6.33
1905.....	176	4.37	212	5.26	36	0.89	1916.....	144	2.57	110	1.96	407	7.26
1906.....	223	5.35	252	6.05	64	1.53	1917.....	119	2.07	159	2.77	525	9.15
1907.....	236	5.47	318	7.37	42	0.97	1918.....	118	2.01	126	2.15	677	11.52
1908.....	158	3.53	257	5.75	81	1.81	1919.....	88	1.46	100	1.66	767	12.71

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN CITY OF NEW YORK.

(From the 1920 report of Department of Taxes and Assessments.)

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Totals
One-family dwellings	23,592	13,412	67,948	44,869	17,538	167,359
Two-family dwellings	2,602	8,669	53,879	17,853	2,464	85,467
Tenements without elevators	40,423	10,924	48,750	65,27	554	107,178
Hotels and elevator apartment houses	2,299	75	285	209	65	2,933
Warehouses, department stores, loft buildings	7,842	123	1,734	68	91	9,858
Office buildings	796	79	174	107	32	1,188
Factories	1,351	422	3,167	1,107	501	6,548
Stables and garages	2,131	2,256	9,957	8,214	1,686	24,244
Theatres	182	19	108	30	4	343
Special structures	3,476	3,721	7,398	4,081	1,010	19,686
Totals	84,694	39,700	193,400	83,065	23,945	424,804

OFFICIAL HOUSING STATISTICS, 1910-1920.

(From the Records of the Tenement House Department.)

Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.		Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.	
	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements		Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements
1910	2,698	22,113	362	2,331	1916	1,207	21,359	170	976
1911	2,934	32 673	340	2,099	1917	760	14,241	193	1,325
1912	1,885	26,763	339	1,987	1918	130	2,706	119	860
1913	1,794	28,038	260	1,341	1919	95	1,624	270	1,829
1914	1,242	20,576	324	2,227					
1915	1,365	23,617	203	1,305	Total	14,110	203,710	2,580	16,180

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

1915.....934,922|1916.....956,574|1917.....981,847|1918.....983,144|1919.....982,015

Vacant parcels of taxable land—Manhattan, 5,936; Bronx, 34,504; Brooklyn, 47,245; Queens, 83,281; Richmond, 21,055; total, 192,021. In the suburbs, vacant parcels are frequently acreage plots.

EXEMPT REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Figures show the estimated valuation.)

Owned by United States Government—$116,406,800 (forts, $15,304,500; Navy Yards, $17,747,400; Post Offices, $17,734,000; Custom House, $8,176,000; Sub-Treasury, $5,750,000).

Owned by State of New York—$8,713,410 (armories, $2,819,800; State lands, $4,518,510).

Owned by City of New York—$1,774,378,085 (parks, $686,276,235; subways, $259,836,710; piers, docks, land under water, $201,810,845; aqueduct, etc., $106,506,125; schools, $133,951,530; bridges, $105,660,920; sewers, etc., $86,090,425; public buildings and places, $53,542,610; hospitals, homes, etc., $45,365,960; libraries, $29,894,200).

Owned by private organizations—$422,052,522 (churches, church schools, church graveyards, $203,694,525; colleges, schools, academies, $48,836,750; hospitals, etc., $42,488,725; other benevolent societies, $44,135,635; asylums and homes, $32,329,050; cemeteries, $36,653,325; subways, $8,810,502).

Exempt property by boroughs—Manhattan, $1,560,556,447; Bronx, $210,031,520; Brooklyn, $425,326,370; Queens, $85,779,940; Richmond, $39,856,540.

TENEMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 30, 1920.

(By the Tenement House Department.)

	Manhattan	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	N. Y. City.
Old law	34,721	4,841	33,409	1,753	362	75,086
New law	5,558	5,764	12,910	3,905	26	28,163
Converted dwellings	2	0	8	0	0	10
Total	40,281	10,605	46,327	5,658	388	103,259

CENSUS OF FLATS IN NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1, 1919.

(From an inquiry by the Tenement House Department.)

BOROUGH.	Old Law Tenem'ts.	Vacancies.	New Law Tenem'ts.	Vacancies.	BOROUGH.	Old Law Tenem'ts.	Vacancies.	New Law Tenem'ts.	Vacancies.
Manhattan	377,165	16,418	146,167	1,542	Queens	3,957	33	15,724	13
Bronx	32,782	282	106,589	162					
Richmond	1,331	28	160	0	Totals	548,544	18,620	364,528	2,293
Brooklyn	133,329	1,859	95,888	576					

NOTE, by the Tenement House Department: "According to the records of the Department, it is shown that the total number of apartments existing on Jan. 1, 1918, were 989,766. It can be fairly assumed that of this total 80 per cent. are apartments renting for $50 or less per month. Applying the average rate of four occupants per apartment, which is the factor used by the Department, the total accommodations in the City of New York as of Jan. 1, 1918, provided for 3,167,248 persons. On the other hand, the normal increase in population based on the years 1913 to 1916 inclusive, shows an average annual growth of approximately 107,000. Of this increase it can be reasonably assumed that 75 per cent., or approximately 80,000, are apartment dwellers, and that of this 80,000 80 per cent., or 64,000, pay rentals of $50 or less per month."

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1899.

Year.	Manhattan.		Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Whole City.	
	No. of bldgs.	Cost.	No. of bldgs	Cost.	No. of bldgs	Cost.	No. of bldgs	Cost.	No of bldgs.	Cost.	No. of bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1919....	379	72,283,061	1,089	21,006,865	12,889	68,137,966	8,910	46,022,687	2,135	4,295,399	.....	.....
1918....	182	8,507,000	206	3,991,900	2,815	17,858,425	2,228	6,768,138	891	2,085,293	6,322	39,210,756
1917....	321	29,068,525	640	8,545,475	2,696	27,613,290	3,619	11,651,078	1,171	3,715,570	8,447	80,593,938
1916....	564	114,690,145	650	16,725,582	4,946	35,397,480	5,333	20,009,683	1,378	4,563,716	12,871	191,386,606
1915....	489	64,652,869	962	28,119,100	5,121	40,300,600	5,756	20,316,392	1,381	2,630,192	13,709	156,019,153
1914....	411	45,471,165	735	16,347,382	4,379	38,269,185	4,596	18,098,290	1,166	2,272,898	11,287	120,458,920
1913....	577	73,970,685	846	20,072,489	3,616	30,719,101	4,653	17,504,955	1,013	3,377,109	10,705	145,644,339
1912....	757	116,325,135	1,316	34,644,400	5,105	36,472,377	4,821	19,651,222	1,007	3,412,103	13,000	210,505,237
1911...	840	98,537,275	1,357	22,837,060	5,288	32,598,240	5,374	22,212,255	911	2,513,324	13,770	178,698,154
1910....	838	96,703,029	2,028	44,034,405	5,770	34,813,720	4,133	15,144,377	841	3,363,868	13,610	194,059,399
1909....	995	131,246,433	2,402	40,748,610	10,305	60,130,476	4,758	19,407,921	730	2,527,545	19,190	254,061,035
1908....	659	84,976,376	1,912	21,415,160	6,737	39,838,866	3,896	13,842,000	763	2,850,146	13,967	162,912,548
1907....	948	74,939,900	1,967	20,784,600	8,478	64,150,107	3,929	15,944,259	840	3,231,381	16,162	179,050,247
1906....	1,621	107,977,515	2,246	27,622,730	8,584	65,066,325	4,070	17,093,216	824	4,216,641	17,345	221,886,427
1905...	2,572	124,746,552	2,278	38,313,498	8,788	66,660,856	3,251	12,827,960	480	2,099,340	17,369	244,648,206
1904..	1,423	75,267,780	1,684	23,068,185	5,998	42,027,997	1,923	8,863,774	337	921,080	11,365	150,148,816
1903...	1,038	75,104,200	795	6,792,884	3,999	23,946,292	1,321	4,829,929	319	1,653,521	7,502	112,326,826
1902....	860	80,284,375	882	6,503,979	3,173	18,549,062	1,231	5,159,979	350	1,137,904	6,496	111,735,299
1901	1,471	112,576,660	1,080	9,599,930	3,377	18,198,617	1,452	4,869,596	277	896,844	7,657	146,551,697
1900...	1,009	49,622,400	1,023	8,500,863	3,019	16,499,582	944	2,796,521	283	872,178	6,278	78,291,544
1899....	2,599	109,250,649	2,335	19,999,727	4,627	23,243,839	1,033	3,280,056	385	1,063,050	10,979	156,843,327

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

	1919.		1918.		1917.	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Dwellings costing over $50,000	17	1,882,000	1	75,000	4	390,000
Dwellings costing $20,000 to $50,000	.....	.....	3	140,000	1	30,000
Dwellings costing under $20,000	2	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenements (including flats and apt. houses)	44	13,575,000	9	1,780,000	23	2,661,000
Hotels	14	8,788,000	1	750,000	5	2,750,000
Stores, lofts, etc., costing over $30,000	23	3,185,000	10	1,204,000	11	2,442,000
Stores, lofts, etc., costing $15,000 to $30,000	9	190,000	6	128,000	6	125,500
Stores, lofts, etc., costing under $15,000	11	73,800	9	57,450	5	44,000
Office buildings	45	23,269,361	8	398,500	20	8,127,500
Factories and work shops	38	12,700,500	7	334,200	34	2,795,000
Schoolhouses	2	445,000	.....	.....	2	88,000
Churches	5	683,000	2	150,000	3	985,000
Public buildings (municipal)	1	3,500	.....	.....	18	1,075,300
Public buildings (theatres, etc.)	13	1,600,000	5	720,000	31	2,496,525
Hospitals	3	730,000	.....	.....	3	940,000
Stables and garages	98	4,991,700	81	2,526,450	119	3,866,500
Other structures	54	143,700	40	243,400	36	252,200
Totals	379	72,283,061	182	8,507,000	321	29,068,525

	1916.		1915.		1914.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Dwellings costing over $50,000	30	2,869,000	6	565,000	7	1,350,000
Dwellings costing $20,000 to $50,000	5	185,000	4	140 000	7	260,000
Dwellings costing under $20,000	3	11,700	15	87,500	7	72,000
Tenements (including flats and apt. houses)	183	37,841,500	193	23,960,500	133	18,916,000
Hotels	27	26,717,000	9	2,030,000	9	975,000
Stores, lofts, etc., over $30,000	45	17,817,650	40	13,665,000	34	8,828,000
Stores, lofts, etc., $15,000 to $30,000	5	107,000	9	216,500	18	402,000
Stores, lofts, etc., under $15,000	16	106,000	12	68,000	7	54,000
Office buildings	43	12,651,500	24	5,535,000	14	7,190,000
Factories and work shops	35	6,167,600	20	1,957 000	31	2,618,450
Schoolhouses	3	795,000	5	1,045,000	6	298,600
Churches	10	858,500	10	872,500	6	400,000
Public buildings (municipal)	9	969,000	6	10,454,000	6	572,000
Public buildings (theatres, etc.)	30	3,639,500	23	1,531,250	30	1,739,000
Hospitals	2	1,000,000	6	595,000	3	750,000
Stables and garages	87	2,910,100	63	872,705	37	972,050
Other structures	31	44,095	44	57,414	56	74,065
Totals	564	114,690,145	489	64,652,869	411	45,471,165

CENSUS OF HORSES AND STABLES IN NEW YORK CITY, MARCH, 1919.

Borough.	Stables.		Horses.		Borough.	Stables		Horses	
	1919.	1917.	1919.	1917.		1919.	1917.	1919.	1917.
Manhattan	1,373	1,711	19,859	33,250	Richmond	563	720	1 563	1,930
Bronx	838	1,056	6,417	6,215					
Brooklyn	3,597	3,597	16,089	22,523	Totals, city	7,502	9,961	47 628	69 625
Queens	1,131	1,904	3,700	5,707					

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
Adams, 61 Broadway	32	424
Am. Bnk. Note Co., 78 Trinity Pl.	28	374
American Express Co., 65 B'way	32	415
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306, 1 in.
Ashland, 4th Ave. and 24th St.	20	266
Astor Trust, 5th Ave. and 42d St.	21	261
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. and 43d St.	26	305
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St.	20	276, 6½ in.
Broadway and 48th St.	39	431, 10 in.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St.	29	341
Church and Dey Sts.	27	362
Church and Fulton Sts	27	362
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	486, 6 in.
Clarendon, 4th Ave. and 18th St.	20	263, 8 in.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way	23	306, 3 in.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255, exclusive of dome.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St.	20	
Croisic, 220 5th Ave	21	269, 2 in.
Eagle, 4th Ave. and 21st St.	20	299
Eight West Fortieth Street	20	271
Eighty Maiden Lane	25	315
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St	21	274, 8⅜ in.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293
Equitable, 120 Broadway	37	485, 9 in.
Fifty Broad Street	20	242
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286
Forty-first St., 18-20 E. 41st St	20	252, 2 in.
Forty-second St., 18-28 E. 42d St.	20	272
Forty-two Broadway	21	
Four Sixty-one 8th Ave.	21	340
Germania Life, 50 Union Square	20	281
Hanover National Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts.	22	385
Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Ave.	20	270
Heidelberg, B'way and 42d St.	30	410
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259, 2 in.
Hess, 4th Ave. and 26th St.	20	271
Hudson Terminal, 30 and 50 Church St.	22	275, 9 in.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St.	22	298
Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385
McAlpin Hotel, B'way and 34th St.	25	307, 5 in.
Mad. Ave. and 40th St., n. w. cor.	22	264, 6 in.
Madison Ave. and 45th St.	22	260
Madison Avenue, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288, 3 in.
Madison Square, 15 E. 26th St.	20	273
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700, 3 in.
Municipal, Park Row and Centre St.	24	560, 1 in.
National Bank of Commerce	20	270
Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way	20	263
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309
Pulitzer, Park Row	22	375, ½ in.
St. Paul, B'way and Ann St.	26	308
Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612, 1 in.
Sixty Wall St.	26	346
Sun, Nassau and Spruce Sts.	23	306
Thirty-seven Wall St.	25	318
Times, B'way and 42d St.	28	419, 9 in.
Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280, 6 in.
Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Ave.	20	264
United States Rubber Co., B'way and 58th St.	20	272, 8¼ in.
Victoria, B'way and 27th St.	20	263, 11 in.
Western Union, 195 Broadway	28	403, 6 in.
West Street, West and Cedar Sts.	23	
Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424
William and John Sts.	20	251, 2 in.
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	51	792, 1 in.
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St.	30	335
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.	20	263
24 West 59th St.	21	245
109-111 East 40th St.	20	249
351 West 42d St.	22	290
112 Park Ave.	32	390
201 Broadway	27	362
347 Madison Ave., southeast corner 45th St.	20	241, 4 in.

Other high structures in the United States are: Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 550 feet; City Hall, Philadelphia, 537 feet, 4½ inches; Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., 525 feet; Custom House tower, Boston, 505 feet; Union Central Building, Cincinnati, 495 (535 within, to the sub-basement); Masonic Temple, Chicago, 354 feet (to observation platform); U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C., 287 feet; City Hall, Chicago, 247 feet; Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, 230 feet.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT STRUCTURES ABROAD.

	Feet		Feet
Eiffel Tower, Paris	1000	Church of St. Peter, Hamburg	380
Cologne Cathedral	510	The Cathedral, Florence	376
Great Pyramid (Egypt)	480	Hotel de Ville, Brussels	374
Strassburg Cathedral	468	Torre Asinelli, Bologna	370
St. Peter's, Rome	448	St. Paul's, London	360
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna	441	Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg	336
Salisbury Cathedral	404	Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Main	326
Toraccio of Cremona	396	Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice	323
Freiburg Cathedral	385	Hotel des Invalides, Paris	310
Amiens Cathedral	383		

A LIST OF RICH NEW YORKERS.

(The figures represent the official estimated valuation of personalty.)

Isabel W. Tilford	$5,000,000	Florence V. A. Twombly	350,000	Osborn W. Bright	200,000
John D. Rockefeller	2,000,000	Frederick F. Ayer	300,000	Emily A. Thorn	200,000
Edward S. Harkness	1,090,000	Harry Payne Whitney	250,000	Felix M. Warburg	200,000
George Ehret	1,000,000	George F. Baker sr.	250,000	Artemus Ward	200,000
Louise A. Vanderbilt	1,000,000	Emma M. Colfax	250,000	Granville F. Daily	200,000
Harold S. Vanderbilt	1,000,000	Lesley J. Pearson	200,000	Benjamin N. Duke	200,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	1,000,000	Charles G. Thompson	200,000	Elizabeth Ewart	200,000
John D. Rockefeller jr.	500,000	Isa M. Bindley	200,000	Henry N. Furnald, est.	200,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt jr.	500,000	Mary G. Thompson	200,000	Helen Hay Whitney	160,000
Thomas F. Ryan	500,000	Mary C. Thompson	200,000	Alice G. Vanderbilt	155,000
Payne Whitney	500,000	Mary E. Bierstadt	200,000	Oscar Passavant	150,000
Gertrude V. Whitney	500,000	Joseph Stroock	200,000	Bella S. Stern	150,000
Ellen Gray	500,000	Louis S. Stroock	200,000	Howard H. Burden	150,000
Louise W. Carnegie	400,000	Mark E. Stroock	200,000	Karl W. Neukoff	125,000
Fannie S. Blumstein	400,000	Anna B. Bliss	200,000	Jennie H. Denton	125,000

Among realty assessed valuations of estates in 1920 were: H. M. Tilford, $10,000,000; W. K. Vander-

SOME VALUABLE MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.

(1921 Tax Department assessed valuations, subject to revision.)

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Equitable Life, 120 Broadway	$30,000,000	Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway	$3,500,000
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave	13,250,000	Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., 20 Nassau St.	3,400,000
Woolworth Building, 223 Broadway	12,500,000	Putnam Building, 5th Ave. & 45th St	3,300,000
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., 195 Broadway	11,500,000	Atl. Mut. Ins. Co., 51 Wall St	3,200,000
Mutual Life, 32 Nassau St	10,400,000	Rogers Peet & Co., 479 Fifth Ave	3,200,000
City Investing Bldg., 165 Broadway	8,650,000	Longacre Building, 42d St & Broadway	3,100,000
Singer Building, 149 Broadway	8,200,000	Bank of Manhattan Co., 40 Wall St	3,000,000
Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place	8,100,000	National Park Bank, 214 Broadway	3,000,000
Adams Building, 61 Broadway	8,000,000	Lincoln Safe Dep. Co., 60 E. 42d St	3,000,000
Bankers Trust, 16 Wall St	7,000,000	The World Building, 63 Park Row	2,975,000
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway	7,000,000	N. Y. Herald Bldg., 35th St. & B'way	2,970,000
National City Bank, 55 Wall St	6,300,000	Washington Building, 1 Broadway	2,900,000
U. S. Realty Building, 115 Broadway	6,000,000	Washington Life, 141 Broadway	2,900,000
J. P. Morgan & Co., Broad & Wall Sts.	5,900,000	Fitzgerald Building, 1482 Broadway	2,700,000
N. Y. Telephone Co., 24 Walker St	5,875,000	Astor Building, Broadway & Vesey St	2,675,000
Guaranty Trust, 522 Fifth Ave	5,500,000	Bank of America, 44 Wall St	2,650,000
Mills Building, 15 Broad St	5,100,000	Postal Life Ins. Co., 511 Fifth Ave	2,500,000
Empire Building, 71 Broadway	4,800,000	First National Bank, 2 Wall St	2,650,000
Hanover Bank, 5 Nassau St	4,800,000	Bristol Building, 500 Fifth Ave	2,625,000
Produce Exchange, Whitehall St	4,750,000	Circle Building, Columbus Circle	2,600,000
Marbridge Building, 47 W. 34th St	4,700,000	Woolworth Bldg., 5th Ave. & 46th St	2,625,000
Bowling Green Bldg., 11 Broadway	4,500,000	Nat. Bk. Commerce, 31 Nassau St	2,500,000
American Express Co., 65 Broadway	4,350,000	Johnson Building, 30 Broad St	2,500,000
Madison Ave. & 42d St., N.W. cor	4,300,000	Aeolian Building, 29 W. 42d St	2,450,000
Fire Co.'s Building, 80 William St	4,300,000	Brokaw Building, B'way and 42d St	2,350,000
Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway	4,100,000	Broad Exchange Bldg., 25 Broad St	2,200,000
Knickerbocker Bldg., B'way & 42d St	4,100,000	Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42d St	2,150,000
Manhattan Life, 66 Broadway	4,000,000	Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St	2,150,000
Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway	3,675,000	Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank, 128 B'way	2,150,000
U. S. Express Co., 2 Rector St	3,600,000	Liberty Tower Bldg., 55 Liberty St	2,100,000
Emigrant Indus. Sav. Bk., 51 Chambers	3,525,000	Lord's Court, 27 William St	2,100,000
Exchange Court, 52 Broadway	3,500,000	Old Astor House, B'way, n. Vesey St	2,050,000

HOTELS.

Pennsylvania, 7th Ave. & 32d St	$10,900,000	Belmont, Park Ave. & 42d St	$5,000,000
McAlpin, B'way & 34th St	9,825,000	Astor, Broadway & 44th St	4,500,000
Commodore, Lex. Ave. & 42d St	9,500,000	Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Ave. & 34th St	4,225,000
Biltmore, Madison Ave. & 43d St	9,500,000	Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St	4,500,000
Plaza, 5th Ave. & 59th St	8,250,000	Gotham, 5th Ave. & 55th St	2,900,000

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Belnord, Broadway & 86th St	$4,500,000	Dakota, 8th Ave. & 72d St	$2,225,000
Apthorp, Broadway & 78th St	3,700,000	Fifth Ave. & 72d St. (S. E. cor.)	2,150,000
Astor Court, 2424 Broadway	2,585,000		

CLUBS.

University, 5th Ave. & 54th St	$3,500,000	Racquet & Tennis, 370 Park Ave	$1,800,000
Metropolitan, 5th Ave. & 60th St	2,200,000	Yale, Vanderbilt Ave. & 44th St	1,500,000
Union League, 5th Ave. & 39th St	1,950,000	Harvard, 27 W. 44th St	1,300,000
Union, Fifth Ave. & 51st St	1,800,000	Knickerbocker, 2 E. 62d St	1,000,000

THEATRES.

New York, 1520 Broadway	$3,300,000	Carnegie Hall, 7th Ave. & 57th St	$1,750,000
Strand, 1579 Broadway	2,900,000	Gaiety, Broadway & 46th St	1,550,000
Rialto, Broadway & 42d St	2,050,000	Astor, Broadway & 45th St	1,200,000
The New Theatre	2,000,000	New Amsterdam, 214 W. 42d St	1,100,000

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Mrs. Corn'l's Vanderbilt sr., 5th Av., 57th	$3,850,000	Vincent Astor, 840 5th Ave	$1,800,000
Mrs. H. C. Frick, 5th Ave. & 70th St	3,650,000	J. B. Duke, 1 E. 78th St	1,600,000
W. A. Clark, 962 5th Ave	3,500,000	T. F. Ryan, 858 5th Ave	1,525,000
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 5th Av. & 91st St.	2,550,000	O. H. Kahn, 1100 5th Ave	1,500,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 640 5th Ave	2,550,000	L. M. Gerry, 2 E. 61st St	1,459,000
Mrs. E. T. V. Sloane, 5th Ave. & 52d St.	2,150,000	Mrs. J. P. Morgan sr., 219 Madison Av.	1,350,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 5th Ave	2,150,000	Henry Phipps, 1063 5th Ave	1,250,000
Mrs. A. M. Huntington, 1033 5th Ave	2,150,000	R. W. Goelet, 591 5th Ave	1,140,000
C. M. Schwab, Riverside Dr. & 73d St	2,100,000	Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, 684 5th Ave	1,000,000

HISTORY OF THE ASTOR HOUSE SITE.

THE block fronting on Broadway, New York City, between Vesey and Barclay Streets, was a part of a farm granted in 1636 by the Dutch Governor Van Twiller to Roelofe Jansen and his wife, Annetje, known as Anneke Jans. After her husband's death she married the Dominie Bogardus, and the tract came to be known as the "Dominie's Bouwerie." He was lost at sea in 1647, leaving the widow with eight children. After her death all of the heirs, except Cornelius Bogardus, executed a deed back to Francis Lovelace, the Governor of the Province, vesting the property in the Crown and in turn, the Crown granted it to Trinity Church in 1705. The failure of Cornelius Bogardus to join in the deed was the basis of the Anneke Jans claim.

Adam Vandenburgh leased a portion of this farm, including the site of the old Astor House, and for many years kept an inn there. There is a picture of his house and gardens on a map made in 1742. In 1767 a lease was made of the northwest corner of Vesey Street (named after the Rev. William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church), to Walter Rutherfurd. He built a house on a lot 32 feet wide, and this lease came into the hands of John Jacob Astor in 1813 for $22,500. William Axtel had a lease of the 43 feet adjoining on the north; but his house and leasehold were confiscated during the Revolution and sold to Abraham Bates for $16,800. Trinity bought back this lease and conveyed this portion of the plot as well as their fee interest in the corner lot to John Jacob Astor, March 13, 1832, for $33,000. The 71 feet next adjoining on the north had been sold by the church in small parcels to various owners. This had been accumulated before 1792 by Mr. Rufus King, first Minister to Great Britain. On this plot Mr. King built a residence, with a garden to the south and rear, and stables on Barclay Street.

During Mr. King's absence abroad in 1803 Mr. John Jacob Astor purchased this plot, including the house, and occupied it as his residence, calling it No. 223 Broadway. The price was $27,500. The two lots completing the block to Barclay Street belonged respectively to David Lydig and John G. Coster. Mr. Astor purchased them prior to January, 1834, paying $32,560 for the Lydig property and $60,000 for the Coster house.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services, namely: The Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employés of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes, namely:

EXEMPT CLASS—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals; one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

NON-COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

LABOR CLASS—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

FILING APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN COMPETITIVE CLASS—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following;

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.	Child Welfare, Board of.	Elections, Board of.	Plumbers, Examining, Board of.
Armory, Board of.	City Chamberlain.	Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.	Police Dept.
Art Commission.	City Record, Supervisor of the.	Finance Dept.	Public Works Bureau.
Assessors, Board of.	Civil Service Commission.	Fire Dept.	Revision of Assessments, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	College of the City of New York.	Health Dept.	Sinking Fund Commission.
Board of Ambulance Service	Coroners.	Hunter College.	Standards and Appeals, Board of.
Board of Inebriety.	Correction, Dept. of.	Law Dept.	Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Board of Water Supply.	Court, City.	Licenses, Dept. of.	Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.	Court, City Magistrate.	Mayor's Office.	Tenement House Dept.
Buildings, Bureau of.	Court House Board.	Normal College.	Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
Central Purchase Committee.	Court, Municipal.	Parks, Dept. of.	Weights and Measures.
Charities, Dept. of Public.	Court of Special Sessions.	Parole Commission.	
	Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.	Personal Service, Bureau of.	
	Education, Dept. of.	Plant and Structures.	

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

The minimum height of firemen has been reduced one inch, from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

(Data by courtesy of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

NEW YORK BAY is the principal entrance to New York City. It is divided into two parts, the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay, by the Narrows, a passage about five-eighths of a mile wide at its narrowest part. The entrance to the Lower Bay is between Sandy Hook on the south and Rockaway Point on the north and is about seven miles wide. The Upper Bay extends from the Narrows to the Battery. The principal entrance channels to the harbor of New York are the Ambrose Channel and the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel.

Ambrose Channel, which is the newer and more important channel, was completed April 17, 1914. It has a comparatively straight course in a northwesterly and then northerly direction from deep water in the ocean through the Lower Bay. It is 38,000 feet in length and 2,000 feet in width, and has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4.5 feet.

Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel is the route formerly used by deep-draught vessels. It extends westward past Sandy Hook and then northward through the Lower Bay. It has a depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a nominal width of 1,000 feet, which has decreased in places to 500 feet. The Main Channel in the Upper Bay leads between Jersey Flats and Gowanus Flats and has depths of 40 to 90 feet and a width of about one-half mile. Within the harbor there are several channels connecting the different sections. Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels lie in Gowanus Bay along the Brooklyn shore of the Upper Bay and form an easterly channel that extends from the Narrows to East River and is separated from the Main Ship Channel by a broad shoal off Gowanus Bay and by Governors Island. By means of these channels the extensive terminals of the Bush Terminal Co. and of the New York Dock Co., as well as the municipal terminals in South Brooklyn, are directly accessible for large ships and have easy communication with the other sections of the inner harbor.

Bay Ridge Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet and of 40 feet for the middle 800 feet of that width. Red Hook Channel is approximately 1,200 feet wide and has a minimum available depth of 33 feet at mean low water throughout its length and of 40 feet through about one-fifth of its length. The combined length of these channels is about 4.5 miles and the mean range of tide is about 4½ feet. Buttermilk Channel has a depth of 30 feet, but at places along the sides the depth does not exceed 27 feet. The channel is broad, having at its narrowest point a width of about 800 feet.

Rivers, Creeks and Bays.—The Hudson (North) River empties into Upper New York Bay at the Battery, the southernmost point of Manhattan Island. The width of the river between established pierhead lines is 3,900 feet at the Battery and gradually decreases to 2,750 feet between Castle Point, N. J., and West 14th Street, New York City, and 2,725 feet opposite West 59th Street.

A vessel drawing 40 feet can be carried at mean low water up to West 19th Street through the eastern, or New York side of the river; from West 19th to about West 50th Street, through the western, or New Jersey side; and between West 50th and West 75th Streets, in the middle of the river, and thence, generally near the east shore, to the north boundary of the city. The mean range of tide at the Battery is 4.2 feet.

The East River is a tidal strait about 16 miles long and from 600 to 4,000 feet wide, exclusive of bays and estuaries, and extends from the Battery in New York City to Throgs Neck at the head of Long Island Sound. This river separates the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn.

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army reports that on June 30, 1914, the through Main Channel from the Battery to Long Island Sound had a least depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a least width of 550 feet, except in Hell Gate, off Hallets Point, where the width is but about 200 feet for a stretch of about 300 feet. The mean range of tide in the East River is 4.4 feet at the Battery, 4 feet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 6.6 feet at the east entrance to Hell Gate.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek together form a waterway about 8 miles in length, which extends from the East River to the Hudson River and separates the Borough of Manhattan from the Borough of the Bronx. The East River entrance to the Harlem River is about 8½ miles by water northeast of the Battery and the Hudson River entrance to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is about 13½ miles by water north of the Battery. The improved channel in Harlem River has a width of 150 to 400 feet and a depth of 15 feet at mean low water, except at Macombs Dam Bridge, where ledge rock projects at a point 12 feet below mean low water.

Bronx River is a short and narrow stream that empties into a shallow bay or estuary on the East River at Hunts Point, about 11 miles northeast of the Battery. The navigable portion of the river consists of a channel extending from its mouth to a dam at East 177th Street. This channel is about 2½ miles long and from about 50 to 300 feet wide and has a depth of 8 feet at mean low water in the lower section. The mean range of tide in the Bronx River is about 7 feet in the estuary and 6 feet at the dam.

Westchester Creek is a small stream lying wholly within the limits of the city of New York. This stream extends northward from an estuary in the north shore of East River about 14 miles northeast of the Battery. The estuary is about 1 mile long and from 500 to 3,000 feet wide. The portion of the creek now under improvement is 2⅔ miles long from deep water in the East River and from 110 to 500 feet wide. The lower section has a depth at mean low water of 8 feet, while the upper section has a mean depth of 6 feet.

East Chester Creek is a shallow stream that empties into East Chester Bay on the north shore of Long Island Sound about 12 miles west of the Connecticut State line and about 21 miles northeast of the Battery. The lower two miles of the navigable portion of this stream lie wholly within the limits of the city of New York and have a depth of 4 feet at mean low water, or 11 feet at high water, while the upper section has a depth of about 5 feet at high water.

Flushing Bay is on the north shore of Long Island, about 12 miles from the Battery. The bay is about 1 mile wide and 2 miles long. Flushing Creek, which flows into the head of the bay, is a tidal stream navigable for a distance of about 3.5 miles from its mouth. The total length of dredged channel through the bay and the creek is about 5½ miles and the mean low water depth is about 6 feet in the lower portion of the channel and about 7 feet in the upper portion. The mean range of tide is about 7.1 feet.

Newtown Creek is the inlet of the East River that separates for a distance of about 4 miles the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The improved channel has a width of about 125 feet and a least depth of about 14 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4 feet.

Wallabout Channel is a channel in Wallabout Bay, an inlet of the East River adjacent to the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The channel consists of a waterway extending in a half circle around the inside of the island known as Cob Dock and is divided into two parts by a stone causeway connecting the mainland with Cob Dock. The eastern section of the channel is about 2,000 feet long and from 250 to 350 feet wide and has a depth of about 20 feet at mean low water. At the head of Wallabout Channel are two bodies of navigable water, Kent Avenue Basin and Wallabout Basin, which are 2,200 feet long and 1,300 feet long respectively.

Jamaica Bay is situated on the south shore of Long Island and lies wholly within the limits of the city of New York. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide and covers an area of approximately 32 square miles. The bay is connected with the ocean at Rockaway Inlet by a shifting channel having a least depth over the bar of about 11 feet at mean low water. An entrance channel 17 feet deep at mean low water has been dredged through the north end of the bars. The bay contains numerous small low-lying islands. A channel 2½ miles long is under joint improvement by the Federal Government and the city of New York.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK CITY HARBOR—*Continued.*

The United States is to provide and maintain the entrance channel and to reimburse the city for dredging the main channel in the bay; while the city is to dredge the other channels within the bay, bulkhead the shores of the bay, and fill in behind the bulkheads. On June 30, 1920, an entrance channel had been completed to a width of about 200 feet, and a depth of 17 feet at mean low water.

The New Jersey Portion of the Harbor.—Newark Bay is a large estuary extending from the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers south to Staten Island, a distance of about 6 miles. It is about 1½ miles wide. At Staten Island the bay is connected on the east with Kill van Kull and on the west with Arthur Kill. The navigable channel in the bay has a dredged depth of 20 feet at mean low water and the range of tide is about 5 feet.

Passaic River is a tidal stream which is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water as far as the city of Passaic, 16 miles above its mouth. In the lower portion of the river the depth of the navigable channel is 20 feet to within 800 feet of the Jackson Street bridge at Newark; thence 16 feet deep to the Montclair and Greenwood Lake railroad bridge; thence 6 feet deep to Passaic.

Hackensack River is a tidal stream which merges with the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay. It is navigable to New Milford, 20½ miles from its mouth. At mean low water, 12 feet can be carried to Little Ferry, 12¾ miles; thence 10 feet through the highway bridge at Little Ferry; thence 12 feet to Hackensack, 2¼ miles; thence quite shoal to New Milford.

Arthur Kill separates Staten Island from New Jersey. It is about 12 miles long. This channel, together with Kill van Kull, forms Staten Island Sound, and, with the lower end of Newark Bay, forms the inland waterway between New York and New Jersey, the boundary between the two States following the centre of the waterway. Vessels drawing 19 feet can be taken at mean low water into Newark Bay via Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay and Arthur Kill. Vessels drawing 23 feet at mean low water can be taken through Upper New York Bay, Kill van Kull and Arthur Kill to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Kill van Kull, a connecting waterway about 3 miles in length, lies along the northern shore of Staten Island and extends from the lower end of Newark Bay to Upper New York Bay. Vessels having a draught of 25 feet can be brought at mean low water into Newark Bay through Upper New York Bay and the channel in Kill van Kull.

Raritan Bay lies at the southern end of Staten Island and forms the western portion of Lower New York Bay. Its greatest length from north to south is about 5 miles and from east to west about 7 miles. The Raritan River empties into the bay at its western end and the Arthur Kill extends northward from its western end. Vessels enter the bay by way of the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel, but a draught of not more than 19 feet at mean low water can be carried through the dredged channels at the head of the bay.

Raritan River empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. At mean low water vessels with a draught of 16 feet can be carried to the Washington Canal at Sayreville, a distance of 6.7 miles; thence 10 feet to New Brunswick, a distance of about 5.3 miles.

Elizabeth River is a small stream that empties into the Arthur Kill near its junction with Newark Bay. The navigable channel in the lower portion of the river has a depth of 7 feet at mean high water for a distance of about 1½ miles.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

THE Statue of Liberty was unveiled on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, Oct. 28, 1886. Soon after France became a republic a movement was inaugurated there to erect some suitable memorial to the fraternal feeling between the two Governments. Frederic A. Bartholdi was the artist selected to do the work. $300,000 was raised in America to build the pedestal of this statue on Bedloe's Island. The statue was formally delivered to the American Minister at Paris, July 4, 1880.

The statue weighs 450,000 pounds or 225 tons. The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold 12. Height of statue from base to torch is 151 feet 1 inch, and from foundation of pedestal to torch is 305 feet 6 inches. Number of steps from pedestal to head is 154. Ladder leading up through the extended right arm to torch has 54 rounds.

DISTANCES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

From the Battery.	From the City Hall.		From the Battery.	From the City Hall.	
¼ mile		To Rector Street.	4½ miles	3¾ miles	To E. 54th Street.
½ "		" Dey Street.	4¾ "	4 "	" E. 58th Street.
¾ "		City Hall.	5 "	4¼ "	" E. 63d Street.
1 "	¼ mile.	" Leonard Street.	5¼ "	4½ "	" E. 68th Street.
1¼ miles	½ "	" Canal Street.	5½ "	4¾ "	" E. 73d Street.
1½ "	¾ "	" Spring Street.	5¾ "	5 "	" E. 78th Street.
1¾ "	1 "	" E. Houston Street	6 "	5¼ "	" E. 83d Street.
2 "	1¼ miles	" E. 4th Street.	6¼ "	5½ "	" E. 88th Street.
2¼ "	1½ "	" E. 9th Street.	6½ "	5¾ "	" E. 93d Street.
2½ "	1¾ "	" E. 14th Street.	6¾ "	6 "	" E. 97th Street.
2¾ "	2 "	" E. 19th Street.	7 "	6¼ "	" E. 102d Street.
3 "	2¼ "	" E. 24th Street.	7¼ "	6½ "	" E. 107th Street.
3¼ "	2½ "	" E. 29th Street.	7½ "	6¾ "	" E. 112th Street.
3½ "	2¾ "	" E. 34th Street.	7¾ "	7 "	" E. 117th Street.
3¾ "	3 "	" E. 38th Street.	8 "	7¼ "	" E. 121st Street.
4 "	3¼ "	" E 44th Street.	8¼ "	7½ "	" E. 126th Street.
4¼ "	3½ "	" E. 49th Street.	10½ "	9¾ "	" W. 166th Street.

Every twenty blocks above Houston Street measure one mile.

CROSSTOWN DISTANCES.

The distance across the city:

At Battery Place is ½ mile.
" Fulton Street is ¾ mile.
" Chambers Street is 1 mile.
" Grand Street is 2⅛ miles.
At Houston Street is 2⅛ miles.
" Fourteenth Street is 2⅜ miles.
" Twenty-third Street is 2⅝ miles.
" Inwood is ¾ mile.

From Twenty-third Street northward to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the width of the island averages from 2 to 2¼ miles.

The long blocks vary from 610 to 920 feet in length. The short blocks range from 181 to 211 feet. The avenues are mostly 100 feet wide, except Broadway, Madison, Park, Lenox, and Seventh. The numbered streets are usually 60 feet wide. Sidewalks are not less than 10 feet wide, as a rule.

PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.
2-3	Battery Place & Morris.
4	Morris.
5-7	Morris & Rector
8	Rector.
9	Carlisle.
10	Albany.
11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
16	Barclay & Park Pl.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32-34	Canal.
33-35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
63	W. 23d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
89	W. 49th.
90	W. 50th.
91	W. 51st.
92	W. 52d.
93	W. 53d.
94	W. 54th.
95	W. 55th.
96	W. 56th.
97	W. 57th.
98	W. 58th.
99	W. 59th.
102	W. 63d.
103	W. 64th.
104	W. 65th.
105	W. 66th.
106	W. 67th.
107	W. 68th.
108	W. 70th.
113	W. 79th.
114	W. 80th.
117	W. 95th.
118	W. 96th.
119	W. 129th.
121	W. 131st.
122	W. 132
123	W. 133d.
124	W. 134th.
125	W. 135th.
145	W. 155th.
146	W. 156th.
147	W. 157th.
148	W. 158th.
	W. 209th.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties Slip.
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12-13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15-16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19-20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
26-27	Catharine.
28 (new)	Catharine & Market
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31-32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40-46, incl.	Gouverneur & Jackson
50, 51, 52	Rivington & Stanton.
55 (new)	E. 3d.
56	E. 4th.
57	E. 5th.
E. 6th St., old Pier 65.	
66	E. 18th.
E. 7th St., old Pier 66.	
67	E. 19th.
E. 8th St., old Pier 67.	
68	E. 20th.
E. 9th St., old Pier 68.	
69	E. 21st.
E. 10th St., old Pier 69.	
70	E. 22d.
E. 11th St., old Pier 70.	
E. 12th St., old Pier 71.	
E. 13th St., old Pier 72	
72	E. 24th.
73	E. 25th.
74	E 26th.
76	E. 28th.
77	E. 29th.
78	E. 30th.
79	E. 31st.
80	E. 32d.
81	E. 33d.
85	E. 35th.
86	E. 36th.
87	E. 37th.
89	E. 39th.
96	E. 46th.
97	E 47th.
99	E. 49th.
102	E. 60th.
103	E. 61st.
104	E. 62d.
	E. 86th.
105	E. 90th.
106	E. 91st.
109	E. 94th.
110	E. 95th.
111	E. 96th.
114	E. 99th.
115	E. 100th.
116	E. 101st.
117	E. 102d.
118	E. 103d.
119	E. 104th.
122	E. 107th.
123	E. 108th.
124	E. 109th.
125	E. 110th.
127	E. 112th.
131	E. 116th.
132	E. 117th.
133	E. 118th.
134	E. 119th.
135	E. 120th.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market, E. R.
Foot of E. 3d.
Foot of E. 24th.
Foot of E. 112th.
Foot of Barrow, N. R.
Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of W. 129th.

BROOKLYN PIERS.

So. of FULTON ST. Location.	Pier No.
Bay Ridge Ave.	
65th St.	
64th St.	
63d St.	
58th St.	
57th St.	
56th St.	
55th St.	
54th St.	
53d St.	
52d St.	
51st St.	
50th St.	1
49th St.	2
47th St.	3
45th St.	4
44th St.	5
42d St.	6
40th St.	7

Location.	Pier No.
38th St.	
36th St.	
35th St.	
33d St.	
31st St.	
30th St.	
29th St.	
28th St.	
27th St.	
26th St.	
25th St.	
24th St.	
23d St.	
Richards St.	A, B
Conover St.	46
Ferris St.	41
Van Dyck St.	40
Coffey St.	39
Pioneer St.,	38, 37, 36
President St.	35

Location.	Pier No.
Ferry Place	33
Hamilton Ave.	
DeGraw St.	32
Sedgwick St.	31
Irving St.	30
Harrison St.	29
Baltic St.	27
Warren St.	26
Amity St.	24
Pacific St.	22
Joralemon St.,	17, 16
Montague St.	15
Furman St.,	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4.
Fulton St.	
No. of FULTON ST.	
Dock St.	3, 2
Main St.	1
Washington St.	

Location.	Pier No
Adams St.	
Pearl St.	
Jay St.	
Bridge St.	
Gold St.	
Hudson Ave.	
Clinton Ave.	
Fleeman Ave.	
Washington Ave.	
South 6th St.	
South 5th St.	
South 3d St.	
South 2d St.	
South 1st St.	
Grand St.	
North 1st St.	
North 2d St.	
North 3d St.	
North 4th St.	
North 5th St.	

Location.	Pier No.
North 6th St.	
North 7th St.	
North 8th St.	
North 9th St.	
North 10th St.	
North 11th St.	
North 12th St.	
Oak St.	
Noble St.	
Milton St.	
Kent St.	
Java St.	
Huron St.	
Greene St.	
Freeman St.	
Eagle St.	
Dupont St.	
Whale Creek.	
Wallabout Basin,	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

BRONX.

E. 136th St., Port Morris; E. 138th St., Port Morris; Tiffany St., East River; Main St., City Island; Fordham Landing, H. R.; Clason Point Road.

QUEENS.

Nott Ave.; Jamaica Ave.; Harris Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

RICHMOND.

Pier foot Harbor Road; Brady's Pier; Johnson's Pier; pier at Canal St. (Martens).

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

The following is a list of the larger parks:

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4¾ acres.
Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Central, 843 acres (see below).
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. 12¾ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2¾ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40 2-3 acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75 2-3 acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Kuyter Park, 129th St. and 3d Ave. .298 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6¾ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31¼ acres.
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St. 8 acres.
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th St. to 158th St.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 24 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 19¾ acres; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

Of the parks in Manhattan named in the above list, Fort Washington, High Bridge, St. Nicholas, and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Driveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drive is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 17,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, and the extension, 135th to 158th Street, is 6,560 feet long.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

General Park Maintenances.		Dollars.
Dept. of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.	1915	1,085,251.75
	1916	864,538.08
	1917	858,333.50
	1918	960,607.00
	1919	972,581.20
Dept. of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.	1915	433,439.66
	1916	428,344.55
	1917	423,660.70
	1918	462,057.35
	1919	500,510.09
Dept. of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn.	1915	789,295.27
	1916	768,373.21
	1917	714,690.75
	1918	786,690.00
	1919	758,495.97
Dept. of Parks, Borough of Queens.	1915	173,896.39
	1916	174,595.72
	1917	184,867.50
	1918	202,615.03
	1919	215,550.78

Separate and Additional Items.		Dollars.0
Jumel Mansion		492,712.0
Grant's Tomb		507,459.00
Public Library Building		508,112.00
Museum of Art, New York		578,219.00
Aquarium and Museum of Natural History		562,510.05
New York Botanical Garden		307,163.00
		297,149.00
		309,320.00
New York Zoological Garden		327,411.00
		562,510.70
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences		156,276.80
		152,763.50
		165,436.00
Brooklyn Botanical Garden and Arboretum		183,059.00
		172,500.00
Park Board	1915	30,300.00
	1916	31,475.00
	1917	31,766.00
	1918	31,898.00
	1919	30,060.00

SOME FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657.

59th to 60th St., west of Amsterdam Ave.; 180-184 Cherry St.; south side of 101st St., between 2d and 3d Aves., west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th St.; Carmansville Playground, between 151st and 152d Sts., Amsterdam Ave.; corner Worth and Baxter Sts.; west of 1st Ave., between 67th and 68th Sts.

The first park space in the City of New York was that now called Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the game of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770, a lead statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead used for making bullets for the American army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time it was the centre of the fashionable residential district.

Open water existed originally where the Staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water until about 1800. State Street was not laid out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one side. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a line of defensive works known as "The Battery."

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Street, and cannon were mounted behind them. About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the present water line, but many years passed before this was actually accomplished.

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the site of the Post Office northward toward the Tombs and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle and, at its northeasterly end, was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land originally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War improvements were begun in City Hall Park. The erection of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803 and it was ready for occupancy in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Building was occupied by sheds where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a site for the Post Office.

The chief parks above the Harlem are: Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road; 719 1-3 acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St.; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voe, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo, 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton Ave. and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.; 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. and E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St. St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University; 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,132¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River, 8½ acres.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway contains 232.42 acres: Crotona Parkway, 12.30 acres; Mosholu Parkway, 33.10 acres; Spuyten-Duyvil Parkway, 28.10 acres.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

THE total area of parks in Brooklyn is 1,036 acres; playgrounds, 58¾ acres; parkways and streets under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 551.81 acres; combined parks and playgrounds 46 acres.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J and E. 38th St.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl and Prospect Pl.

Bensonhurst, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st St and Cropsey Ave.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising nearly an acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 60 acres, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves.

Borough Hall, 1¾ acres, Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves. and Jamaica Bay.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts.

City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves.

Coney Island Concourse (exclusive of Seaside Park), 59¾ acres, West 5th St., Sea Breeze Ave. and Atlantic Ocean.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts.

Dreamland, 14¾ acres, Coney Island.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave. and Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., and Gravesend Bay.

Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., 101st St., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road.

Fulton, 2 acres, Chauncey and Fulton Sts., Stuyvesant Ave.

Highland, 42½ acres, Jamaica Ave. and U. S. Nat. Cemetery, Borough Line, Reservoir and Warwick St. Extension.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves.

McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts.

McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St.

McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts.

Prospect, 526 acres, Prospect Park West, 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves. and 15th St.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts.

Seaside, 10½ acres, Ocean Parkway Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave.

Sunset, 21½ acres, 41st to 15th St., 5th to 7th Ave.

Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts.

Williamsburg Bridge, 4½ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

PARKWAYS.

Bay Parkway, 31 acres, Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 41 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave.

Eastern Parkway, 61 acres, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 13½ acres, Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl. to Bushwick Ave.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 48 acres, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton.

Highland Boulevard, 9 acres, Bushwick Ave. to Highland Park.

Ocean Parkway, 140 acres, Prospect Park to Coney Island.

Pennsylvania Ave., 19 acres, Jamaica Ave. to Jamaica Bay.

Rockaway Parkway, 41 acres, Buffalo Ave. and E. New York Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Shore Road, 121 acres, 1st Ave. to Fort Hamilton.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Betsy Head Memorial, 10½ acres, Livonia, Dumont, Hopkinson Ave. and Douglass St.

Bushwick, 2¾ acres, Putnam Ave., bet. Knickerbocker and Irving Aves.

McKibbin, 1¼ acres, Seigel, White and McKibbin Sts.

New Lots, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Riverdale, Newport and Christopher Aves.

Parade Ground, 39½ acres, Coney Island, Parkside and Caton Aves.

Red Hook, 2¼ acres, Richards, Verona, Dwight and Pioneer Sts.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

Baisley Pond Park, Jamaica, 80 acres.
College Point, 1⅛ acres.
Flushing, 1 acre.
Forest, Rich'd H. 536 acres.
Jacob A. Riis, 262½ acres.
Kings, Jamaica, 11½ acres.
Kissena Lake, Flushing, 88 acres.
Leavett, Flushing, 7½ acres.
Linden, Corona, 3 acres.
Rainey, L. I. City, 5 acres.
Rockaway Park (beach frontage and streets), 17¾ acres.
Upland, Jamaica, 5½ acres.
Wayanda 2 acres.

PARKS IN RICHMOND.

Silver Lake—170 acres (60 water); Port Richmond, 2 acres; Westerleigh, Richmond Turnpike and Lewis St., 2½ acres; Washington, Stapleton, 2¼ acres.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.

(Temporary changes in location of some statues have been made owing to subway construction.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."
BEAR AND FAUN FOUNTAIN (Seligman), Morningside Park and 116th St.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BROWNSON, ORESTES A., bronze bust of, Riverside Park and 104th St.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL DANIEL, bronze figure, on marble pedestal.
CARRERE, JOHN M., memorial to, Riverside Drive and 99th St.
COLUMBUS MONUMENT, 8th Ave. and 59th St. (Columbus Circle).
COLUMBUS, marble statue, south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave. and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
EAGLE AND PREY, bronze group, Central Park, west of Mall.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FALCONER, THE, Central Park, near W. 72d St. entrance.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
FORT WASHINGTON MONUMENT, Fort Washington Ave. and 183d St.
FOUNTAIN, 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, City Hall Park, unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mall St. Temporarily in City Hall Plaza.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.
JEFFERSON STATUE, City Hall.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Bedloe's Island, in the Harbor.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
LOWELL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Bryant Park.
MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive, unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STILL HUNT, bronze statue, Central P'k, opp. 76th St
STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
TIGRESS AND CUBS, bronze group, Central Park, near 64th St.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze bust, City Hall.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch—one representing Washington as President and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBB, ALEXANDER S., bronze statue of, near main building, College of the City of New York.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILED BY MARSHAL JOFFRE.

In Brooklyn the unveiling of a bronze panel of Lafayette on May 10, 1917, was a historical occasion. Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, unveiled the statue, which was accepted for the city by Mayor Mitchel. Former Premier Viviani, who headed the French Commission to the United States, spoke briefly, as did Marquis de Chambrun, great-grandson of Lafayette. Others of note present were Vice-Admiral Chocheprat, George T. Wilson, Frederic R. Coudert, Frank L. Polk, Ambassador Jusserand, R. A. C. Smith, and H. A. Watkins. The work cost $35,000, the gift of the Henry Marteau estate. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The monument consists of a panel of bronze about 12 feet long and 10 feet high, against which is a figure of Lafayette in the uniform of a General in the Continental Army, with a negro holding his horse's head. The panel rests against a structure of granite of Italian Renaissance design.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(For THE ALMANAC; by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer.)

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. Croton water was first introduced in 1842. Water from the Bronx River was introduced in 1854, and from the Byram River in 1896. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed. The Esopus watershed in the Catskills, from which the Catskill supply is obtained, has an area of 257 square miles. The water from the Esopus watershed is collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. The available supply from the Esopus watershed is increased by the rainfall and run off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico Reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the available supply from the Esopus watershed is 375,000,000 gallons daily, and from the Bronx and Byram watershed about 20,000,000 gallons daily, making the total available supply of water from the Catskill system, 395,000,000 gallons daily; the safe minimum yield from these two sheds is 315,000,000 gallons daily.

The Croton watershed, which lies some 22 miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe minimum yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 150,000,000 gallons, and which is now held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams, south shore of Long Island. This supply was first introduced in 1859.

Queens—The city supplies only the First and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire present supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The combined yield of the two plants is about 6,000,000 gallons daily. The Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are four of these private companies, with two others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount (about 7,000,000 gallons daily), derived from wells pumped at two stations. Silver Lake Reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE.—Catskill water was introduced into the city in 1917. Before that, the supply in Manhattan and the Bronx was drawn from the Croton Watershed, with a little from the Bronx and Byram watersheds; the supply in Queens and Richmond was drawn from local Long Island sources; and Brooklyn got most of its water from wells, ponds, and springs out on Long Island, in Southern Nassau and Suffolk counties. Private water companies still supply water in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The figures show daily consumption, in gallons.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Private Companies, All Boroughs.	Total, Including Private Companies.
1898.....	226,000,000	93,600,000	4,800,000	100,000	23,600,000	.....
1899.....	246,000,000	95,900,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,000,000	.....
1900.....	267,000,000	85,600,000	7,700,000	100,000	22,000,000	.....
1901.....	272,000,000	96,700,000	7,700,000	100,000	23,600,000	.....
1902.....	280,000,000	100,300,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,100,000	.....
1903.....	285,000,000	104,800,000	7,700,000	100,000	25,700,000	.....
1904.....	299,000,000	113,100,000	8,900,000	200,000	27,900,000	.....
1905.....	316,000,000	119,200,000	9,000,000	200,000	29,000,000	.....
1906.....	325,000,000	127,100,000	9,500,000	200,000	33,400,000	495,200,000
1907.....	330,000,000	135,600,000	11,600,000	200,000	35,600,000	513,000,000
1908.....	327,000,000	140,600,000	12,200,000	200,000	38,600,000	518,600,000
1909.....	323,000,000	136,500,000	12,400,000	8,700,000	32,100,000	512,700,000
1910.....	331,000,000	143,100,000	12,600,000	8,900,000	32,900,000	528,500,000
1911.....	298,000,000	140,300,000	13,400,000	9,500,000	33,200,000	494,400,000
1912.....	303,000,000	142,000,000	14,200,000	10,200,000	35,600,000	505,000,000
1913.....	314,000,000	124,300,000	13,600,000	11,600,000	35,500,000	499,000,000
1914.....	347,000,000	134,300,000	14,800,000	11,700,000	36,900,000	544,700,000
1915.....	341,000,000	128,800,000	13,000,000	11,500,000	34,600,000	528,900,000
1916.....	365,000,000	136,500,000	12,700,000	12,500,000	39,300,000	566,000,000
1917.....	373,800,000	140,300,000	18,500,000	12,400,000	39,600,000	584,600,000
1918.....	413,300,000	170,000,000	16,200,000	15,500,000	43,400,000	658,400,000
1919.....	417,400,000	168,600,000	15,900,000	17,000,000	41,300,000	660,200,000

The figures by boroughs show only daily consumption of city water. The "total" column shows daily city water consumption plus consumption of water of private companies. In 1919, for example, the total daily consumption in Brooklyn, including private water, was 181,600,000 gallons; in Queens, 44,200,000 gallons. Private companies supplied 13,000,000 gallons in Brooklyn, and 28,300,000 in Queens.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX WATER CONSUMPTION, 1868-1897 (City Water).

YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*
1868...	68,000,000	1874...	84,000,000	1880...	83,000,000	1886...	99,000,000	1892...	163,000,000
1869...	67,000,000	1875...	86,000,000	1881...	83,000,000	1887...	99,000,000	1893...	175,000,000
1870...	70,000,000	1876...	81,000,000	1882...	85,000,000	1888...	103,000,000	1894...	176,000,000
1871...	72,000,000	1877...	80,000,000	1883...	85,000,000	1889...	103,000,000	1895...	180,000,000
1872...	75,000,000	1878...	84,000,000	1884...	94,000,000	1890...	119,000,000	1896...	201,000,000
1873...	81,000,000	1879...	84,000,000	1885...	95,000,000	1891...	153,000,000	1897...	212,000,000

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between eighty-five and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which more than 500 million gallons of water daily can surely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provisions have been made for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three-days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $177,000,000, of which $22,000,000 is for the Schoharie works.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded. It acts as a storage reservoir. This reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. The total cost of Kensico reservoir was about $13,500,000. It is 355 feet above tidewater.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36½ feet, and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View reservoir was about $4,700,000. It was first filled December 29, 1915. It is 295 feet above tidewater.

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granitic rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber down stream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding one hundred pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-inch flexible-jointed, cast iron pipe, buried in a trench in the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe extends to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of this delivery-system is over thirty-four miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets buildings, subways, sewers and pipes. These depths are necessary, also, to secure a substantial rock covering to withstand the bursting pressure of the water inside and afford the requisite watertightness. The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel, which is the longest tunnel in the world for carrying water under pressure, or for any other purpose, was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains. These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11 in Morningside Park and at Shaft 21 on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs. Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber or in the street mains. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill Aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, was about $26,400,000.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide. It holds 435,000,000 gallons, and is 228 feet above tidewater.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1919.

(Compiled under the direction of James H Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1919, AT NEW YORK.

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	.49	...	.80	T	77	...	...	1.7	.04	.23	.50	...
2	1.6	...	...	T	...	...	...	...	.30	.18	.09	...
3	.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.37	...	...	...
4	T	.09	...	.01	...	...	...	...	T.	T	.30	...
5	...	...	.20	14	.01	...	...	T.	...	T.	.31	...
6	T	...	.02	...	T.	.08	.43	.58	...	.25	...	.24
7	T.	...	T	...	.38	T.	...	...	...	...	...	.06
8	.06	.06	...	10	...	.09	...	...	...	...	...	.06
9	T	T	.77	...	.28	.15	...	...	T	.05	...	.42
10	...	...	...	...	.93	...	.45	...	.02	...	...	.69
11	...	...	T.	.62	.03	T.	...	...	.55	.36	.03	...
12	...	T	...	.08	T	...	...	...	.05	.47	.12	.20
13	...	.07	...	.03	...	...	.09	.85	...	...	.64	.06
14	T.	.82	.05	...	...	...	...	.64	...	.78	...	.24
15	...	.32	.05	.07	T	...	T	10	T.	T.	...	T
16	...	...	.30	1.3	...	...	.25	...	...	.22	...	.01
17	T.	...	...	.02	.60	...	T.	.38	...	...	...	.06

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18	.09	.05	.11	.01	...	...	.75	2.1	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	.73	...	...	...	2.5	.01	...	...	T.	.12
20	...	...	.01	T.	T.	.77	1.6	...	T.	...	...	...
21	...	.15	...	...	.14	...	.04	T.	...	T.	...	T.
22	T.	.03	...	...	.11	...	.87	...	.42	.07	...	...
23	1.3	.58	...	...	.29	...	.63	...	1.8	.28	T.	...
24	.01	...	...	.19	.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.24
25	...	.61	...	T	.01	...	...	.49	...	T.	.06	.01
26	...	.67	...	T.	...	.19	.15	T.	...	T.	.64	...
27	...	...	1.3	...	...	.95	.66	.04	...	.06	.01	...
28	T.	T.	.31	T	...	...	.06	...	...	.03	.01	...
29	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.11	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.23	...	.16	.51	.12
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	.05	T.	...	.03	...	...
Total	3.3	3.4	4.7	2.5	3.8	2.2	7.9	7.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.5

"T," trace, less than .01 inch.

DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1919, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	41	24	33	21	44	59	58	66	62	48	59	28
2	37	25	28	22	50	58	72	61	65	52	39	29
3	30	25	35	34	53	72	74	60	62	63	37	18
4	17	33	37	43	57	71	77	64	62	59	41	17
5	14	28	43	42	57	68	80	68	59	61	41	25
6	19	26	28	46	49	65	71	68	61	62	37	29
7	25	24	28	41	46	65	65	68	68	45	36	39
8	30	32	34	47	57	55	63	62	72	43	37	37
9	19	26	36	43	47	53	61	59	59	46	32	42
10	9	19	36	40	42	56	62	60	59	63	36	22
11	12	16	37	50	44	60	60	65	63	53	47	20
12	9	29	34	51	44	59	58	67	56	41	51	29
13	17	31	36	45	47	57	64	59	53	39	34	49
14	30	38	26	41	54	64	63	56	57	51	30	22
15	34	37	30	43	46	62	63	62	60	55	34	17
16	28	28	35	39	45	60	66	65	60	61	35	13
17	35	26	39	42	49	64	67	64	56	50	39	2
18	36	25	40	42	53	62	65	61	51	45	39	0
19	34	22	36	39	54	61	69	61	54	46	29	12
20	30	23	41	44	54	63	69	64	65	44	26	17
21	34	32	46	49	55	65	70	68	65	51	28	24
22	39	35	36	41	54	59	72	70	68	55	41	30
23	41	33	31	46	57	60	70	69	57	52	39	28
24	28	35	40	33	56	66	68	70	54	51	36	25
25	26	34	36	27	57	66	72	60	57	47	34	17
26	36	23	40	29	60	66	66	59	55	53	46	16
27	35	22	37	39	61	66	69	58	51	59	35	30
28	33	33	22	47	56	59	72	59	53	48	30	22
29	33	...	24	45	58	52	67	59	57	43	37	17
30	32	...	26	42	71	55	62	65	57	45	32	18
31	29	...	23	...	65	...	65	66	...	56	...	29
Means	28	28	34	40	53	62	67	63	59	51	37	23

DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1919, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	60	34	53	35	52	74	88	80	72	58	70	41
2	60	41	46	44	67	92	89	75	71	63	60	44
3	37	49	54	57	70	91	95	78	68	85	50	30
4	30	43	58	61	80	92	98	79	76	65	52	31
5	30	42	58	53	86	83	96	74	76	76	47	34
6	30	39	44	62	60	75	84	76	82	77	48	44
7	40	41	42	76	61	85	80	84	90	71	47	48
8	40	37	47	64	72	67	78	85	91	56	48	45
9	38	35	56	55	64	61	71	76	87	64	50	52
10	30	32	51	50	48	74	72	76	70	78	55	49
11	39	38	48	61	51	82	71	80	81	81	54	30
12	28	35	50	62	55	75	77	78	70	53	58	40
13	33	47	59	58	73	83	80	71	72	60	58	60
14	43	46	36	59	74	78	76	66	74	59	43	58
15	43	46	37	51	60	76	72	74	66	71	43	27
16	44	40	40	54	59	78	76	78	66	77	50	24
17	45	41	55	57	66	78	75	68	73	64	55	22
18	46	38	62	54	67	75	72	65	67	61	58	14
19	45	38	44	62	69	74	81	78	67	64	47	25
20	44	43	60	63	65	82	73	81	81	55	35	31
21	46	38	65	62	65	85	76	85	78	60	51	32
22	47	39	47	66	64	74	76	85	76	63	51	40
23	48	46	56	68	72	77	82	86	70	59	50	45
24	44	47	54	54	71	85	87	89	69	60	48	39
25	47	44	62	42	72	77	83	77	76	61	51	29
26	51	46	58	45	80	73	82	72	66	61	59	33
27	50	42	57	63	82	74	89	70	65	68	47	39
28	46	51	37	59	73	72	90	72	72	81	41	41
29	41	...	31	56	90	68	79	78	72	56	60	26
30	42	...	44	62	86	74	79	77	76	56	62	37
31	41	...	38	...	84	...	79	80	...	70	..	39
Means	42	41	50	57	69	78	81	77	74	66	52	37

DAILY MAXIMUM WIND VELOCITIES 1919, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	53	50	54	48	42	17	17	36	26	18	25	44
2	40	50	20	40	37	18	17	34	12	24	26	48
3	34	20	21	33	38	18	24	23	32	28	27	44
4	48	13	38	18	41	22	22	21	33	19	50	18
5	25	37	50	22	55	27	23	22	24	19	59	25
6	24	28	50	25	32	27	38	25	25	34	61	35
7	24	37	14	35	22	19	24	29	31	48	26	46
8	28	13	33	26	27	24	24	40	30	22	28	22
9	64	25	65	21	24	14	33	20	28	28	26	26
10	62	37	60	32	33	12	40	22	20	33	20	72
11	52	22	47	58	32	30	38	14	44	45	17	35
12	20	13	34	31	19	20	33	24	49	25	28	20
13	33	24	34	45	22	17	16	38	37	21	48	31
14	20	36	19	32	26	18	19	40	22	23	37	47
15	46	30	26	27	27	18	26	31	16	19	36	50
16	41	62	27	41	20	15	14	19	17	35	25	48
17	27	46	42	46	48	14	12	38	31	33	23	52

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18	24	60	44	43	41	17	20	22	20	18	46	31
19	51	52	51	34	33	20	20	23	32	30	58	24
20	30	29	28	37	30	48	23	27	33	22	60	19
21	19	21	50	36	21	40	42	32	33	35	27	20
22	13	29	54	26	20	29	50	32	22	40	32	14
23	26	62	49	22	38	29	22	21	33	24	42	15
24	84	56	45	62	26	25	30	33	26	17	32	42
25	46	26	19	61	36	27	25	31	40	17	42	42
26	20	66	21	53	26	32	65	31	24	22	29	17
27	43	35	51	26	18	35	29	30	16	20	34	22
28	24	53	92	42	18	32	51	29	13	63	24	26
29	44	...	87	42	38	26	42	27	19	30	46	23
30	35	...	50	24	24	18	29	31	30	21	58	45
31	44	...	40	...	15	...	31	23	...	33	..	28
Month	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK SINCE 1872.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1872....	2.40	1.45	3.93	2.49	2.44	2.94	9.45	6.13	3.44	3.53	5.04	2.54	45.78
1873....	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4 08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874....	4 82	2.41	1 88	7.02	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875....	2.87	3.23	4 25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	10.42	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876....	1.21	5.39	7.90	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877....	3.53	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2 91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879....	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	0.58	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881....	5.41	5.06	6.78	1.00	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882....	6.15	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	14.51	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883....	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	3.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884....	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	0.15	3.63	3.44	6.66	55.34
1885....	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886....	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	1.18	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887....	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	7.70	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888....	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	7.40	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889....	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	9.63	3.39	7.43	2.53	9.82	1.81	58.68
1890....	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891....	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892....	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3 90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893....	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894....	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	0.86	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895....	5.62	0.82	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896....	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897....	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898....	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899....	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900....	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901....	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902....	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.66	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903....	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	0.33	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	11.55	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904....	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.94	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.87	41.57
1905....	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906....	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.68	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907....	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.89	4.08	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.00	3.82	5.05	3.91	45.28
1908....	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	9.10	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1909....	3.33	4.31	3.19	5 93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910....	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	0.23	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911....	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912....	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913....	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914....	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	33.50
1915....	5.61	5.03	1.14	2.10	3.23	3.66	4.60	5.37	2.52	2.25	1.09	4.23	40.83
1916....	1.08	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.49	3.94	3.44	0.59	2.98	0.63	1.57	3.97	33.17
1917....	2.44	1.70	3.38	2.35	3.29	5.57	5.96	1.79	2.74	5.68	0.68	3.70	39.28
1918....	3.41	1.98	1.51	3.78	3.37	4.12	3.61	1.70	3.54	0.83	2.04	3.70	33.59
1919....	3.35	3 45	4.69	2.55	3.81	2.23	7.93	7.74	3.60	3.17	3.33	2.53	48.38
Means	3.65	3.70	3.87	3.38	3.19	3.24	4.23	4.38	3.43	3.63	3.18	3.42	43.27

DAILY PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION, 1919, AT NEW YORK.

DAY.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	s	nw	nw	nw	e	se	n	nw	n	e	w	w
2	nw	nw	n	nw	w	s	n	nw	e	e	nw	sw
3	n	n	n	nw	sw	se	nw	nw	nw	w	e	nw
4	nw	s	sw	sw	s	s	nw	s	nw	e	e	w
5	nw	nw	sw	ne	w	s-sw	nw	se-s	s	sw	nw	sw
6	n	nw	n-nw	n-s	e	s	ne	e	sw	sw	n	s
7	sw	nw	e	sw	e	s	n	s-sw	sw	nw	n	sw
8	sw	w	e	n	n	e	n	nw	w	s	n	e
9	sw	n	e	e	e	e	s	n	e	s	n	sw
10	sw	n	nw	se	e	s	sw	nw	s	w	se	nw
11	nw	nw	nw	s	n	se-w	nw	nw	s	nw	s	nw
12	nw	e	sw	w	n	e	s	se	nw	n	se	sw
13	sw	e	sw-w	nw	n	w	ne-e	e	nw	n-s	nw	sw
14	sw	e	ne	nw	sw	se	se	n	nw	e	nw	nw
15	nw	w	e	e	se	s	s	se-s	e	nw	nw	w
16	w	nw	e	e	se	se	s-sw	e	e	s	s	w
17	sw	nw	e	n	se	se	ne	e	nw	n	sw	nw
18	ne	nw	nw	w	sw	e	se	e	n	n	sw	nw
19	nw	nw	n	nw	s	s	s	e-se	se	w	nw	ne
20	s	n-nw	ne	s	e	sw	se	w	s	e	nw	n
21	e	e	n	n	e	nw	s	s	s	se	sw	e
22	e	e	n	n	e	n	s	nw	s	nw	sw	ne
23	s	nw	n	s	s	sw	s	nw	n	e	w	ne
24	nw	nw	n	se	w	sw	sw	sw	sw	e	nw	nw
25	nw	se	n	nw	nw	s	n	nw	sw	ne-e	s	n
26	sw	nw	sw	nw	nw	s	sw	w-nw	n	sw	e	sw
27	nw	w	se	nw	nw	s	w	w	s	se	n	sw
28	nw	s	nw	s	e-s	ne	w	nw	se	swnw	e	nw
29	nw	.....	nw	nw	nw	ne	nw	sw	e-s	nw	se	n
30	nw	.....	nw	s	nw	s	n	sw	sw	e	w	nw
31	w-nw	.....	nw	.....	n-s	.....	sw	s	.....	sw	.....	w
Prevailing	nw	nw	nw	sw	e	s	s	nw	nw	e	nw	nw

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK SINCE 1872.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ua
1872....	29.4	30.3	28.9	47.3	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	60.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916 ...	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
1918....	21.6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1919....	35.2	34.7	42.0	48.8	61.0	69.7	74.0	70 2	66 5	58.4	44.4	30.0	51.5
Means	30.9	30.6	37.9	48.7	59.9	68.8	74.0	72.6	66.3	55.9	44.0	34.0	52.0

SNOW-COVERED GROUND AT NEW YORK SINCE 1894.

0.1 inch or more including sleet at 8 P. M. Monthly, total number of days and maximum depth (inches) Seasonal, total number of days and maximum number of consecutive days.

SEASON.	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		SEASON.	
	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Cons. Days
1894-95....	0	0	0	0	6	5.5	13	4.7	26	9.9	4	2.5	0	0	49	29
1895-96....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.0	14	2 4	20	14.1	2	1.7	44	15
1896-97....	0	0	1	2.6	21	7.8	13	10.0	14	6.6	2	0.6	0	0	51	18
1897-98....	0	0	0	0	5	2.0	8	5.2	10	6.0	1	0.5	2	2.5	26	16
1898-99....	0	0	7	9.8	11	8.2	5	4.8	22	24.0	3	5.0	0	0	48	19
1899-00....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	7	9.8	5	6.0	0	0	15	5
1900-01....	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	4	2 0	17	2.6	0	0	0	0	23	18
1901-02....	0	0	1	0.5	8	0.8	13	5.5	25	9 3	5	6.7	0	0	52	17
1902-03....	0	0	0	0	15	4.7	6	4.8	13	9.0	0	0	0	0	34	13
1903-04....	0	0	0	0	13	3.6	26	8.8	14	4.1	3	0.8	0	0	56	29
1904-05....	0	0	0	0	27	11.8	14	9.0	28	8.5	17	2.0	0	0	86	53
1905-06....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.0	5	3.8	13	8.0	0	0	24	13
1906-07....	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	10	5 8	28	11.2	16	7.1	2	4.8	57	50
1907-08....	0	0	0	0	7	2.1	9	9.6	18	4 2	2	2.3	0	0	36	23
1908-09....	0	0	0	0	8	3.1	13	3.6	6	3 2	4	3.3	0	0	31	10
1909-10....	0	0	2	1.3	7	9.8	22	10.4	5	4 0	0	0	0	0	36	27
1910-11....	0	0	0	0	18	7.0	4	1.0	15	5 0	2	1.2	0	0	39	18
1911-12....	0	0	0	0	5	6.0	16	2.9	5	1.4	3	1.3	0	0	29	8
1912-13....	0	0	1	0.5	6	11.0	0	0	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	13	6
1913-14....	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	3	0.4	18	12.0	15	13.0	0	0	37	30
1914-15....	0	0	0	0	5	0.4	2	0.9	4	3.4	4	5.6	3	9.0	18	4
1915-16....	0	0	0	0	11	5.0	3	0 3	23	5.3	23	10.6	2	1.0	62	23
1916-17....	0	0	0	0	7	12.0	8	1 3	7	3.6	11	6.5	1	1.4	34	11
1917-18....	0	0	0	0	21	6.0	25	6.8	14	4.4	1	0.1	2	1.5	63	26
1918-19....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0 1	3	1.0	0	0	5	2
Means...	0	.....	†	.....	8	.....	9	.....	14	.....	6	.....	1	.....	38	.....

† Less than one.

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK SINCE 1872.

Month.	Pressure.				Temperature.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date
January	30.92	2, 1899	28.61	3, 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	30.94	5, 1887	28.98	26, 1918	69	5, 1890	— 7	5, 1918
March	30.95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	78	30, 1910	3	5, 1872
April	30.68	13, 1911*a*	29.14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	29	5, 1874
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	31	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	21, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.44	19, 1918	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.34	23, 1885	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	31	31, 1917
November	30.80	19, 1891	28.70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.97	26, 1909	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909, 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK SINCE 1898.

(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction.	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	92	nw	28	1919	September	72	sw	7	1898
April	84	nw	23	1912		72	nw	26	1915
May	90	nw	27	1914	October	76	nw	16	1900
June	72	nw	8	1902	November	76	w	21	1900
	72	n	16	1911	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK SINCE 1884.

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.		Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day	Year.
Jan.	2.48	8–9	1884	13.1	14	1910	July	3.80	26	1872	0	...	
Feb.	3.25	11–12	1886	17.8	17–18	1893	Aug.	5.05	16–17	1909	0	.....	...
March	3.60	25–26	1876	10.5	12	1888	Sept.	6.17	23	1882	0	.....	...
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct.	9.40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1894	Nov.	3.62	15–16	1892	8.8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec.	2.53	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th. "T", trace, less than 0.1 inch.

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK SINCE 1884.

Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season	Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season
1884–85	0	T.	9.4	4.6	16.7	5.9	T	0	36.6	1902–03	0	0	9.6	5.9	10.5	0	T	0	[illegible]
1885–86	T.	0.1	0.3	18.6	4.7	0.2	T	0	23.9	1903–04	T.	T	7.7	15.2	5.6	4.4	0.1	0	[illegible]
1886–87	0	T.	21.9	9.3	11.9	2.3	4.1	0	49.5	1904–05	0	0.5	27.8	19.3	7.2	3.6	T.	0	[illegible]
1887–88	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1905–06	0	T	0.7	3.6	5.0	13.4	T.	0	[illegible]
1888–89	0	0.9	T.	3.0	7.0	11.0	0	0	21.9	1906–07	T	T	0.5	10.9	21.1	13.8	6.1	0	[illegible]
1889–90	0	0.1	7.5	T.	4.0	21.3	1.2	0	34.1	1907–08	0	T	4.4	10.6	13.7	2.5	T	0	[illegible]
1890–91	0	T.	19.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	T.	T.	39.7	1908–09	0	0.6	5.1	9.5	1.4	4.1	T	0	[illegible]
1891–92	0	T.	T.	13.1	0.5	19.9	3.0	0	36.5	1909–10	0	1.0	11.4	16.6	5.3	0.6	0	0	[illegible]
1892–93	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1910–11	0	T	8.9	1.1	12.5	2.8	0.7	0	[illegible]
1893–94	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T	0	56.1	1911–12	0	1.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	4.2	T.	0	[illegible]
1894–95	0	0.7	8.2	12.3	8.2	5.3	1.0	0	36.2	1912–13	0	0.8	11.8	0.3	2.3	0.1	T.	0	[illegible]
1895–96	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1913–14	0	0	0.3	1.2	14.1	21.5	T.	0	[illegible]
1896–97	0	3.8	12.6	11.7	8.8	2.2	T.	0	39.1	1914–15	0	0	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.7	10.2	0	[illegible]
1897–98	0	1.5	2.9	8.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	0	20.1	1915–16	0	T	8.1	0.7	11.4	23.8	3.3	0	[illegible]
1898–99	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1916–17	0	T	13.7	5.9	12.2	11.4	6.5	0	[illegible]
1899–00	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11.4	7.7	T.	0	20.1	1917–18	0	0.3	11.7	13.6	3.5	0.6	2.6	0	[illegible]
1900–01	0	T.	0.5	2.9	5.8	T	0	0	9.2	1918–19	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	T.	0	[illegible]
1901–02	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0.1	0	31.3	1919–	0	T.	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE—"T," trace, snow less than 0.1 inch.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1919.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (reduced to sea level)—Mean, 30.04 inches; highest, 30.83 inches, March 15; lowest, 29.27 inches, February 15.

TEMPERATURE—Greatest daily range, 36°, December 14; least daily range, 4°, July 29. Greatest monthly range, 60°, December; least monthly range, 33°, August. Highest mean of three consecutive days, 87°, July 3-5; lowest mean of three consecutive days, 12°, December 16-18.

PRECIPITATION—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 11 days, May 26-June 5 and November 14-24. Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 6, July 18-23 and November 25-30.

SNOW—Greatest amount in 24 hours, 2.0 inches, December 24-25. Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 P. M., 1.9 inches, December 19. Last snow in Spring occurred April 26; first snow in Autumn occurred November 19.

FROST—In Spring: last killing frost occurred April 25; last light frost occurred April 26. In Autumn: first light frost occurred October 8; first killing frost occurred November 14.

THUNDERSTORMS—First, April 15; last, October 16. HAIL—June 20; July 26. AURORAS—None.

SUNSHINE (number of hours)—January, 148; February, 182; March, 203; April, 242; May, 253; June, 318; July, 298; August, 270; September, 220; October, 150; November, 142; December, 117. Total for year, 2,543, or 56 per cent. of the possible hours of daylight.

THEATRES IN MANHATTAN.

(Seating Capacity in Parentheses).

Astor (1131) B'way and 45th St.
Belasco (1,000), 44th St. nr B'way
Belmont (Norworth, 515), 121 W. 48th St.
Bijou (New, 589), 45th nr B'way
Booth (708), 45th St, nr B way
Bramhall (206) 138 W 27th St
Broadhurst (1,118), 45th nr. B'way.
Broadway (1,687) B'way & 41st St.
Bronx Opera House (1,918), 149th St, near 3d Ave.
Burland (1,799) 985 Prospect Ave.
Candler (1,651), 226 W 42d St.
Casino (1,477), B'way and 39th St
Central (922), 47th St and B'way
Century (2,890), Central Park West and 67th St.
Century Roof (422) Central Park West, 62d to 63d St.
Cohan & Harris (1,051), 42d St., nr. 7th Ave.
Cohan's, Geo. M (1 111), B'way and 43d St
Columbia (1,313), 7th Ave. & 47th.
Comedy (718), 41st St., nr. 6th Ave.
Cort (1,043), 48th St., nr. B'way.
Criterion (886), B way and 44th St.
Daly's (1,149) 1221 B'way.
Deutsch. Irving Pl. (1,133), 7 Irving Pl.
Elliott, Maxine, (924) 39th St., nr B'way.
Eltinge (842), 42d St, nr. B'way.
Empire, Man. (1,099), B'way and 40th St.
Forty-eighth St (969), 48th St. near B way.
Forty-fourth St. (1,323), 44th St., near B way.
Fourteenth St (1,111) 109 W. 14th.
Fulton (913), 46th St. nr B'way.
Gables (1,081), 235 Bowery
Gaiety (806), B'way and 46th St.
Garden (1,092), Mad Ave & 27th
Garrick (537), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe (1,190), B'way & 46th St.
Gotham (1,272), 165 E. 125th St.
Grand Harlem (1,485) 125 W. 125th St.
Greenwich Village (388), 4th St. & 7th Ave.
Harris (770), 42d St., nr. 8th Ave.
Hippodrome (4,623), 6th Ave. & 43d St.
Hudson (1,077), 44th nr. 6th Ave
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl. & 15th St.
Kessler's (1,689), Roof (817), 35 2d Ave.
Knickerbocker (1,412), B'way & 38th St.
Lenox (904), 8 Lenox Ave.
Liberty (1,210), 42d St., nr. B'way
Lincoln (834), 56 W. 135th St.
Little (600), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's 7th Ave. (1,542), 124th & 7th Ave.
Longacre (1,019), 48th nr. B'way.
Lyceum (957), 45th St., nr. B'way.
Lyric (1,406), 42d St., nr. 7th Ave.
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), 315 W. 34th St.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,306), B'way and 40th St.
Miller's, Henry (946), 124 W. 43d St.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
New Amsterdam (1,702), 42d St., near 7th Ave.; Roof (602).
Norworth (Belmont 515), 121 W. 48th St.
Park (1,510), Roof (420), 2 Columbus Circle.
Playhouse (879), 48th, nr. B'way.
Plymouth (1,042), 236 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 39th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Punch & Judy (299), 49th St., near 7th Ave.
Republic (901), 42d St., nr. B'way.
Riviera (1,674), B'way & 97th St.
Selwyn (1,067), W. 42d St.
Shubert (1,395), 44th St., nr. B'way.
Standard (1,473), B'way & 90th St.
Thirty-ninth St. (673), 39th St., nr. B'way.
Thomashefsky (1,901), 111-17 E. Houston St.
Times Square (1,043), W. 42d St.
Winter Garden (1,493), B'way & 50th St.

MANHATTAN HALLS, STADIUMS, ETC.

Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St.
Brush Stadium (38,000), Polo Gr'ds.
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 7th Ave. & 57th St.
Carnegie Lyceum, Carnegie Hall.
Grand Central Palace (1,200), Lexington Ave. & 46th St.
Madison Square Garden, Madison Ave. & 26th St.; galleries seat 5,700, arena seats 4,092, boxes seat 500.
Stadium, City College (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX VAUDEVILLE THEATRES AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

demy of Music, (2,602), 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Adelphi (980), B'way & 89th St.
Alhambra (1,386), 7th Ave. 126th.
American (1,695), Roof (1,154), 8th Ave. & 42d St.
Apollo (1,197), 7th Ave. & 125th St
Arena (953), 623 8th Ave.; Roof (902).
Atlantic Garden (857) 50 Bowery.
Audubon (2,638), B'way & 165th.
Avenue B (1,800), Ave. B & 5th St.
Boulevard (2,087), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave.
Bronx (1,682), Melrose Ave. & 150th St.
Bronx Strand (1,184), 827 Westchester Ave.
Bunny, and Roof (702-672), 3589 B'way.
Burland (1,799), 985 Prospect Ave.
Capitol (4,624), B'way & 51st St.
Chelsea (876) 312 8th Ave.
Circle (1,671), B'way & 60th St.
City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1 100), B'way & 135th
Clinton (1,622), 82 Clinton St.
Coleman's (729) 745 Westchester Ave.
Coliseum (3,095), 181st & B'way.
Colonial (1,474), B'way & 62d St
Crescent (1,643), 1175 Boston Rd.
Crotona (2,210), Tremont Ave., nr Park Ave.
Delancey Street (1,776) Delancey & Suffolk Sts.
Dyckman (1,514), 552 W. 207th St.
Eighth Ave. (876), 312 8th Ave.
Eighty-first St. (2,015), B'way & 81st St.
Eighty-sixth St (1,406), 86th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Elsmere (1,574), 1924 Crotona Parkway.
Empire (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave
Empire Richmond (775), 2094 Richmond Terrace.
Empress (602), 544 W. 181st St.
Grand Harlem (1,485), 125 W. 125th St.
Fourteenth St. (1,111), 14th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Grand Opera House (2,086), 8th Ave. & 23d St.
Grant (669), 11 W. 116th St.
Greeley Square (1,899), 6th Ave. & 30th St.
Hamilton (1,892), B'way & 146th
Harlem Opera House (1,734), 125th St., nr. 7th Ave.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 125th St., nr. 8th Ave.
Hyde Grade (771), 1,770 3d Ave.
Japanese Garden (1,640), B way 97th St.
Jefferson (1,921), 14th St. nr. 2d Ave.
Keystone (1,042), 2,633 B'way.
Lafayette (1,425), 7th Ave. nr. 132d St.
Lexington (2,559), Lex. Ave. & 51st.
Liberty (1,178) Richmond, Beach St. Rd.
Lincoln Square (1,539), B'way nr. 66th St
Loew's Forty-second St. (1,258), 132 E. 42d St.; Loew's One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W 116th St.; Loew's American (1,695); Roof (1,154), 8th Ave. & 42d St.; Loew's Boulevard (1,975), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave.; Loew's Victoria (2,394), 235 W. 125th St.
Lyric (1,406), 213 W. 42d St.
McKinley Square (1,464), Boston Rd., nr. 169th St.
Majestic (1,400), Roof (696), 1495 St. Nicholas Ave.
Manhattan (895), Roof (643), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolis (1,150), 2652 3d Ave.
Mount Morris (1,501), 5th Ave. & 116th St.
National (2,333), Bergen Ave. & 149th St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111-17 E. Houston St.
Nemo (900), 2834 B'way.
New York (1,633), 1520 B'way.
North Star (1,212), 1250 5th Ave.
Odeon (868) 52 Clinton St.
Odeon (960), 260 W. 145th St.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14th St.
Orpheum (2,230), 3d Ave., 86-87th.
Palace (1,733), B'way & 47th St.
Palace-Richmond (487), 108 Richmond Ave.
Park-Richmond (487), 139 Canal st.
People's (1,454) 201 Bowery.
Plaza (1600), Madison Ave. & 59th
Plaza-Bronx (944), 187th St. and Wabash Ave
Plymouth (965), 60 W. 116th St.
Proctor's (1,654), Lex. Av. & 125th.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,205), B'way & 28th St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,639), 58th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Proctor's Twenty-third St. (1,090), 143 W. 23d St.
Proctor's 125th St. (1,681), 112 E. 125th St.
Prospect (1,500), Prospect & Westchester Aves.
Regent (1,854), 7th Ave. & 116th.
Regu (936), Roof (952), 60 W. 116th.
Rialto (1,960), 7th Ave. & 42d St.
Rio (2,603), 160th St. & B'way.
Riverside (1,760), B'way & 96th St.

NEW YORK CITY PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Rivoli (2 122), 1620 Broadway.
Royal-Bowery (1,107), 167 Bowery
Royal-Bronx (2,196), 427 Westchester Ave.
Savoy (700), 112 W 34th St.
Seventh Ave. (1,533), 2081 7th Ave.
Spooner (1,810), 963 Southern Blvd.
Stanley (656), 590 7th Ave.
Star (2,343), Lex. Ave. & 107th St.
Strand (2,989), B'way & 47th St
Strand, Bronx (1,134), 827 Westchester Ave.
Superior (886), 431 3d Ave.
Symphony (900) 95th St. & B'way.
Thalia (1,300) 50 Bowery
Tremont (987) 1942 Webster Ave.
Tiffany (601). Roof (582), 1007 Tiffany St
Tuxedo (732), 650 3d Ave.
Union Square (1 023), 56 E. 14th St.
United States (1 627) 195th St., Webster Ave
Vanderbilt (771) 148 W 48th St.
Valentine (1,252), Roof (484), N. E Fordham & Valentine Aves.
Victory (1,772), 3024 3d Ave.
Washington (1,432), 1805 Amsterdam Ave.
West End (864), 125th St., nr. St. Nicholas Ave.
Webster (881), Webster Ave. & 167th St.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Academy of Music (2,704), Lafayette Ave. & St Felix St
Alhambra (1,700), 7872 Knickerbocker Ave
American Music Hall (890) 105th St. & Ocean Ave. Q
Amphion (1 420), Bedford Ave, nr South 10th St.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 3d Ave. & 72d
Bedford (1,931), Bedford Ave & Bergen St.
Bijou (1,570), Smith & Livingston Sts.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1 835) Brighton Beach.
Broadway (2,088) B'way & Myrtle.
Bushwick (2,208). B'way & Howard.
Casino (1,473). Flatbush Ave. & State St.
Century (952) 1162 Nostrand Ave.
Comedy (1 074), 194 Grand St.
Crescent (1,529) 460 Hudson Ave.
De Kalb (2,242), De Kalb Ave. & B'way.
Duffield (921), 249 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418-20 3d Ave
Empire (1,661), B'way & Ralph.
Evergreen (1,104), 926 Seneca Ave., Queens.
Family (284) 101-3 Union St.
Fifth Avenue (1,040) 5th Ave. & 4th St.
Flatbush (1,695), Flat'sh & Church.
Folly (1,919), 21 Graham Ave.
Fulton (1 528) Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave.
Garden (1,050) 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Garden Roof (810), 4564 Jamaica Ave. Queens
Gayety (1 620) B way & Throop.
Gold (920) 635-37 Broadway
Gotham (1 086) Fultou St. & Alabama Ave
Grand Opera House (1,422), Elm Pl., nr. Fulton St.
Greenpoint (1 822) Manhattan Ave. & Calyer St.
Halsey (2 262), Halsey St. & B'way.
Hamilton (1 000), Hamilton Ave & Hicks St.
Henderson's Music Hall (610), Bowery, Coney Island
Howe's Brownsville (845), 482 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,796), 314 Fulton St., Jamaica, Queens.
Keeney's (2,256), Livingston St. & Hanover Place.
Liberty (1,467). Liberty St. & Watkins Ave
Linden (914), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Lyceum (941), 84 Montrose Ave.
Lyric (934), 16-20 Seigel St.
Majestic (1,826), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place
Metropolitan (3,668) Fulton & Smith Sts
Montauk (1,409), Hanover Pl., nr. Fulton St.
Morrison (1,016), Ocean Ave., Bath Beach.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
New Brighton (1,526), Ocean Parkway & Sea Breeze.
Olympic (1,564), Adams St., nr. Fulton St.
Orpheum (1,874), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place.
Oxford (689), Flatbush Ave. & State St.
Palace (1,628), E. N. Y. Ave. & Douglas St.
Prospect (2,448), 9th St., nr. 5th Ave.
Putnam (928), 966 Fulton St.
Rialto (1,552), Flatbush Ave. and Canarsie Lane.
Ridgewood (2,159), Cypress and Myrtle Aves.
Royal (797), 15 Willoughby St.
Sheffield (1,325), 308-10 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Star (1,437), Jay and Fulton Sts.
Strand (2,870), Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
Sumner (976), 269-71 Sumner Ave.
Steinway (894), Steinway and Jamaica Aves., Q.
T. N. F. (625), 597 East 16th St.
Universal (572), 162-166 16th St.
Warwick (1,446), Fulton and Jerome Sts.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (928), 829 Fresh Pond Rd.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3, Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35, Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract), 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72.

PRICES FOR NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.
1919...	$110,000	$68,000	1906...	$96,000	$78,000	1893...	$20,000	$15,250	1880...	$26,000	$14,000
1918...	65,000	49,000	1905...	95,000	72,000	1892...	22,000	17,500	1879...	16,000	5,100
1917...	70,000	45,000	1904...	81,000	57,000	1891...	24,000	16,000	1878...	9,500	4,000
1916...	76,000	60,000	1903...	82,000	51 000	1890...	22,500	17,000	1877...	7,750	4,500
1915...	74,000	42,000	1902...	81 000	65 000	1889...	23,000	19,000	1876...	5,600	4,000
1914...	55,000	34,000	1901...	80,000	49,500	1888...	24,000	17,000	1875...	6,750	4,250
1913...	53,000	37,000	1900...	47,500	37,500	1887...	30,000	19,000	1874...	5,000	4,250
1912...	74,000	55,000	1899...	40 000	29,500	1886...	33,000	23,000	1873...	7,700	5,000
1911...	73,000	65,000	1898...	29,750	19,000	1885...	34,000	20,000	1872...	6,000	4,300
1910...	94,000	65,000	1897...	22,000	15,000	1884...	27,000	20,000	1871...	4,500	2,750
1909...	94,000	73,000	1896...	20,000	14,000	1883...	30,000	23,000	1870...	4,500	4,000
1908...	80,000	51,000	1895...	20,000	17,000	1882...	32,500	20,000	1869...	7,500	3,000
1907...	88,000	51,000	1894...	21,250	18,000	1881...	30,000	22,000			

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Coffee and Sugar—113 Pearl St.
Consolidated Stock—36 Beaver St.
Cotton—Beaver and William Sts.
Cotton and Grain (Amer.)—81 Broad St.
Crockery Board of Trade—126 Fifth Ave.
Fire Insurance—123 William St.
Fruit—204 Franklin St.
Fruit (dried)—6 Harrison St.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade—233 Broadway.
Jewelers' Board of Trade—15 Maiden Lane.
Maritime—78 Broad St.
Mercantile—6 Harrison St.
Metal—111 Broadway.
Produce—Broadway and Beaver St.
Real Estate—14 Vesey St.
Stock—10 Broad St.

MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th Sts. Open; Winter, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Summer, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c.).

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—77th St. between Columbus Ave. and Central Park West. Open, free, every day; week days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM—Central Park West and 76th St. Open daily except Sunday; free; 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Closed during August and on Christmas, New Year's, and July 4.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN—Bronx Park north of Pelham Parkway. Open daily.

BRONX ZOO—Bronx Park. Open daily, Winter, 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Summer, 9 A. M. to half an hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thursdays, 25c.).

CENTRAL PARK ZOO—Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Open daily, free.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. Open daily, weekdays 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.45. Free (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c.).

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN—Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. (Empire B'l'v'd). Open daily, free.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

THE museum was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining . . . a museum and library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After one-half century of growth, it has to-day, through bequests, gifts, and purchases, collections of incalculable value, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objects in almost every material—marble, stone, wood, pottery, porcelain, glass, metals, lace, textiles, &c.—and embody man's attempts throughout the ages to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from 3000 B. C. to the nineteenth century and represent the ancient world—Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome—the Orient, including China, Japan, Corea, India, Persia, and Asia Minor; Europe from the Early Christian and Byzantine Art through the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and later periods; and our own country.

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city, in Central Park, affording 275,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. Among the most noteworthy individual objects or collections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its original form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace in Nimroud of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., the only complete ancient bronze chariot known; the Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreale, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubiculum (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient glass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near Eastern Art of special interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recently installed, the gift of Robert W. and Lockwood de Forest, which represents the wood carving of India and is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian miniatures in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection; twenty-four manuscripts and a number of single sheets, represent such masters of decoration as Bihzad and Mirad, and some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far Eastern objects include the well-known Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Hebert R. Bishop assemblage of jades.

OVER 1,200 PAINTINGS IN THE MUSEUM.

The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and American schools. There is an unusual showing of the works by Rembrandt, eighteen in all, thirteen received in the bequest of the late Benjamin Altman. Through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the Museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Colonna Altarpiece, a Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditions under which they were received are: the George A. Hearn Collection, principally American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but including four Memlings, a Dürer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velazquezs, and other works of rare excellence; the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Collection, consisting largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century; and the William H. Vanderbilt Collection, lent by George W. Vanderbilt, modern works, the French paintings being particularly important, and perhaps the best-known single picture being Millet's Sower.

Others of special note are the William H. Riggs Collection of arms and armor, which in its scope and quality ranks with European national collections, and, with the Ellis and Dino Collections, gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; the Crosby Brown gathering of 3,600 specimens, including representative instruments of all nations, among them the earlier of the two existing pianos by Bertolommeo di Francesco Cristofori, the inventor of the pianoforte; and the William H. Huntington assemblage of portraits of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette in all materials.

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entire wing and is a priceless gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from the Gallo-Roman and Merovinglan periods to the end of the eighteenth century. The rarest and most precious section of the collection represents the supreme work of the goldsmiths, Byzantine and Mediaeval enamelers, and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brought together by Georges Hoentschel of Paris, the collector, and consisting of two parts: sculpture, furniture, textiles, ivories, woodwork, and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, and Italian origin, and French decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—furniture and woodwork, many examples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormolu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Collection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the Sacrament Set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pietà, from the famous Château de Biron in southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique collection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles, and dance programmes, signed by famous jewelers of the eighteenth century; and a large collection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

COLLECTIONS SERVICEABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

To make the museum collections serviceable to the public, to manufacturers and designers, to artists and art students, and to the pupils in the public and private schools of New York City and vicinity is the constant effort of the members of the museum staff, working on behalf of the trustees.

A reference library and a collection of photographs are open to the public, and a large collection of lantern slides is available on easy terms for lectures given anywhere east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy the objects in the collections themselves is granted with reasonable restrictions. A study room of textiles has been fitted up with every facility for the use of the large collection of laces and textiles, and other study rooms in different parts of the building are intended for the convenience of those who wish to study the various collections at length.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE American Museum of Natural History, organized in 1869, was housed at first in the old Arsenal Building in Central Park. The corner-stone of the first section erected in Manhattan Square was laid by Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States, June 2, 1874, and the building was formally opened to the public by President Rutherford B. Hayes, December 22, 1877. Since then seven sections have been added, the total cost to date being $5,318,820. By contract with the city the building, cases, and cost of maintenance are met by the city. The collections and their preparation, scientific work, including explorations and publications, are provided from the Endowment Funds and contributions from the trustees.

Thirty-five halls, having an aggregate floor space of 271,886 square feet, are devoted to exhibits illustrating the life of the land and sea from all regions of the earth; mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and other invertebrates, woods of North America; public health; primitive races of men and their arts; gems, minerals; structure and past life of the earth. Special effort is made to have the exhibits of popular interest and educational value, and large sums are expended to carry out these aims.

The habitat groups of birds, showing them amid their natural surroundings, were the first of their kind, but equally fine groups of large mammals, reptiles and marine invertebrates are now shown. Special attention is called to the beautiful models in glass of many minute animals on a greatly enlarged scale. The gigantic extinct dinosaurs are represented by many complete skeletons, and the series showing the evolution of the horse from a little four-toed animal no higher than a collie dog to his present size is unrivalled. It is supplemented by a series of skeletons of modern horses, mainly of celebrated examples of their respective breeds. The collection of gems and gem stones is large, the collection of minerals one of the finest in the world, and the meteorites include some of the largest or most noteworthy yet discovered.

The larger part of the work of preparation of specimens for exhibit, construction of groups, modelling, etc., is done in the laboratories of the Museum. The photographic department contains great collections of negatives, lantern slides, and thousands of feet of motion picture film. Educational work is also carried on by means of circulating collections; by lectures to pupils of the public schools, delivered at the schools and at the Museum; by free public evening lectures on science and travel (October to May); and through the publications of the Museum.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

THE New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daily. Sundays excepted, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on holidays, 1 to 5 P. M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the month of August for cleaning and repairs). The Society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the Society at a cost of $1,000,000, including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fees without aid from city or State. The Society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, newspapers, prints, maps and a large collection of manuscripts, all relating to American history. The newspaper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,381 were printed in this city and State. The earliest file being the "Boston News-Letter," beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was "The New York Gazette," established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The Society's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints cover the period from the earliest "View of the City," published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivaled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere. Among which may be mentioned The Burgis View of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford—the first engraved map of the city published—one of two known copies; the Dyckinck plan of 1755, the Ratzer map of 1767, and the commissioners map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more important manuscripts are the Cadwallader Colden papers, De Peyster family papers, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philip Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd family papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

The Museum contains many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to America. Three mummied bulls from the tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdom and the Empire, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. The collection is especially rich in papyri. The Society also possesses the Nineveh Sculptures, presented in 1858 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous Equestrian Statue of King George III., and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits: George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H. Perry, Edgar Allan Poe, Red Jacket, Schuyler family portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, and N. P. Willis. The Society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America,"—460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the Society's collections are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present building in 1908 the Society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyment, use and study.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THE New York Botanical Garden occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx River, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. The grounds and buildings are open to the public every day in the year without charge.

Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has a frontage of 312 feet, is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Tefft and by terra-cotta and marble fountains and seats; the vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lectures are given every Saturday afternoon from Spring until Autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 29,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several special collections; the herbarium, containing prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, occupies the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1,500,000 specimens There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by one or another member of the garden staff.

The Mansion—A large stone house built by the Lorillard family in 1856, stands above the Bronx River near the waterfall.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE Brooklyn Botanic Garden, located between Eastern Parkway and Malbone Street, and Flatbush and Washington Avenues, was opened to the public on Linnaeus's birthday, May 13, 1911. The Garden comprises about 50 acres of land, on which are located the various plantations, the conservatories, and the laboratory building. The object of the Garden is the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants, and its special aim is to be of service to the local community. The grounds are open free to the public daily.

The Native Wild Flower Garden contains about 900 species that grow without cultivation within 100 miles of New York City; the Rock Garden contains over 600 species of alpine and other rock-loving plants; the Japanese Garden has been pronounced the most perfect specimen of that kind of garden in any public park in America; the general Systematic Garden, chiefly of European herbs and shrubs, occupies the central portion of the grounds; the Ecological Garden illustrates the relation of plants to various factors of environment, such as water, light, gravity, insects, etc. The Iris Garden extends along the brook, and the Children's Gardens, containing over 250 individual plots, are at the south end of the grounds. A library of over 10,000 books and pamphlets on plant life and gardening is open free to the public, and also the herbarium of over 150,000 specimens. Illustrated lectures and occasional exhibits are also open free. The Conservatories contain a collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those used for food, fibre, and other economic purposes, including banana, sugar-cane, tea, coffee, rubber hemp, papyrus, figs, citrous fruits, etc.

MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE Central Museum on Eastern Parkway at Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Academy of Music building, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden are under the general management of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. They receive appropriations from the city for maintenance, and their collections are provided for entirely from private sources. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. The new wing of the Central Museum was begun in 1918.

The museum contains a noteworthy collection of paintings, other objects of art, carvings, desert groups, Egyptian jewelry, archaeological gatherings, Japanese and Chinese armor, weapons, etc.

THE HALL OF FAME.

(Director, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson.)

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken, who is "committeeman" of the hall, presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, N.Y. City.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME.

Chosen in 1900—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905—John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John G. Whittier Mary Lyon Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910—Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft, John Lathrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915—Alexander Hamilton, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parkman, Louis Agassiz, Elias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate, Daniel Boone, Charlotte Cushman. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. Two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked the votes.

Chosen in 1920—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), James B. Eads, Patrick Henry, William T. G. Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roger Williams, Alice Freeman Palmer.

Total to date—Fifty-six men, seven women.

In May, 1921, there will be a public unveiling at the Hall of Fame on University Heights of twenty-six bronze tablets bearing the names of men and women who have been elected in this and previous elections, thirty-seven tablets having already been unveiled.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Prepared for the ALMANAC by Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications of the Library.)

THE corporate existence of the New York Public Library began May 23, 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The Astor Library, incorporated 1849, owned at the time of consolidation a fund of $941,000 and 266,147 books. The Lenox Library, incorporated 1870, owned in 1895 a fund of $505,500 and 86,000 books. The Tilden Trust (founded by Samuel J. Tilden, who died 1886) brought to the Library $2,000,000. In 1901, the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches, was consolidated with the new system. Between 1901 and 1904, the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Aguilar, St. Agnes, Harlem, Tottenville, Washington Heights, University Settlement, Webster, and Cathedral Libraries all joined the corporation. In 1901, Andrew Carnegie gave $5,200,000 to Greater New York for library buildings, on condition that the city provide the land and maintain the libraries when built. With the part of this sum which was assigned to the New York Public Library, 37 branch libraries have been built. (The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have their own libraries. The New York Public Library serves the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond.) There are in the New York Public Library, 41 branches in all. In addition there are six sub-branches, in buildings not owned by the library. In 1909, John S. Kennedy left the library $3,000,000.

The central building of the library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, built by the city, was opened May 23, 1911; cost, $9,000,000; architects, Carrère and Hastings; hours, weekdays, including holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. It contains the Reference Department, the descendant of the Astor and Lenox libraries; and the headquarters of the Circulation Department (the branch libraries). Reference Department has 1,437,178 books and pamphlets; the Circulation Department has 1,117,896 books. Exceeded in size only by the Library of Congress in this country, and by two or three European libraries, it is the first library in the world in point of use. The average annual number of persons recorded as using the Reference Department, 1915-1919, was 838,623. The actual use is much larger; the count includes only those who apply on written slips for books. The average annual number of books lent for home use by the Circulation Department, 1915-1919, was 10,148,501. Between 6,000 and 10,000 persons enter the Central Building daily. To maintain the Reference Department in 1919, the library disbursed $746,013.12 chiefly from its own endowments. In 1919, the disbursement for the Municipal Reference Branch, in the Municipal Building, was $17,389.42 of which sum the city gave $17,000. For the Circulation Department in 1919, was expended $842,732.59, of which the city gave $765,204.73. No public funds are spent for books, salaries, or other costs of the Reference Department in the central building, or for the Central Circulation Branch and Central Children's Room in that building.

The branch library buildings usually contain lending and reference departments for adults, similar departments for children, lecture rooms used for meetings for educational purposes and for organizations for social betterment; and, in four branches, roofgarden reading rooms. The branch libraries work in concert with the schools, and pay special attention to the Americanization of foreign born citizens. The Reference Department, in the central building, in addition to its main reading room, with seats for 768 readers, has special rooms devoted to art and prints, American history, maps, manuscripts, music, genealogy, Slavonic literature, Jewish literature, Oriental literature, economics and public documents, books for the blind, current periodicals, science and technology, and current newspapers. (There are two exhibition rooms and two galleries, which are devoted to the Lenox and Stuart art collections, with portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn, Copley, Turner, etc. The Avery collection of prints is notable. Valuable books include the Astor and Lenox collections, particularly strong in Americana, with many early printed Bibles, first folio Shakespeares, etc.

The library has 1,218 employees, counting both departments. A training school for librarians is maintained in the building. Director of the library, Edwin H. Anderson. Chief Reference Librarian, Harry M. Lydenberg. Chief of Circulation Department, Franklin F. Hopper.

The Queens Borough Public Library.—Office, No. 402 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I. Public Circulating. Incorp. 1896 as the L. I. City Public Library. Incorp. as the Queens Borough Public Library, April 17, 1907. Officers, 1920—*President*, John H. Leich; *Vice-President*, John W. Denn; *Secretary*, Owen J. Dever; *Treasurer*, William A. Duncan; *Director*, John C. Atwater. *Branches*—Astoria, Main and Woolsey Streets, L. I. City; Bay Side, Elsie Place, Bay Side; Broadway, No. 298 Steinway Avenue, L. I. City; Corona, No. 57 Kingsland Avenue, Corona; Elmhurst, Broadway and Maurice Avenue, Elmhurst; Far Rockaway, Central and Mott Avenues, Far Rockaway; Flushing, Jamaica and Jaggar Avenues, Flushing; Grandview, Grandview and Forest Avenues, Ridgewood; Hollis, Fulton Street and Iroquois Avenue, Hollis; Jamaica, No. 402 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Nelson, No. 244 Jackson Avenue, L. I. City; Ozone Park, No. 4138 Jerome Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I.; Poppenhusen, 13th Street and First Avenue, College Point; Queens, Whittier Street and Wertland Avenue, Queens; Richmond Hill, Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill; Ridgewood, No. 754 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood; Seaside, Boulevard and Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach; Steinway, No. 441 Potter Avenue, L. I. City; Whitestone, No. 30 Eighth Avenue, Whitestone; Woodhaven, No. 1229 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven; Woodside, Greenpoint and Betts Avenues, Woodside. *Traveling Libraries*—Arverne, Boulevard and Park Avenue; Cedar Manor, No. 292 New York Avenue, Jamaica; Douglaston, Main Avenue; Dunton, No. 31 Jerome Avenue; Evergreen, No. 1029 Fresh Pond Road; Forest Hills, Greenway Terrace; Glendale, No. 2896 Myrtle Avenue; Jackson Heights, 25th Street and Baxter Avenue, Elmhurst; Laurel Hill, Montgomery and Cypress Avenues; Little Neck, Old House Landing Road; Louona Park, No. 80 43d Street, Corona; Maspeth, No. 80 Grand Street; Middle Village, No. 2177 Metropolitan Avenue; Morris Park, Atlantic Avenue; Ravenswood, Vernon Avenue, L. I. City; Rockaway Park, Fifth Avenue, near L. I. R. R.; South Ozone Park, Rockaway Road and Pressberger Avenue; Springfield, Higbie Avenue, near Electric R. R.; Winfield, Queens Boulevard and Ramsey Street, St. Albans. *Numerous other distributing agencies of Traveling Library* such as Community Stations, Village Collections and Institutional Stations.

All Branch Libraries are open daily except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Bay Side and Whitestone are open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 9 P. M., and Steinway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 9 P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Hollis and Queens on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 M. to 9 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

All Branch Libraries are open from 9 to 12 M. on all holidays except New Year's, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, on which days they are closed all day.

LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.

Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.

American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St.

American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.

Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.

Blind.—See N. Y. Public Library.

Bronx County Law Library, Arthur Ave., near E. Tremont.

Brooklyn Law, County Court House.

Brooklyn Medical Society, 1313 Bedford Ave.

LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.

Brooklyn Public Library—Central Office, 26 Brevoort Pl.; 946,318 volumes; Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian. Branches—Franklin and India Sts.; 73d St. and Bay Ridge Boulevard; Franklin Ave. and Hancock St.; 1325 56th St.; Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, Stone and Dumont Aves.; Bushwick Ave. and Seigel St.; Clinton and Union Sts.; St. Edwards St. and Auburn Pl.; Concord and Jay Sts.; Bushwick and De Kalb Aves.; Arlington Ave. and Warwick St.; Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave.; Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Norman Ave. and Leonard St.; 771 Gravesend Ave.; 1608 Kings Highway; Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Lewis Ave. and Macon St.; 197 Montague St.; 86th St. and Twentieth Ave.; Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Sixth Ave. and 9th St.; (blind) Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; 496 Knickerbocker Ave.; Hopkinson Ave. and Macon St.; 198 Livingston St.; 1667 Sheepshead Bay Road; Fourth Ave. and 51st St.; Tompkins Park; Divis on and Marcy Aves.; North Henry St. and Engert Ave. The new Brooklyn Central Library building, to cost $5,000,000, is going up at Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway.

Bryson (Teachers), W. 120th St., near Broadway.

Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.

Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.

Children's Museum, Brooklyn, 185 Brooklyn Ave

Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.

Columbia Univ. W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Deaf, Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.

French Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.

Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon. Brooklyn—110 Schermerhorn St.

Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St. —Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.

General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Sq.

Grolier, 47 E. 60th St.

Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.

Historical Society, 170 Central Park West—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.

Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.

Insurance Society, 84 William St.

Italian, 395 Broome St.

Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.

Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn, 1313 Bedford Ave.

Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.

Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.

Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.

Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.

Mercantile, 13 Astor Place—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.

Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.

New Church (Brooklyn), 108 Clark St.

N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.

New York Public Library, Central Building, Fifth Ave. and 42d St., contains 1,692,780 volumes and pamphlets. Branches: Manhattan—Chatham Sq. 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington St., 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston St.; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy St.; Ottendorfer, 135 Second Ave., near 8th St.; Tompkins Sq., 331 E. 10th St.; Jackson Sq., 251 W. 13th St.; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d St.; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d St'; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th St.; 40th St., 457 W.; Central Circulation, 42d St. and Fifth Ave.; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th St.; Columbus, 742 Tenth Ave., near 51st St.; 58th St., 121 E.; 67th St., 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Ave., near 69th St.; Webster, 1465 Ave. A, near 78th St.; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th St.; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Ave., near 81st St.; 96th St., 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th St.; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th St.; 115th St., 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th St.; 125th St., 224 E.; Columbia sub-branch, Room 108A, Columbia University Library; George Bruce, 78 Manhattan St.; 135th St., 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th St.; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave., corner of 160th St.; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th St. The Bronx—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th St.; Woodstock, 759 E. 160th St.; Melrose, 910 Morris Ave., corner of 162d St.; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th St.; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th St.; Tremont, 1866 Washington Ave., corner of 176th St.; Van Nest sub-branch, Van Nest and Wallace Aves.; Fordham, sub-branch, 2647 Bainbridge Ave., near 194th St.; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Ave., near 230th St.; Williamsbridge, sub-branch, 3777 White Plains Road, cor. 219th St.; City Island sub-branch, 325 City Island Ave. Richmond—St. George, 5 Central Ave.; Tompkinsville P. O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett St.; Stapleton, 132 Canal St.; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Road. Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building. Library for the Blind Central Building. Hours, Central Building, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. weekdays.

New York Society, 109 University Place—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 220 Ryerson St.

Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.

Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.

Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Spicer Memorial (Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute).

Typothetae, 147 Fourth Ave.

Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays, 2 to 10 P. M.

Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexington Ave. and 92d St.

Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

In addition to the above many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses, have technical and trade libraries.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The School of Journalism, at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened in September, 1912, and a year later entered its new building, at 116th St. and Broadway. The Director is J. W. Cunliffe; the Director Emeritus, Dr. Talcott Williams. One-fourth of the 125 students are from New York City and vicinity. There are a reference library of 10,000 books, a file of 100 daily papers (American and foreign), and a "morgue" of 500,000 newspaper clips. Besides the Administrative Board there is an Advisory Board, composed of Ralph Pulitzer and John Heaton, *The World;* Arthur M. Howe, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle;* Joseph Pulitzer and George S. Johns, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch;* Victor F. Lawson, *Chicago Daily News;* R. L. O'Brien, *Boston Herald;* Charles R. Miller, *New York Times;* E. P. Mitchell, *New York Herald;* M. E. Stone, *Associated Press;* C. H. Taylor, *Boston Globe;* S. C. Wells, *Philadelphia Press.*

The $500 prize for the best editorial of the year went to Harvey E. Newbranch, of the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald;* the $1,000 prize for the best example of a reporter's work, to John J. Leary, of *The World;* travelling scholarships in journalism, to R. G. Wasson, Newark, N. J.; Katherine McMahon, Bloomington, Ill., and Clyde A. Beals, San Francisco; the scholarship in music, to Bernard Rogers, New York City; the art scholarship, to F. C. Freder, New York; the prize in letters, to Eugene O'Neill, for his play, "Beyond the Horizon;" the $2,000 cash prize for the best book of the year on United States history, to Justin H. Smith, for his "The War with Mexico;" the $1,000 cash prize for the best American biography, to Albert J. Beveridge, for his "Life of John Marshall."

Of the eighty-seven candidates (graduates of New York City public schools) for the Pulitzer Scholarships at Columbia University, 1920, forty passed the examinations.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

(The roster of the Board of Education is elsewhere, under "Government of the City of New York".)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St
15	732 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th and 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	260 Monroe St.
32	357 W 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	719 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (Elementary and School for the Deaf.)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St. (Vocational.)
50	211 E. 29th St.
51	519 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave & 104th St.
56	351 W 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
61	E. 12th St., near Ave B.
62	Hester Essex & Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts. e. of 1st Ave
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 62d St.
75	157 Henry St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)
82	1st Ave and 70th St.
83	216 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. and 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., near Stanton St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., e. of 2d Ave.
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., near Spring St.
107	272 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High.)
119	133d and 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. and Wadsworth Ave.
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	462 W. 58th St.
147	293 E. Broadway.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S. 23).
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave. 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., west of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100).
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St., west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 127 E. 22d St.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

HIGH SCHOOLS—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 40 Irving Place; Commerce, 65th and 66th Sts., W. of Broadway Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, and Model School, 212 W. 120th St.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.
9	481 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	Dyre Ave., Eastchester. (Annex to P. S. 16.)
16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., near 148th St.
19	234th and 235th Sts., Woodlawn.
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts
21	225th & 226th Sts., n'r. White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
25	Union Ave. and 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.

THE BRONX ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. and Ritter Pl.	49	261st St., Riverdale.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Anuex to P. S. 13.)	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.	51	158th St., Jackson and Trinity Aves.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.	53	168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.	54	Intervale Ave., Freeman and Chisholm Sts.
36	1070 Castle Hill Ave., Unionport.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.	55	St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.	47	Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves.	56	207th St., Hull and Decatur Aves. (Annex to P. S. 8.)
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.			57	Belmont Ave. & 180th St.
				58	176th St. & Washington Ave

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.; Evander Childs, E. 184th St. and Field Pl.; Theodore Roosevelt, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves. (P. S. 47).

TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Manhattan (girls), 127 E. 22d St.	Textile, 124 W. 30th St.	Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
Gallaudet (deaf), 225 E. 23d St.	Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).	

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.	45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.	86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	46	Union, near Henry st.	87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.	47	Pacific & Dean sts., nr. 3d ave.	88	Thames st., cor. Vanderv'rt pl.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.	48	18th ave. and 60th st.	89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawrence sts.	49	Maujer, near Graham ave.	90	Bedford and Church aves.
6	Warren, near Smith st.	50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave.	91	E. New York & Albany aves.
7	York, near Bridge st.	51	Meeker ave. cor. Humboldt st.	92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.	52	Ellery, near Broadway.	93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.	53	Troutman, near Central ave.	94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.	54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.	95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
11	Washington, near Greene ave.	55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.	96	Ocean ave. and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S. 153.)
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.	56	Bushwick ave., cor Madison st.		
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.	57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.	97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
14	Navy and Concord sts.	58	Degraw, near Smith st.	98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
15	3d ave. and State st.	59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.	99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.	60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.	100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.	61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School.)		
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.			101	86th st., near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.	62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.		
20	Union ave. and Keap st.	63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.	102	71st st. and 2d ave.
21	McKibbin, near Manhattan av.	64	Berriman and Belmont aves.	103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	65	Richmond, near Ridgewood av.	104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.	66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.	105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.	67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.	106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner ave.	68	Bushwick av., cor Kosciusko st.		
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.	69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle ave.	107	8th ave. and 13th st.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.	70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.	108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.	71	Heyward, near Lee ave.	109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.	72	New Lots rd., cor Schenck st.		
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott	73	McDougal, cor. Rockaway av.	110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
31	Dupont, near Manhattan ave.	74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway.	111	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt av. (Annex to P. S. 9.)
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.	75	Evergreen av., cor Ralph st.		
33	Heyward, near Broadway.	76	Wyona, near Jamaica ave.	112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.	77	2d st., near 6th ave.	113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	78	Pacific st., near Court st.	114	Remsen ave., cor. Ave. F.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.	79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)	115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.			116	Knickerb'r ave., cor. Grove st.
38	N.7th, near Bedford ave.	80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts. near Neptune ave.	117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.			118	59th st. and 4th ave.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.	81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.	119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.	82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.	120	Barren Island.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.	83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady ave.	121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
43	Boerum, near Manhattan ave.	84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.	122	Harrison ave. & Heyward st.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.	85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.	123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant
130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton ave., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th av., near Ocean Parkway
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave. (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Cortelyou road near Rugby.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts, near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. T & E. 12th st., Home'st.
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave, 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schenectady av. & East. Pkwy.
168	Throop ave., Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves., 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave. 29th and 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave., bet Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay Ridge avs. & 68th
177	Ave. P and West ave.
178	Dean st., near Saratoga ave.
179	Ave C, East 2d and 3d sts.
180	18th ave. and 67th st. Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st. Vocational, Jay & Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Girls' High School. ...	Nostrand ave, cor Halsey st	Erasmus Hall.	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.. ..	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District..... ...	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training..... .	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge.	4th ave., 67th and Senator sts.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st. and Nelson av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Livingston st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Patterson av., L. I. City.
7	Van Alst av., near Astoria av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmas av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Astoria av., L. I. City.
10	Astoria av., near Frye st.
11	Woodside ave., Woodside.
12	Sinclair av., near Fiske av.
13	Parcell st., near Chicago st.
14	VanDusen & 51st St., Corona Heights.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Alburtis av., Corona.
17	Tremann av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Roosevelt av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	37th av. and Union st., Flushing.
22	Sanford av and Murray st., Flushing.
23	35th av. and Union st., Flushing.
24	Holley and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Kissena rd. and Melbourne av., Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow rd. and 67th av., Flushing.
27	122d st. and 14th av., College Point.
28	115th st, College Point.
29	122d av and 125th st., College Point.
30	12th road, near Cross Island road, Whitestone.
31	Blvd. and 46th av., Bayside.
33	222d st. and Bellwood av., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	191st st. and Canonburg rd., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Westchester av., St. Albans.
37	40th av., nr. Coombs st., Springfield.
38	Brookville blvd., near 137th st., Rosedale.
39	Dinsmore and Nameoke ave., Far Rockaway.
40	Lambertville av. & Union Hall st., Jamaica.
41	35th av. and 214th pl., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Beach 67th st., Averne.
43	Boulevard & Beach 110th st., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Beach 94th st., Rockaway Beach.
45	Garfield st., nr. Rockaway blvd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Woodhaven. Annex, Glen Morris.
47	Hillside and Union aves., Jamaica.
48	South and Carlisle sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Liverpool st. and Humboldt av., Jamaica.
51	Church ave., near Jamaica ave., Richmond Hill.
53	114th st. and 89th ave., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and 125th st., Richmond Hill.
55	130th st. and 97th ave., Richmond Hill.
56	86th ave. and 114th st., Richmond Hill.
57	124th st. and 101st ave., Morris Park.
58	Walker and Beaufort avs., Woodhaven.
59	83d st. and Rockaway blvd., Union Course.
60	87th rd. and 80th st., Brooklyn Hills.
61	89th av. and 102d st., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	107th st., near 101st ave., Ozone Park.
63	Pitkin ave., near Woodhaven blvd., So. Woodhaven.
64	101st av. and 83d st., Union Course.
65	78th st., near Jamaica av, Union Course.
66	102d st and 85th av., Brooklyn Manor.
67	Central ave. and Olmstead pl, Glendale.
68	St. Felix av. and Seneca st., Evergreen.
71	Forest av, East Williamsburg
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	La Forge st., near Grand st. Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st, East Williamsburg (Bklyn P O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Seneca av., Ridgewood
76	Montgomery & Congress avs, Laurel Hill.
77	Seneca av and George st, Ridgewood
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl, Winfield.
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.	88	Catalpa av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.	95	Harvard and Canonbury rd., Jamaica.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.	89	Gleane st. and Britton av., Elmhurst.	96	Rockaway rd. and 131st st., South Ozone Park.
82	Kaplan av. and Le Roy pl., Jamaica.	90	Catalpa st., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.	97	85th and Shipley sts., Woodhaven.
83	Vernon av., bet Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.	91	Central, Folsom and Fosdick avs., Glendale.	98	Main st., Donglaston.
84	110th av. near Ditmars av., L. I. City.	92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.	99	Kew Gardens.
85	2d av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.	93	Forest av. and Madison st., Ridgewood Heights.	100	Glen Morris.
86	Creek st., near Grand st, Maspeth.	94	Cutter av. and Old House Landing, Little Neck.	101	Children's lane and Russell pl., Forest Hills Gardens.
87	Weisse av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.				Parental School, Kissena rd., Reeves and Melbourne avs., Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Newtown	Chicago av., Elmhurst.
		Flushing	Broadway, Flushing
Bryant	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
Jamaica	Hillside av., Jamaica	Richmond Hill	Ridgewood & Cedar avs., Richmond Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.	16	Monroe av., Tompkinsville.	26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley (Prince Bay, P. O.)	17	Prospect av., New Brighton.	27	Richmond av., New Springville.
3	Latourette st., Pleasant Plains.	18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.	28	Centre st., Richmond.
4	Arthur Kill rd., Kreischerville.	19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.	29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.	20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.	30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.	21	Hooker pl., Port Richmond.	31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P O.)
7	Arthur Kill rd., Green Ridge.	22	Washington and Columbus aves., Granitevill, (Port Richmond, P. O.)	32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.	23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.	33	Midland av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
9	Knight av., New Dorp.	24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)	34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.	25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)		
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.				
12	Stenben st., Stapleton.				
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.				
14	Broad and Wright sts., Stapleton.				
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.				

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

ATHLETIC FIELDS.

Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education—Brooklyn Field, East 17th Street, Avennes J and K, Brooklyn; Astoria Field, Orchard and Munson Streets, Astoria, Long Island: Curtis Field, Hamilton Avenue and St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island: Seventh Ward Field, Clinton, Cherry and Water Streets, New York City.

The elementary schools throughout the city are graded, mostly, from K (kindergarten), to 8 B. Some run to 4 B, some to 4 A.

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CITY.

School Year.	Ave. Attendance, Day Sch'ls	Schools.	Teachers' Salaries.	Cost of Supplies.	Bond Expenditures.	Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes.	Pension Payments.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1898-1899	358,897	425	8,059,958.89	924,727.75	3,162,924.45	10,008	124,296.18
1899-1900	378,211	448	10,583,133.64	891,199.63	5,277,596.33	10,555	214,563.57
1900-1901	397,928	517	12,587,011.56	1,012,433.48	5,324,872.08	11,388	263,805.28
1901-1902	420,480	513	13,395,882.38	900,417.24	4,646,974.62	12,069	343,017.13
1902-1903	439,928	506	14,351,802.94	1,073,413.63	6,037,425.07	12,696	420,026.99
1903-1904	466,571	501	14,885,891.42	1,254,901.40	6,541,189.16	13,327	477,418.74
1904-1905	487,005	506	15,574,005.00	1,147,722.63	10,546,333.26	14,906	526,502.36
1905-1906	505,827	510	16,870,891.47	1,291,400.90	12,898,256.51	15,878	616,984.54
1906-1907	523,084	511	17,582,067.32	1,355,985.55	11,931,318.01	15,613	689,390.64
1907-1908	545,098	515	18,596,874.70	1,498,666.42	11,520,694.26	16,489	724,129.78
1908-1909	574,664	528	19,713,148.01	1,254,241.27	7,745,660 58	17,073	777,800.85
1909-1910	586,673	525	20,604,324.38	1,333,322.69	2,739,075.80	17,724	833,863.59
1910-1911	603,455	527	21,375,522.95	1,310,888.82	3,676,448.05	18,195	880,389.83
1911-1912	627,150	527	24,247,184.49	1,427,069.42	4,576,453.75	18,892	983,554.99
1912-1913	634,515	530	26,829,003.19	1,518,030.22	4,543,051.90	19,496	1,108,874.30
1913-1914	666,345	537	28,070,965.01	1,654,506.95	5,011,756.89	20,448	1,183,397.08
1914-1915	702,856	549	29,833,323.11	1,854,368.11	5,084,261.78	21,105	1,163,800.40
1915-1916	726,844	552	30,534,644.95	1,651,051.53	2,952,485.64	20,719	1,127,492.63
1916-1917	721,136	551	31,570,413.36	1,596,033.75	2,529,843.72	21,823	1,143,646.02
1917-1918	703,807	547	33,558 852.27	1,564,344.25	2,094,980.47	22,627	1,273,591.79

Attendance of pupils, Sept. 15, 1920, was 770,610 (as against 749,473 on Sept. 9, 1919), by boroughs, at elementary schools, as follows: Manhattan, 248,707; Bronx, 100,488; Brooklyn, 272,792; Queens, 64,596; Richmond, 16,707. At high schools, 63,604; at training schools, 1,239; at vocational schools, 2,477. Part time attendance—Manhattan, 10,059; Bronx, 12,740; Brooklyn, 46,811; Queens, 9,539; Richmond, 633.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets at 30 East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Ascension, 295 E. 160th St.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 132d St.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
Ebenezer (Primitive), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, White Plains Ave., near 216th St.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German of Harlem, 220 E. 118th St.
First Italian, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Mariner's, (Mariners' Temple), Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
First Union of the Bronx, 595 Courtlandt Ave.
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq. S.
Macedonia, 222 W. 29th St.
Madison Ave., cor. E. 31st St.
Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Sts.
Metropolitan, W. 128th St. and 7th Ave.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
Second Ave., 164 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
Tremont, Tremont and Webster Aves.
Trinity (Col.), 808 E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

Apostolic Assembly, 202 E. 56th St.
Catholic Apostolic, 417 W. 57th St.
Harlem (German), 202 W 114th St.

CATHOLIC (GREEK, ETC.).

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 54th St.
Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox (Holy Trinity), 153 E. 72d St.
Russian Orthodox, 121 E. 7th St.
St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St.
St. Mary's, E. 13th St., near 3d Ave.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St. (See also "Roman Catholic").
St. Vladimir, 233 E. 17th St.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

Bedford Park Society, 2562 Briggs Ave.
First, 1 W. 96th St.
Second, 10 W. 68th St.
Third, 35 E. 125th St.
Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth, 1935 Anthony Ave., Bronx.
Seventh, 516 W. 112th St.
Eighth, 103 E. 77th St.

CHURCH OF GOD.

2134 Grand Ave., Bronx.
334 E. 14th St.
774 E. 223d St., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church Headquarters, 287 Fourth Ave.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), 632 E. 135th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 250 W. 136th St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Russian, 147 2d Ave.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
St. Paul's, 159 E. 112th St.
St. Paul's of Westchester, 2136 Newbold Ave.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherfurd Pl.
Meeting House (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.
New York Colored Mission (Orthodox), 5 E. 130th St.

JEWISH.

The Kehillah Office is 114 Fifth Ave.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Achim, 169 W. 140th St., 316 E. 92d St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim), 652 Lex. Ave.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Anshe Emeth, 448 W. 152d St.
Anshe Slabodke, 18 W. 114th St.
Anshe Yagustaver, 122 W. 129th St.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
Bereeh Emunah, W. 4th St.
B'nai Abraham Plotz, 25 W. 113th St.
B'nai Anshe Zamant, 159 E. 118th St.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St.
B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Ave. and 65th St.
Charri Zedek, 23 W. 118th St.
Cheora Bechurim, 1139 Prospect Ave.
Cheora Tikvath Zion, 1139 Union Ave.
Congregation Adath Israel, 1591 Washington Av.; 553 E. 169th St.
Congregation Ahawath Israel, W. 160th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Congregation Beth Abraham, 534 E. 146th St.
Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 110 E 105th St.

JEWISH—Continued.

Congregation Beth Israel, 252 W. 35th St.
Congregation Beth Israel, 347 E. 121st St.
Congregation B'nai Israel of Wash. H'ghts, 149th St., near B'way.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave., near 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 W. 95th St.
Congregation Sons of Israel Kalwarier, Lenox Ave. and 121st St.
Emunath Israel, 301 W. 29th St.
Ez Chaim, 107 E. 92d St.
First Galician, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Glory of Israel, 1038 Prospect Ave.
Hope of Zion, 1141 Union Ave.
Isaiah Temple, 209 W. 95th St.
Judah Halevi, 165th St. and Morris Ave.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 127 Hoe Ave.
Kehilath Israel, 1162 Jackson Ave.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 63 E. 113th St.
Kol Israel Anehi Poland, 26 W. 114th St.
Leches Yosher, 317 E. 8th St.
Machzikel Torah, 292 Madison St.
Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
Mishkin Israel, 85 E. 110th St.
Mount Neboh, 2005 Amsterdam Ave.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, 43 W. 86th St.
Nusach Hoari, 1449 Washington Ave.
Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.
Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shaari Zion, 953 Southern Boulevard.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Shearith Judah, 543 W. 145th St.
Shenezach Israel, 1049 Prospect Ave.
Sinai Congregation, 951 Stebbins Ave.
Sons of Israel, 777 E. 178th St.
Sons of Israel, 107 W. 116th St.
Tabernacle, 220 W. 130th St.
Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
Temple Beth-Elohim, 961 Southern Boulevard.
Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Ave. and 72d St.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Gate of Hope, 1409 St. Nicholas Ave.
Temple Israel, 523 W. 173d St.
Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Temple of the Covenant, 552 W. 181st St.
Temple Peni-El, 525 W. 147th St.
Tiferetb Israel, 126 Allen St.
Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard near E. Burnside Ave.
Washington Heights Congregation, 510 W. 161st St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

151 W. 125th St.

LUTHERAN.
Publicity Bureau is at 22 E. 17th St.
Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl. n. 3d Ave.
Christ, 406 E 19th St.
Christian Mission of Israel, 250 E. 101st St.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
Danish, 1179 Hoe Ave.
Deaf Mission, 233 W. 42d St.
Emigrant House Chapel, 234 E. 62d St.
Emmanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Finnish, 72 E. 128th St.
Finnish Mission, 81 Christopher St.
Fordham, 2430 Walton Ave.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St.
Hebrew Missiln, 250 E. 101st St.
Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., cor. 165th St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.
Holy Trinity, 881 E. 167th St.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Lettish, 422 W. 44th St.
Lettish, 323 6th St.
Messiah, 4870 B'way (204th St.).
Norwegian, 1410 Vyse Ave.
Norwegian, 237 E. 123d St.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Polish, 233 W. 42d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St. James's, 902 Madison Ave.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. at 169th St.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.
St. Mark's, 242d St. and Martha Ave.
St. Matthew's, Convent Ave. and W. 145th St.
St. Matthew's, 376 E. 156th St.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St. Stephen's, 999 Union Ave.
St. Thomas's, E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, E. 187th St., near Tiebout Ave.
Seamen's Welfare, 429 E. 77th St.
Slovak, 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish (Gustavus Adolphus), 151 E. 22d St.
Swedish (Harlem), W. 124th St.
Swedish, Chapel, 292 E. 136th St.
Swedish (Messiah), 412 Brook Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, Oak Terrace and Crimmins Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity, Westchester and Glebe Aves.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.
Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
Beulah (Wesleyan), 33 W. 132d St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd., cor. Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial (Col.), 719 E. 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St.
Chinese Mission, 42 Mott St.
Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.
Church of the People, 129 Worth St.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
City Island, Bay St. and City Island Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.
Crawford Memorial, White Plains Ave. and 218th St.
Duane, 294 Hudson St.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
Elton Ave., German, cor. E. 158th St.
Epworth (Col.), Grant Ave., cor. E. 162d St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
First Japanese, 131 W. 104th St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St.
German, Elton Ave. cor. E. 158th St.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
Grace (Wakefield), White Plains Rd and Penfield Ave.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
West Side, 461 W. 44th St.
Japanese Mission W. 104th St. and Columbus Ave. (in Grace Ch.)
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St.
John St., 44 John St.
Lexington Ave., Swedish, cor. E 52d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
Peoples' 229 E. 61st St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
St. Mark's (Col.), W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St.
Salem (Col.), 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Swedish, Lexington Ave. cor. E. 52d St.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Trinity, 318 E. 124th St.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.
Van Nest, cor. Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Wakefield Grace, White Plains Ave., near 241st St.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
Wesleyan, 2108 Madison Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 240th St. near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, W. 166th St. and Nelson Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).
Bethel Church, 52 W. 132d St.
Emmanuel, 236 W. 62d St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Mother Zion, 151 W. 136th St.
Rush Memorial, Zion, 58 W. 138th St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.

MORAVIAN.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
Third (Col.), 224 W. 63d St.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.
Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
Bethlehem Memorial, 198 Bleecker St.
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
Broadway, Broadway and 114th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chelsea, 208 W. 23d St.
Chinese, 223 E 31st St.
Christ, 314 W. 36th St
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil
Emmanuel, 727 E. 6th St
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., Fifth Ave. cor. 55th St.
First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
First of Williamsbridge, 730 E. 225th St.
Fort George Church, St. Nicholas Ave. and 186th St.
Fort Washington, 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave. (near B'way.)
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
Gospel Church, 196 Bleecker St.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Holy Trinity (First Ital.), E. 153d St., near Morris Ave.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
John Hall Memorial Chapel, 342 E. 63d St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mizpah Chapel, 420 W. 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, 141 W. 115th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Park Ave. Church, Park Ave. and 85th St.
Rendall Memorial, 258 W. 133d St.
Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James, 59 W. 137th St.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Second (Scotch), 96th St. and Central Park West.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh Church of Jesus Christ, 138 Broome St.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Concourse and 178th St.
Throgg's Neck, Fort Schuyler Rd. Throgg's Neck.
University Heights, University Ave. and Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St.; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave. cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St and Amsterdam Ave.
West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Synod House, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 110th St.

Diocesan House. 416 Lafayette St.

Bishop—Charles S. Burch.

Registrar—Geo. F. Nelson, D. D.

All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.
All Saints', 286 Henry St.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ascension, 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.
Calvary, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
Cathedral of St John the Divine, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.
Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.
Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave.
Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St
Chapel of the Messiah, 266 E. 95th.
Chapel of the Redeemer, Seaman Ave. and Isham St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Corpus Christi, Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Good Shepherd (Italian), E. 142d St. and Alexander Ave.
Grace, Broadway and 10th St. Chapel, 414 E. 14th St.
Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near 177th St.
Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Cross, Ave. C and 4th St.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E. 167th St.
Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, Ogden Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's. St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 105 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, Park Ave. and 52d St. Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 42 Mott St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's (Col.), 171 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Avenue.
St. Esprit 45 E. 27th St.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, W. 11th St. and Waverley Pl.
St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. St. Ann's Chapel for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Paul's Chapel (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, W. 134th St., near 7th Ave.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 122 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's Chapel, E. 238th St., cor. Virco Ave.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., near Broadway; St. Agnes's, W. 92d St., nr. Columbus Ave.; St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson St.; Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.; St Chrysostom's, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.; St. Augustine's Chapel, 105 E. Houston St.; and St. Cornelius's, Governor's Island.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.
Zion and St. Timothy, 334 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor 1st Ave.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.
Collegiate:
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.; Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.; Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.; North, 113 Fulton St.; St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.; Faith Mission, 241 W. 60th St.; Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St.; West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.
German Evangelical, 353 E. 68th St.
Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Manor, 348 W. 26th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
Reformed Church of Harlem, 267 Lenox Ave.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion (German Evangelical), Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D., Archbishop of New York, 452 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

All Saints, Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Armenian, E. 29th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St. and Broadway.
Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, 1944 University Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd., cor. Holland Ave.
Immaculate Virgin Mission, 448 W. 56th St.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Ite ad Joseph Chapel, 64 Catharine St.
Mary, Help of Christians, 436 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, 375 Lafayette St.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 229 W. 14th St.
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Chapel, 70 Washington Ave.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Peace, 239 E. 62d St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St. Albert's, 431 W. 47th St.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway
St. Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
St. Angela Merici's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony's, 4,531 Richardson Ave.
St. Anthony of Padua, 826 E. 166th St.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St. Anthony's, Commonwealth Ave. cor. Mansion St.
St. Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 24 1st St. and Martha Ave.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E 207th St.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clemen's, 406 W. 40th St.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
St. Cyril's, St. Mark's Pl.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E. 96th St.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
St. Francis Xavier's, 42 W. 16th St.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
St. George's (Ruthenian Greek), 28 E. 7th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. George's (Syrian), 98 Washington St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St.
St. Joachim's, 22 Roosevelt St.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
St. John Nepomuk, 350 E. 57th St.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
St. John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St. Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 57 Washington St.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E. 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near St. Ann's Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark the Evangelist (Col.), 63 W. 138th St.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
St. Mary's, 225 E. 13th St.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St., cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St. Nicholas's, 125 2d St.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St and St. Ann's Ave.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Sebastian's, 312 E. 24th St.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St Teresa's, Rutgers cor Henry St.
St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 66th St., and Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

New York Conference, 32 Union Square East.

Bronx German, 163d St. and Eagle Ave.
First, Lenox Ave. and 120th St.
New York Swedish, E. 137th St. near Willis Ave (using Swedish Presbyterian Church).
English, 146th St. and B'way.
Harlem (Col.), 144-146 W. 131st St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, W. 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Christian Church, 52 E. 133d St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 22 Catharine Slip.
Charlton Street Memorial, 34 Charlton St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Christian Rescue Church of the Living God, 338 W. 41st St.
Christ's Mission (Ref. Cath.), 331 W. 57th St.
Christian Israelite's Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial), 307 W. 57th St
Colored Mission, 225 W. 30th St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Divine Science, First, Hotel Astor.
Doyers Street Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.
Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 8th Ave.
First Emanuel, 105 W. 130th St.
First German (Spiritualist), 59th St. and Columbus Ave.
First Hungarian Reformed Church, 344 E. 69th St.
Five Points Mission, 69 Madison St.
Galilee Mission, 346 E. 23d St.
Glad Tidings Assembly, 454 W. 42d St.
God, Church of, Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Gospel Mission 346 W. 45th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave
Harlem Gospel Tabernacle, 12 W. 131st St.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 230 Rivington St.
Holy Church of God, 225 E. 73d St.
Holy Church of New Covenant (Col.), 2161 Madison Ave.
House of Prayer, 2,117 Madison Ave.
"In As Much" Mission, 532 Hudson St.
International Bible Students' Ass'n, 25 Minetta Lane.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St
Lavenburg Hanna Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Mariners', 166 11th Ave.
McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave. (Community Ch. of N. Y.)
Midnight Mission (office), 289 4th Ave.
Missione Cristiana, 300 W. 69th St.
Morning Star Chinese Mission, 13 Doyers St.
Mount Calvary Mission, 223 W. 134th St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Church (Swedenborgian) 35th St. near Park Ave.
New Thought, Criterion Theatre (office, 110 W. 34th St.)
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Open Door Mission, 633 Hudson St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.
St. Illuminator, 221 E. 29th St.
St. Matthew's Church of Divine Truth (Spiritualist), 253 W. 131st St.
Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.
Spanish Evangelical, 9 Madison Ave.
Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125th St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
Strangers (Deems Memorial), 309 W. 57th St.
Temple (Unsectarian), 22 W. 63d St.
Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W. 63d St.
Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.
Tremont Temple, Burnside Ave. and Grand Boulevard.
Trinity (Wesleyan Methodist), 2109 Madison Ave.
True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue, Holy Church of the New Covenant, 677 E. 232d St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue Mission, 231 E. 127th St.
Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St.
Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West.
Volunteers of America (see Index).
Waldensian Church (French and Italian), 405 W. 41st St.
Welcome Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
Welsh Calvinistic, 505 W. 155th St.
West Farms Mission, 1833 West Farms Road.
West Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.
White Cross Gospel Mission, 325 W. 41st St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

Antioch, 163 Prince St.
Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor Schermerhorn St.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave
Bereau (Col.), Bergen St., near Rochester Ave
Bergen St., 697 Bergen St.
Bethany (Col.), Clermont and Atlantic Aves.
Bethel (Col.), 263 Bergen St.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave
Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
Central, 170 Adelphi St.
Concord (Col.), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Siclen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Ebenezer (Swedish), 607 Herkimer St.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James's Pl.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St.
First in Williamsburg, Lee Ave., cor. Keap St.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave.
First (Col.), E. 15th St., near Ave. X, Sheepshead Bay.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave.
First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave., near 32d St.
First Swedish, 513 Dean St.
Friendship, 447 Elton St.
Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.
Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St.
Hanson Place, cor. S. Portland Ave.
Holy Trinity (Col.), 595 Classon Ave.
Kenilworth, Bedford Ave. and Ave. G.
Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 11th Ave

BAPTIST—Continued.

Lenox Road, cor. Nostrand Ave
McDonough St., cor. Patchen Ave.
Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
Mt. Calvary, Greene and Tompkins Aves.
Mount Lebanon, 291 Howard Ave.
Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Rd. and E. 18th St.
Salem, Snyder Ave and Prospect St. (Flatbush).
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine.
Sixth Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
Strong Place, cor. Degraw St.
St. Nicholas Ave., No. 89.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, Throop Ave., Walton St.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, New York Ave. and Dean St.
Second, 67th St., between 3d and 4th Aves.
Third, Beverly Rd. and E. 19th St.
Society, 8647 18th Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave.
Borough Park, 49th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.
Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave.; Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
Dyker Heights, 83d St. and 12th Ave.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd , cor. E. 18th St.
Kings Highway, E. 18th St. and Ave. P.
Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St
Mapleton Park, 65th St , near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St.
Ocean Ave., and Ave. I.
Park Slope, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St.
Parkville, 18th Ave. and E. 5th St.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks; Mayflower Mission, Johnson and Lawrence Sts.; (Col.) Chapel, Cansarie.
Puritan Chapel, Lafayette and Marcy Aves.
Redeemer (Italian), 158 Carroll St.
Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
Rugby, 49th St. and Church Ave.
South, President St., cor. Court St.
St. Mark's, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave and Sterling Pl.
Swedish-Finnish, 740 41st St.
Tabernacle, 326 55th St.
Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St.; Park Ave. Branch, cor. Marcy.
Willoughby Ave., near Grand Ave.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
First, Park Pl. and Vanderbilt Ave.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and Marlborough.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of Peace, Ridgewood and Nichols Aves.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
St. John's, 1737 Linden St.
Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
Zion's, Liberty Ave., near Wyona St.

FRIENDS.

Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.

Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway and E. 7th St.

JEWISH.

Adath Yeshurun Anaxia, 7 Barrett St.
Ahawath Achim, 710 Quincy St.
Ahawath Chesed, 742 Jefferson Ave.
Ahawath Israel, 108 Noble St.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
Aguadas Achim Bnai Jacob, 238 Wyona St.
Anshe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.

JEWISH—Continued.

Aqudath Chim Anshe, 49 Malta St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint, 12th Ave. and 41st St.
Beth Elohim, 274 Keap St.
Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 337 Sackman St.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Israel, 349 Christopher St.
Beth Jacob Anshe Sholaum, 274 S. 3d St.
Beth Judah, 904 Bedford Ave.
Bnai Israel, 4th Ave and 54th St.
B'nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
Bnai Jacob, 525 Marcy Ave
Bnai Yitsk Nusach Hoarl, 445 Georgia Ave.
Bnai Sholaum, 399 9th St.
Congregation Anshe Sfard, 14th Ave. and 45th St.
Congregation Men of Justice, 1674 Park Pl.
Eighth Ave. Temple, 8th Ave. and Garfield Place.
Emanuel Temple, 4th Ave. and 49th St.
Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
Oheb Zedek, Howard Ave., near Herkimer St.
Peoples Temple, Bay Parkway and 85th St.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, 20th and Benson Aves.
Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.
Temple Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl., cor. Rochester Ave.
Tifereth Israel, 23 Seigel St.
Tifereth Israel, 397 14th Ave.; Kensington.
Tifereth Zion, Eastern Parkway and Prospect Pl.
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Gates and Franklin Aves.
Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave. (Reorg.)

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Bethlehem, Pacific St. and 3d Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
Covenant, Catalpa and Buchman Aves.
Danish, 193 9th St.
Deaf Mission, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson St.
Emmanuel, 421 7th St.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Finnish, 44th St., near 8th Ave.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
First, Scandinavian, 152 Russell St.
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. & 75th St.
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
Holy Trinity, Jefferson St., near Knickerbocker Ave.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Immanuel (Col.), 1524 Bergen St.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.
Lithuanian, 145 Skillman Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 63d St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 46th St.
Norwegian, 12th Ave. and 60th St.
Norwegian, 22 Woodhull St.
Norwegian, Henry St., near 4th Place.
Norwegian Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St.
Our Saviour, 21 Covert St.
Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.
Redeemer, 204 Troy Ave.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St. Jacoby, 4th Ave., near 54th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St. John's, 233 Prospect Ave.
St. John's, Milton St., near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
St. Mark's, 1288 Prospect St.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's, 197 N. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave. and 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl.
St. Paul's, Neptune Ave. and Henry St.
St. Paul's, S. 5th and Rodney Sts.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Philip's, 287 Magenta St.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave. and E. 28th St.
Scandina.-Norwegian, 194 Kent St.
Swedish, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
Swedish, 521 Leonard St.
Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave.
Swedish, 392 McDonough St.
Swedish, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Swedish, 59th St. and 11th Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Trinity, Coney Isl. Ave. and Ave. C.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford Ave., near Church Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Fulton St.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St.
Bushwick Ave. Central, Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cornerstone Temple, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th St.
Ebenezer (Col.), 118 Myrtle Ave.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St. Memorial), Henry, cor. Clark St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave. and E. 40th St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St.
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
John Wesley, 757 3d Ave.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
Newman Memorial (Col.), Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.
St. James's, 34th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave., cor. Beverly Rd.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave. D.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., near Hewes St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
Sunset Park (Norweg.), 7th Ave. and 45th St.
Swedish Bethany, St. John's Place, near Albany Ave.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Swedish Salem, Snyder Ave. and Cortelyou Rd.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION).

Boyle, 837 Bergen St.
First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Fleet St., Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.; Italian Br., 277 Elton St.; Linwood Br., 336 Ashford St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.; Italian Br., 165 Franklin Ave.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave.
First German, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
First, Henry St., near Clark St.; City Park Br., 209 Concord St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave.
Friendens Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near B'way.
Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Homecrest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.; Gregg Chapel, 190 4th Ave.; Cumberland St. Church, 103 Cumberland St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col.), 406 Lafayette Ave.
South Third St., cor. Driggs Ave.
Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St.
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.
Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave
St. Agnes, 2005 60th St.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's (Col.), Belmont Ave. and Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Hos. Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany.
St. Jude's, 55th St., cor. 14th Ave.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St., near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St. and Carroll Park.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St and Tompkins Ave.
St. Matthias's, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., cor. Carroll.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.
St. Phillip's, Dean St., near Troy Ave.
St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th St.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Autumn Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St. and 14th Ave.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd.
Greenwood Heights, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.: Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Rd., cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson Ave.
Old First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Trinity, German Evang.: Branch at 1357 Greene Ave.; Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
German Evang. Reformed of Ridgewood, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop of Brooklyn, Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, 867 Clermont Ave.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Epiphany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., near Rogers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave. and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., near 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., near Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St., near Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czenstochowa (Polish) 25th St., near 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St., near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Miraculous Medal, 2,453 Ralph St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of Pilar, Clermont Ave.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St., off Bushwick Ave.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
St. Agatha's, 50th St. and 7th Ave.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and Ocean Boulevard.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave and Maple St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.
St. Brendan's, Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, Albany Ave., near Linden Ave.
St. Cecilia's, N Henry St., cor. Herbert St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius, 123 Eagle St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.
St. Elias's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Frances de Chantal's, 57th St., near 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis of Paola, Old Bushwick Rd., near Skillman St.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 207 York St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's, Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Catalpa Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian) 230 Concord St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St.
St. Rita, Essex St., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Rocco (Italian), 27th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus Martyr (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Spanish Mission, 38 Front St.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

English Brooklyn, Patchen and Greene Aves.
First, Dan. Norweg., 675 Hicks St.
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
Second, 1661 Dean St.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.

UNITARIAN.

Flatbush (Fourth), E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour (First), Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.
Our Father, Grand Ave. and Lefferts Pl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritualist Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1560 Nostrand Ave.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Gospel Lighthouse, 1244 Myrtle Ave.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.; Mission, 90 Summit St.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS.

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col.), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, Flushing, Sanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St., Woodside.
Forest Parkview Chapel, Glendale.
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col.), 133 Camelia St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.
Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Wyckoff, Summerfield and Forest Aves.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Far Rockaway, Masonic Temple, Mott Ave.
First, Flushing, 93 Murray St.
First, Richmond Hill, Greenwood Ave.
Society, Jamaica, Masonic Temple, Union Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.
First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves., Woodhaven.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Ridgewood Heights, Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Collegiate Union of Corona: Union. Evang., 45 Grand Ave.; Leverick Memorial, Burnside Ave. and 46th St., Corona.
Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.
Harrison, 109th St., near Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.
Leverich Memorial, Corona.

JEWISH.

Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves., Arverne.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach; Roanoke St., Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Christ, Floral Park.
Covenant, Elm and Buchman Aves.
Emanuel, Alburtis Ave. and Darval St.
Emmaus, Doscher Ave. and Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Grace, Lyceum Hall, Queens.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave., Whitestone.
Mission, 22 Belt Ave., Bayside.
Our Savior, Port Washington.
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Andrew's, Glen Morris.
St. Jacobus, Prospect and Gross Sts., Winfield Junction.
St. James's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing.
St. John's, 7 Martin St.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Mark's, New York Ave., near South St., Jamaica.
St. Paul's, Stoothoff Ave., near Ridgewood Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Paul's, Dunton, L. I.
Swedish, Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Swedish, Clinton St., near Shell Rd., Corona.
Swedish, Richmond Hill.
Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Broadway, L. I. City.
Trinity, Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona, Kingsland and Alburtis Aves, Corona.
Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl. and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave. and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Church and Beaufort Sts., Richmond Hill.
First, Springfield Gardens, near New York and Farmers Aves.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor. Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave. and Beaufort St., Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave. and Lincoln St., Astoria.
Glendale, Tesla Pl.
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Maspeth, Columbia St., Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Trinity, Brandon and Guion Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I. City.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts., Jamaica.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St., Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.
St. Peter's, Douglaston.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Calvary Maspeth.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, German, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts., Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave., near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.
First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave., Jamaica.
French Evangelical, 4176 Chichester Ave., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Ridgewood, Forest and Halleck Aves.
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway; Cedar Manor Chapel, Matthews St., near New York Ave.; Rosedale Church, Lincoln Boulevard and Union St.
Woodhaven First, Jerome and Walker Aves., Woodhaven.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Lefferts Ave., Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale.
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves., Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona.
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica; Grace Chapel, Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave. and 18th St., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's Mission, 204 17th St., Astoria.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St. Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St. George's, Franklin St., Astoria.
St. George's, Main St., Flushing.
St. James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. John's, Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. John's, Van Alst Ave. and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens.
St. Luke's, Forest Hills.
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
St. Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St. and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St. Woodside.
St. Peter's, Rosedale.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth.
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave., Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

REFORMED.

Community, Douglaston.
First, 1st Ave. and 10th St., College Point.
First, Astoria, Remsen St.
First German, Far Rockaway.
First, 100 Academy St., L. I. City.
First, Newtown, Broadway and Union Ave., Elmhurst.
Forest Park, Hillside Ave. and Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Flushing, Bowne Ave. and Amity St., Flushing.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven.
German Second, 526 2d Ave., Astoria.
Jamaica Dutch, Fulton and Ray Sts., Jamaica.
Queens, Jericho Rd. and Creed Ave.
Ridgewood (Dutch), Evergreen.
St. Paul's, Herriman and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.
Steinway, Ditmas and 11th Aves.
Sunnyside, 310 Buckley St., L. I. City.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodhaven, cor. Woodhaven and Ridgewood Aves. Woodhaven.
Zion (German), Horton St., Elmhurst.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Christ, South Ozone Park.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

B. V. M. Help of Christians, Winfield Junction.
B. V. M. Mt. Carmel, Newtown Ave., Astoria.
Gate of Heaven, Ozone Park.
Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill.
Holy Cross (Polish), Maspeth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Nativity (Italian), Woodhaven.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Shell Rd., Corona.
Queen of Martyrs, Forest Hills.
Sacred Heart, Bayside.
St. Adelbert's (Polish), Elmhurst.
St. Bartholomew's, 4th St., Elmhurst.
St. Benedict Joseph's, Morris Park.
St. Camillus's, Seaside.
St. Clement's, South Ozone Park.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave. and 3d St., Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis's, High and 15th Sts., College Point.
St. Francis de Sales's, Belle Harbor.
St. Gerard Magelia, Hollis.
St. Gertrude's, Edgemere.
Sts. Joachim and Anne, Hollis Ave., Queens.
St. Josaphat's (Polish), Bay Side.
St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City.
St. Joseph's (Polish), Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
St. Leo's (Italian), Sycamore Ave. and Elm St., Corona.
St. Luke's, 11th Ave., Whitestone.
St. Margaret's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L. I. City.
St. Mary Magdalen's, Springfield.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Union and Madison Sts., Flushing.
St. Monica's, Washington St., Jamaica.
St. Pancras's, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, L. I. City.
St. Pius V., Jamaica.
St. Raphael's, Blissville, L. I. City.
St. Rita's, Boulevard, near Webster Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach.
St. Sebastian's, Woodside.
St. Stanislaus's, Maspeth.
St. Thomas's, Benedict Ave., Woodhaven.
St. Virgilius, Broad Channel.
Transfiguration, Hull Ave., Maspeth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bethel Union, Hawtree Creek Rd., Woodhaven.
Church of the Nazarene, Springfield Gardens.
Forest Hills Free Church, Forest Hills.
Friends' Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Grace Choral Soc., 40 Crescent St., Long Island City.
Union Evangelical Church (Ind.), 4th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.

First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
Park, Broadway and Vreeland St., Port Richmond.
St. Philip's (Col.), Elm St., Port Richmond.
South, Main St., Tottenville.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Castleton and Oakland Aves., New Brighton

EVANGELICAL.

Norwegian (Evang.) Free, West New Brighton.
West. Bapt., Shore Rd., Kreischerville.

JEWISH.

B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Emanuel, Post Ave., Port Richmond.

LUTHERAN.

Bethlehem, Fort Wadsworth.
Immanuel, New Springville.
Evangelical, 191 Beach St., Stapleton.
German, New Brighton.
Norwegian, Avenue B, Port Richmond.
Norwegian, Nicholas Ave., Port Richmond.
St. John's, Port Richmond.
St. Mathew's, Dongan Hills.
St. Paul's, Caroline and Cary Aves., West New Brighton.
Scandinavian, Jersey and 5th Ave., New Brighton.
Scandinavian Zion, Ave. B, Port Richmond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.
Bethel (Colored), Tompkinsville.
Dickinson, Linoleumville.
Grace, 213 Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.
Graniteville, Port Richmond.
Kingsley, Stapleton.
Mount Zion (Colored), Bloomingdale Rd., Rossville.
St. John's, Rossville.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.
St. Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial, Concord.
Woodrow, Princess Bay.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND—*Continued.*

MORAVIAN.
Castleton Corners, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
Great Kills, Hillside Ave.
New Dorp, Richmond Road.
Stapleton Moravian Episcopal, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West Brighton.
First Edgewater, Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Ascension, West New Brighton.
Christ, Franklin Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton.
Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
St. John's, New York Ave., Clifton.
St. Luke's, Shore Rd. and St. Luke's Ave., Rossville.
St. Mary's, Davis Ave., West New Brighton.
St. Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
St. Simon's, Concord.
St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Tottenville.
Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.
Brighton Heights, New Brighton.
Huguenot, Huguenot Park.

REFORMED—Continued.
Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Terrace and Lockman Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Reformed Church on Staten Island, Port Richmond.
St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Blessed Sacrament, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.
Our Lady of the Assumption Chapel, Webster Ave., New Brighton.
Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Austin Pl., Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians Amboy Ave. and Prospect St., Tottenville.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave. and Columbia St., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Pity Chapel, Port Richmond.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Our Lady, Star of the Sea, Huguenot Park.
Sacred Heart, Castleton and Burgher Aves., West New Brighton.
St. Adalbert's, John St., Port Richmond.
St. Ann's, Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.
St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.
St. Clement's, 110 Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto.
St. John Baptist de la Salle, Jackson and Beach Sts., Stapleton.
St. Joseph's, Washington Ave., Rossville.
St. Joseph's (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave., Rosebank. Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank.
St. Mary's, Bay St., Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption, 2232 Terrace, Port Richmond.
St. Michael's Chapel, Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 45 St. Patrick's Pl., Richmond.
St. Peter's, St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.
Staten Island, Masonic Temple, Port Richmond.

UNITARIAN.
Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Immanuel Union (Ind.), Westerleigh.
Swedish Mission, 441 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville.

CHURCHES IN NASSAU COUNTY.

BAPTIST.
First, Grove St., Freeport.
First, Hempstead.
First, Carlton Ave., Port Wash'ton
First, Rockville Centre.
First, Valley Stream.
Oyster Bay, Oyster Bay.
Shiloh, Rockville Centre.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Christian Science, Hempstead.
Christian Science, Patchogue.
Christian Science, Rockville Centre.
Christian Science, Sea Cliff.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Bethany, East Rockaway.
Memorial, Wantagh.

FRIENDS.
Bethpage Meeting, Farmingdale.
Jericho, Hicksville.
Jerusalem, near Wantagh.
Manhasset Preparative, Manhasset.
Matinecock, Preparative, Locust Valley.
Westbury Hicksite, Post Ave.
Westbury Orthodox Friends.

JEWISH.
Tiferth, Israel, Glen Cove.

LUTHERAN.
Christ, Floral Park.
Christ, Freeport.
Epiphany, Hempstead.
Grace, Smithville South.
Holy Trinity, Park Ave., Rockville Centre.
St. John's, Lynbrook
St. John's, Merrick.
St. Luke's, Farmingdale.
St. Paul's, Valley Stream.
St. Peter's, Baldwin.
St. Stephen's, Hicksville.
St. Trinity Evangelical, Hicksville

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Baldwin, Merrick Road, Baldwin.
Bellmore, Newbridge.
Carpenter Memorial, Glen Cove.
East Meadow, Church St., East Meadow.
Farmingdale, Farmingdale.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
First, Port Washington.
First, Roosevelt.
First Church, Valley Stream.
Floral Park, Verbena Ave., Floral Park.
Freeport, Pine St., Freeport.
Grace, Valley Stream.
Great Neck, Great Neck.
Hempstead, Hempstead.
Hicksville, Hicksville.
Lawrence, Lawrence.
Oceanside.
Roslyn, Roslyn.
St. James's, Lynbrook.
St John's, Elmont.
St Mark's, Rockville Centre.
St Paul's, Bayville.
St. Paul's, South St., Oyster Bay.
Sea Cliff, Sea Cliff.
Seaford, Seaford.
Searington, Searington.
Wesley, East Norwich.
Westbury, Westbury.
Woodbury Woodbury.
Woodmere, Broadway, Woodmere.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).
Bethel, Freeport.
Calvary, Glen Cove.
Mount Olive, Port Washington.
Mount Zion, Westbury Station.
St. Peter, Douglaston.
Salem, Mineola Ave., Roslyn

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION)
Jackson Memorial, Cross St., Hempstead.
Lakeville.
Riverhead.
St. Hood's, Oyster Bay.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (GERMAN).
St. Paul's, Willis Ave., Mineola.
Wesley Hall, Sea Cliff.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.
First, Church St., Baldwin.

PRESBYTERIAN.
First, Denton Ave., Lynbrook.
St. Paul's, Inwood.
Bellmore, Bellmore.
Christ's First, Fulton Ave., Hempstead.
First, Church St., Freeport.
First, School St., Glen Cove.
First, Oceanside.
First, East Main, Oyster Bay.
Glenwood, Glenwood Landing.
Mineola, Mineola.
German, New Hyde Park.
Rockville Centre.
Roslyn, Roslyn
St. Paul's, Elmont.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
All Saints, Middle Neck Road, Great Neck.
Cathedral of Incarnation, Garden City
Church of Ascension, Rockville Centre.
Church of Nativity, Willis Ave., Mineola.
Church of the Advent, Westbury.
Christ, Merrick Road, Lynbrook.
Christ, Manhasset.
Christ, Oyster Bay.
Grace, Massapequa.
Holy Trinity, Hicksville.
Redeemer, Merrick.
St. Elizabeth Mission, Floral Park.
St. George's, Hempstead.
St. James's, Franklin Square.
St. John's, Hempstead (Colored).
St. John's, Cold Spring Harbor.
St. Luke, Sea Cliff.
St. Matthias's (Colored), Smithville, South.
St. Mary's, Amityville.
St. Michael and All Angels, Seaford.
St. Paul's, Glen Cove.
St. Paul's, Roosevelt.
St. Stephen's, Port Washington.
St. Thomas's, Farmingdale.
Transfiguration, Freeport.
Trinity, Hewlett.
Trinity, Roslyn.

CHURCHES IN NASSAU COUNTY—*Continued.*

REFORMED.

First, Hicksville.
Locust Valley, Locust Valley.
First Reformed, New Hyde Park.
North Hempstead, Manhasset.
Oyster Bay Reformed, Brookville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Church of Our Holy Redeemer, Freeport.
Corpus Christi, Mineola.
Holy Ghost, New Hyde Park.
Holy Name of Mary, Valley Stream.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Inwood.
Our Lady of Loretto, Hempstead.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Agnes's, Rockville Centre.
St. Aloysius's, Great Neck.
St. Barnabas's, Bellmore.
St. Boniface's (German), Elmont.
St. Boniface Martyr's, Sea Cliff.
St. Brigid's, Westbury.
St. Christopher's, Baldwin.
St. Catherine of Sienna, Franklin Square.
St. Dominic's, Oyster Bay.
St. Gertrude's, Bayville.
St. Hedwig's, Floral Park.
St. Hyacinth's, Glen Cove (Polish).
St. Ignatius's, Hicksville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Joachim's, Cedarhurst.
St. Joseph's, Garden City.
St. Joseph's, Hewlett.
St. Killan's, Farmingdale.
St. Martha's, Uniondale.
St. Mary's, Manhasset.
St. Mary's, Roslyn.
St. Mary's of the Isle, Long Beach.
St. Patrick's, Glen Cove.
St. Peter of Alcantara, Port Washington.
St. Raymond's, Lynbrook.
St. William the Abbot, Seaford.

CHURCHES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

BAPTIST.

Blue Point, Babylon (2), Cold Spring Harbor, East Marion, Greenport, Huntington (2), Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Aquebogue, Baiting Hollow, Bayshore, Calverton, Jamesport, Mt. Sinai, Orient, Patchogue, Riverhead (2), Sayville, Wading River.

JEWISH.

Huntington, Sag Harbor.

LUTHERAN.

Greenport, Holbrook, Huntington, Islip Terrace, Lindenhurst, Patchogue, Sayville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Amityville (2), Babylon, Bayport, Bayshore, Bellport, Brookhaven, Calverton, Centerport, Central Islip, Centre Moriches, Cold Spring Harbor, Commack Cutchogue, East Hampton, East Moriches, East Northport, East Quogue, East Setauket, Flanders, Good Ground, Greenport, Hauppauge, Islip, Jamesport (South), Kings Park, Lake Grove, Melville, Northport, Patchogue, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, Sayville, Smithtown (2), Southold, Stony Brook, West Hampton (2), West Hills.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Eastport, Manorville, Moriches.

PENTECOSTAL.

Patchogue, Sag Harbor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amagansett, Babylon, Bellport, Brentwood, Bridgehampton, Centre Moriches, Commack, Cutchogue, East Hampton, East Moriches, Greenlawn, Greenport, Huntington (2), Islip, Manorville, Mattituck, Melville, Middle Island, Northport, Port Jefferson, Remsenburg, Sag Harbor, Setauket, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Shinnecock (So. M't'n), Southampton, Southaven, Stony Brook, West Hampton (2), Yaphank.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Amityville, Babylon (2), Bayshore, Bellport, Bohemiaville, Brentwood, Bridgehampton, Central Islip, Centre Moriches, Easthampton, Fisher's Island, Good Ground, Great River, Greenport, Halesite, Huntington, Islip, Mattituck, Northport, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Quogue, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, St. James, Sayville, Setauket, Shelter Island, Southampton (2), Stony Brook, West Islip.

REFORMED.

Sayville.

UNIVERSALIST.

Southold.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Amityville, Babylon, Bayshore, Bellport, Blue Point, Bohemiaville, Brentwood, Bridgehampton Central Islip, Centre Moriches, Cutchogue, Easthampton, Fisher's Island, Good Ground, Greenport, Huntington (2), Kings Park, Lindenhurst, Manorville, Northport, Patchogue, Peconic (Polish), Port Jefferson, Riverhead (2), Ronkonkoma, Sag Harbor, St. James, Sayville, Setauket, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Southampton (2), Southold, Wading River, Westhampton (Beach).

NEW YORK CITY PENSION LAW.

(Chapter 427, Laws of 1920, effective Oct. 1, 1920.)

The New York City Pension Law provides that all employees, except those in exempt class, entering the city service after Oct. 1, 1920, shall become members of this system and all present city employees may become members by filing with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a statement waiving all present or prospective benefits in other city retirement systems. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has charge of all funds and of the entire system; the Controller is the custodian of the several funds which are (1) Annuity savings funds, (2) Annuity reserve fund, (3) Contingent reserve fund, (4) Pension reserve fund, (5) Pension fund.

Teachers, policemen, firemen and street-cleaners do not enter into this system, as they have their own distinctive systems of pensions.

Among the provisions of this law are life insurance protection equal to the last six months' pay of the employee, disability insurance protection of from one-quarter to one-half of the salary any time after completing ten years of service and paying as long as the disability continues, a three-quarter pay pension if the employee is disabled in the performance of duty, a half-pay pension to the dependents with return in cash of all the contributions at 4 per cent. per annum if the employee is killed in the performance of duty, retirement on demand after the ages of fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty, regardless of the length of service.

The city pays for all of these benefits except one-half of the cost of service or superannuation retirement benefit on account of service during membership in the fund. If the employee joins within the first year, the city also pays the entire cost of the benefits allowed by reason of service rendered prior to Oct. 1, 1920. The amount of the salary paid into the pension fund will be from 3 to 8 per cent. A representative of the Retirement System has been appointed by every department head for consultation by employees of the department.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY BRIDGE COMMISSION.

GROUND was broken for this Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson on Columbus Day (Oct. 12), 1920, at Canal and Washington Streets, Manhattan.

New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission—George R. Dyer, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, Vice Chairman; McDougall Hawkes, A. J. Shamberg, Grover A. Whalen (New York City Commissioner of Plant and Structures), Frank M. Williams (State Engineer and Surveyor), Paul Windels, Counsel; Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary. *New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission*—W. H. Noyes, Chairman; Thomas J. S. Barlow, Vice Chairman; T. Albeus Adams, Theodore Boettger, John F. Boyle, Richard T. Collings, Daniel F. Hendrickson, Samuel M. Shay; Emerson Richards, Counsel; Charles R. Bacon, Secretary; E. Morgan Barradale, Assistant Secretary.

Clifford M. Holland, Chief Engineer.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—C. Hart Merriam, of the United States Department of Agriculture. *Secretary*—Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.
Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.
David M. Hildreth, Post-Office Department.
J. N. B. Hewitt, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
James McCormick, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.
Jas. W. McGuire, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
William McNeir, Bureau of Accounts, Dept. of State.
John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.
James E. Payne, Government Printing Office.
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.
W. C. Barnes, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.
Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Chief Officer.	Address.	Location.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Alabama	Mrs. M. B. Owen	Montgomey.	Nevada	R. F. Cole	Carson City.
Arkansas	Thos. A. Wilson	Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	J. S. B. Davie	Concord.
California	John P. McLaughlin	San Francisco.	New Jersey	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
Colorado	W. L. Morrissey	Denver.	New York	E. F. Boyle	Albany.
Connecticut	Wm. S. Hyde	Hartford.	N. Carolina	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
Delaware	J. E. Rhoads	Wilmington.	North Dakota	J. N. Hagan	Bismarck.
Florida	J. C. Privett	Jacksonville.	Ohio	T. J. Duffy	Columbus.
Georgia	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.	Oklahoma	C. E. Connally	Oklahoma City
Hawaii	F. E. Steere	Honolulu.	Oregon	C. H. Gram	Salem.
Idaho	W. J. McVety	Boise.	Pennsylvania	C. B. Connelley	Harrisburg.
Illinois	Barney Cohen	Springfield.	Philippines	Francis Aguilar	Manila.
Indiana	Samuel R. Artman	Indianapolis.	Porto Rico	Carmelo Honore	San Juan.
Iowa	A. L. Urick	Des Moines.	Rhode Island	George H. Webb	Providence.
Kansas	J. H. Crawford	Topeka.	S. Carolina	B. Harris	Columbia.
Kentucky	W. C. Hanna	Frankfort.	South Dakota	Chas. McCaffree	Pierre.
Louisiana	Frank E. Wood	New Orleans.	Tennessee	F. E. Mayer	Nashville.
Maine	R. A. Eddy	Augusta.	Texas	T. C. Jennings	Austin.
Maryland	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.	Utah	P. A. Thatcher	Salt Lake.
Massachusetts	E. L. Sweetser	Boston.	Virginia	John Hirschberg	Richmond.
Michigan	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.	Vermont	J. S. Buttles	Montpelier.
Minnesota	John P. Gardiner	St. Paul.	Washington	C. H. Younger	Olympia.
Missouri	Wm. H. Lewis	Jefferson City.	West Virginia	S. B. Montgomery	Charleston.
Montana	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.	Wisconsin	G. P. Hambrecht	Madison.
Nebraska	F. A. Kennedy	Lincoln.	Wyoming	H. C. Hoffman	Cheyenne.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(By John B. Kennedy of K. of C. Headquarters.)

THE Knights of Columbus—the leading Catholic laymen's organization in the world—was founded by Rev. P. J. McGivney in 1882 in St. Mary's parish, New Haven, Conn. From an original membership of eleven it grew from city to city in Connecticut and then from State to State and beyond national boundaries, until its membership is more than 800,000 and it operates in the United States and its possessions, in Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba. It has 2,000 councils, many of which own club buildings and are governed by State jurisdictions, of which there are fifty, and by a Supreme Council composed of elected State representatives, while executive power is vested in a board of directors. The primary object of the Knights of Columbus is to associate Catholic men for religious and civic usefulness. There are four degrees of membership, none of which has any secret or oath-bound stipulation—the competent ecclesiastical and civil authorities being empowered to demand and receive the degree work of the order.

The Knights have maintained since their inception an insurance feature for members; assets exceed $12,000,000, with $27,000,000 underwritten. Non-insurance members are associates. The order was originally made up of only insurance members. Previous to their emergence into general public notice as an agency of war welfare work the Knights had done educational and social work. They founded the first chair of American history in this country—at the Catholic University, Washington—and they endowed the same university with $500,000 for fifty scholarships in perpetuity. State and local councils also supported educational and social work. The Knights aided the victims of many catastrophes.

An important work of the Knights has been their eleven-year fight against extreme radicalism through the medium of public forums. Lecturers have been sent through the country to combat materialistic Socialism. This work has met with success and is being continued. The K. of C. first entered war welfare work in the Spanish-American War. When the war with Germany started they raised $1,500,000 among their members and began at the cantonments at home. Later, on Gen. Pershing's invitation, the Knights went overseas and there, as well as at home, supported by a fund of $14,000,000 donated by people of all classes, they carried on an intensive and extensive work.

In all, the Knights received approximately $40,000,000 from the American people. With the balance remaining at the conclusion of active war work, they financed a Nation-wide chain of employment bureaus, finding work for 500,000 former service men at a minimum wage of $20 per week; they awarded 500 free college scholarships to former service men in institutions like Yale and Georgetown, and inaugurated a Nation-wide chain of free night schools for service men and women, with nominal charges for civilians. These schools graduated 40,000 pupils last year. There are more than 100 of them in operation, teaching technical, business and citizenship courses. The Knights' latest public move has been the decision to present to the American people through the American Legion a national memorial building to cost $5,000,000 and to be erected in Washington.

The first man killed, Lieut. William T. Fitzsimmons of Kansas City, Mo., the last man killed, Chaplain William F. Devitt of Holyoke, Mass., and the first men to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross were members of the Knights of Columbus. In 1920 the Knights went to Europe, visited the Pope, gave the K. of C. statue of Lafayette to France, and a jewelled baton to Marshal Foch.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts, the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan Streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights by precise leveling, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate governmental surveys, the determination of the shape and size of the earth and researches in isostasy, whereby information is obtained regarding variations from normal densities in the outer portions of the earth.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts, tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

STATISTICS OF THE SURVEY AS OF JULY, 1920.

There are about 280,000 square miles of primary triangulation and 2,300 linear miles of primary traverse completed in the United States. There is about an equal amount of each still to be done to bring the primary work within fifty miles of every place in the United States This is the minimum amount required to give adequate control to local surveys. There is tertiary triangulation along the whole coast of the United States oper but this needs constant revision due to changes in the shore line and to the loss of stations. The necessary triangulation in the Philippine Islands is nearly completed. Alaska, however, has only about one-third of its coast covered by tertiary triangulation and there is no primary triangulation in the interior of Alaska.

About 42,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States and there are about 25,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is considered the minimum amount necessary to give adequate control for local level lines. There were about 32,000 square miles of primary triangulation, about 300 linear miles of precise traverse and about 2,250 linear miles of precise levels completed during the past fiscal year.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all of the printing and binding for the Government is performed, with the exception of postage stamps, paper money, and bonds. The Public Printer is the executive officer of the Government Printing Office; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $6,000 a year. Directly, or through his principal officers, he purchases all the materials, paper, and machinery, subject to provisions of certain laws; disburses all moneys; appoints all officers and employees, and exercises general supervision over all affairs of the office. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, N. J., is the present Public Printer.

The superintendent of documents office serves as a bureau of information and is also the sales agency for Government publications. It prepares the official catalogues for the Government, and performs all mailing operations for the various departments and bureaus of the Government at Washington. Another function of the office is to supply designated depository libraries with the publications to which such designation entitles them, and it endeavors to serve the interests of all libraries so far as its limited stock will permit.

The Government Printing Office was really established in 1861, when John Defrees, at that time doing contract printing for Congress, sold his printing plant to the Government. That plant has gradually grown, by additions and new buildings, until at the present time it contains approximately 14 acres of floor space, and is well equipped with modern machinery for the rapid production of all classes of printing and binding. Congress appropriates money for the operation of this office, and of the amount of that appropriation each department and bureau is allotted a certain portion and may have work done to that amount. Work is performed at cost, and the output runs in value to over $12,000,000 a year. During one year the compensation of employees amounts to $6,500,000, and the value of paper used to $4,600,000; about 80,000 different jobs are handled, ranging from envelopes and blanks to sumptuously bound volumes in large editions; two and one-half billion ems of type are set; 260,000 forms are sent to press; three and one-fourth billion chargeable impressions are run from presses; over a billion postal cards are printed; 260,000,000 sh ts are folded; 125,000,000 signatures are sewed, and 80,000,000 copies are ruled.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenographers. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its *library*, the Columbus Memorial *Library*, contains 43,000 volumes, 22,000 photographs, 160,000 index cards, and a collection of 1,500 maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American republics.

Director-General—Dr. L. S. Rowe; *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yanes; *Counselor*—Franklin Adams; *Chief Statistician*—William C. Wells; *Chief Clerk and Trade Adviser*—W. A. Reid.

RAILWAY WAGE BOARD.

(Constituted April 13, 1920, under the Railway Control Act.)

For the labor group, Albert Phillips, of Ohio, Vice Pres. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Group 1; A. O. Wharton, of Missouri, of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor; and James J. Forrester, of Ohio, President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, of Group 3: for the management group, Horace Baker, of Ohio, formerly Gen. Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad; J. H. Elliott, of Texas, formerly Gen. Manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co.; and William L. Park, of Illinois, Vice Pres. of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Co.: for the public group, R. M. Barton, of Tennessee, formerly a member of the Tennessee Court of Appeals; G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the District of Columbia, formerly Chief Clerk of what is now the U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics, and since 1913 Assistant Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation; and Henry Hunt, of Ohio, formerly Mayor of Cincinnati.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

(From data supplied by the Bureau.)

THE Constitution requires a census of the United States decennially. The first was in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were under the Secretary of State. In 1849 the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former. The work is divided into two branches, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made between the decennial censuses. The thirteenth decennial census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered: (1) population, (2) agriculture (including irrigation), (3) manufactures, and (4) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of the census of 1910 was about $14,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The Fourteenth Decennial Census was taken as of January 1, 1920. It covers: (1) population, (2) agriculture (including irrigation and drainage), (3) manufactures, (4) forestry and forest products, and (5) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of this census is estimated at $20,179,000, in addition to which $2,371,000 will be spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the bureau during the three-year census period (July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1922). Of the first named amount, $12,500,000 covers the cost of collecting the data through approximately 87,000 enumerators, in addition to supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The permanent work of the bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendatory and supplemental acts, and include the gathering and publishing of statistical facts pertaining to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes; wealth, public indebtedness, and taxation; births and deaths; financial and other activities of cities; finances of States; religious bodies; transportation by water; electrical industries; Federal employees; cotton, and tobacco stocks. These inquiries are made at intervals ranging in length from ten years to two weeks. The census of manufactures in addition to forming part of the decennial census, is taken in each mid-decennial year; and a biennial census of products of manufacturing industries, and a quinquennial census of agriculture will also be taken hereafter. Special inquiries are made from time to time at the direction of the President, the Secretary of Commerce, or Congress.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President and receives $7,500 per annum during the three-year decennial census period and $6,000 during the seven "intercensal" years. The present Director is Sam. L. Rogers, of North Carolina. The permanent organization includes a chief clerk, Thomas J. Fitzgerald; five chief statisticians—for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin; and for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane; and nine chiefs of division. The temporary census organization has been augmented by an assistant director, W. M. Steuart; a chief statistician for revision and results, Dr. Joseph A. Hill; an appointment clerk, a disbursing clerk, eight chiefs of division, and ten statistical experts. The permanent employes of the bureau of Washington number approximately 700, and in addition about 700 special agents are employed intermittently in the South for the collection of cotton statistics. The total force of the bureau, including temporary employees, during the three-year decennial census period will number at its maximum about 4,500.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

(From data furnished by the Service.)

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, Director and Chief Engineer. Main office: 18th and F Streets N. W., Washington, D. C. Employees: Washington office, 100; West, 5,000 (varies). Expenditures per year about $8,000,000.

The Reclamation Service, organized in July, 1902, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of thirty irrigation projects aggregating 3,200,000 acres located in the fifteen arid and semi-arid States of the Far West, including Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. M., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and Tex. The funds for this work come largely from the sale of public lands; and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of Aug. 13, 1914. A western executive office is maintained at Denver. The Service has built on the thirty projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 100,000 canal structures and involving the excavation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams, including the Arrowrock Dam, 349 feet high, the highest in the world; the Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande, forming the largest irrigation reservoir in the United States, of 2,600,000 acre feet capacity, and the longest roller crest dam in the world, located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built 95 tunnels, 983 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,141 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 651 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand-cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was $123,853,000.

Over 150,000 persons are living on the 40,000 farms irrigated by the Service, and the value of the crops in 1919 on the 1,100,000 acres cropped was about $88,000,000. About 3,000,000 acres of land (60,000 farms) will be irrigated on the completion of these projects. Information in regard to farms open to settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.

The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project, in Idaho, 327,552 acres; net cost of construction to June 30, 1919, was $11,973,276. The next is the North Platte, in Nebraska-Wyoming, 251,715 acres; cost, $10,549,095 to June 30, 1919. During construction, the irrigative projects have produced $6,534,184; reducing the net cost of construction to $115,164,177.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(From data supplied by the Bureau.)

THE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of food fishes and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries; (4) the study of the methods and apparatuses of the fisheries, preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker. *Fish Culture*—Glen C. Leach. *Statistics and Methods*—Lewis Radcliffe. *Alaska Service*—Ward T. Bower.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE latest full and complete Civil Service data—owing to the war—is as of June 30, 1916, when the total number of classified positions was as follows: Competitive, 30,020, in Washington, 266,908 outside Washington; excepted and non-competitive positions, 1,334 in Washington, 124,093 outside Washington; unclassified, 3 130 in Washington, 25,639 outside Washington. By another classification they were as follows: Presidential, in Washington, 903; outside Washington, 9,982; all others, in Washington, 34,484; outside Washington, 416.638; total (including 18,230 in Isthmian Canal Service, not counted anywhere above), 480,327.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns, and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body

The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Panama Canal service.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act. Here are amendments to the rules:

"1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position, or from a position which he entered by transfer or promotion from a competitive position, may be reinstated in the department or office in which he formerly served upon certificate of the commission, subject to the following limitations:

"(a) The separation must have occurred within one year next preceding the date of the requisition of the nominating or appointing officer for such certificate; but this limitation shall not apply to a person who served in the Civil War or the war with Spain and was honorably discharged, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

"(b) No person may be reinstated to a position requiring an examination different from that required for the position from which he was separated without passing an appropriate examination.

"2. A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public service of a State, county municipality or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service.'

U. S. NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS.

YEAR. (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd	YEAR. (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd
1888...	22,577	11,281	6,868	60.9	2,616	38.0	1904...	154,093	127,846	100,078	78.3	48,909	48.8
1889...	29,650	19,060	11,978	62 8	3,781	31.6	1905. .	171,807	113,053	111,741	78.1	38,996	35.0
1890...	30,626	22,994	13 947	60.7	5,182	37.2	1906...	184,178	117,277	91,345	77.9	39,050	42.7
1891...	33,873	19,074	12,786	67 0	5 395	42.0	1907 ..	194,332	129,317	93,920	72.6	43,003	45.8
1892...	37 523	19,460	12.160	62.5	3,961	32.5	1908...	206,637	161,793	120,760	74.6	42,153	34.9
1893...	43 915	24.838	14 008	56.5	4.291	30.6	1909...	234,940	158,484	123,449	77.9	40,943	33.2
1894...	45,821	37.379	22.131	59.2	4 704	19.8	1910...	222,278	115,644	87,769	75.9	43,585	49.7
1895...	54,222	31,036	19 811	63.9	4,793	24.2	1911...	227,657	105,024	70,159	66.8	23,256	33.2
1896...	87,044	31.179	20,714	66.4	5.086	24.6	1912..	217,392	106,078	59,251	55.9	20,969	35.4
1897...	85,886	50,571	29.474	58.3	3 047	10 3	1913...	282,597	141,905	94,350	66.5	35,154	37.3
1898...	89,306	45 712	30 600	66.9	7,870	25.7	1914...	292,460	215,587	147,526	68.4	41,935	28.4
1899...	93,144	49,164	36 312	74.0	9.557	26.3	1915...	292,291	167,795	114,632	68.3	36,398	31.8
1900...	94,893	46,602	34 965	75.0	9.889	28.3	1916...	296,926	154,722	113,792	73.5	42,057	37.0
1901...	106,205	48,093	33,521	69.7	10,291	30.7	1917...	326,899	212,114	122,280	57.6	86,312	70.5
1902...	107,990	60,558	40,509	66.9	13,298	32.8	1918...	.....	551,391	387,963	70.4	213,530	55.0
1903...	135,453	109,829	87,983	80.1	40,270	45.7	1919 ..	.....	438,259	299,826	68.4	179,533	60.0

The total number of employés in the executive Civil Service of the United States, on June 30, 1920, was approximately 640,000, of which number 90 000 were in the District of Columbia, according to the President of the United States Civil Service Commission. It is impossible to state, for 1918 and 1919, the total number, respectively, of competitive and non-competitive employés.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS SINCE 1838.

(By the Com. of Patents. Applic. incl. pat's, designs, and reissues. Caveat Law repealed June 25, 1910.)

Year.	Applications	C'v'ts Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.	Year.	Applications	C'v'ts Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.
1838	.....	.....	520	$42,123.54	$37,338.92	1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	$703,931.47	$529,638.97
1839	.....	.....	425	38,019.97	34,543.51	1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685.32	538,865.17
1840	765	228	473	38,056.51	39,020.67	1881	26,059	2,406	16,581	853,665.89	605,173.28
1841	847	312	495	40,413.01	52,666.87	1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219.45	683,867.67
1842	761	291	517	36,505.63	31,241.43	1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240.00	675,234.86
1843	819	315	519	35,315.81	30,776.96	1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798.80	970,579.76
1844	1,045	380	497	42,509.26	36,344.53	1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089.15	1,024,378.85
1845	1,246	452	503	51,076.14	39,395.65	1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551.40	992,503.45
1846	1,272	448	638	50,264.16	46,158.71	1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509.60	994,472.22
1847	1,531	533	569	63,111.19	41,878.35	1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516.10	973,108.78
1848	1,628	607	653	67,576.60	58,905.84	1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728.05	1,052,955.96
1849	1,955	595	1,077	80,752.78	77,716.44	1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372.66	1,099,297.74
1850	2,193	602	993	86,927.05	80,100.95	1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285.78	1,139,713.35
1851	2,258	760	872	95,738.61	86,916.93	1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331.88	1,110,739.24
1852	2,639	996	1,019	112,056.34	95,916.91	1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871.64	1,141,038.45
1853	2,673	901	961	121,527.45	132,869.83	1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439.58	1,100,047.12
1854	3,324	868	1,844	163,789.84	167,146.32	1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246.93	1,106,389.49
1855	4,435	906	2,013	216,459.35	179,540.33	1896	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059.83	1,113,413.71
1856	4,960	1,024	2,505	192,588.02	189,931.02	1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641.72	1,122,843.13
1857	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132.01	211,582.09	1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734.48	1,136,196.20
1858	5,364	943	3,710	203,716.16	193,193.74	1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457.03	1,211,783.73
1859	6,225	1,679	4,538	245,942.15	210,278.41	1900	41,980	1,731	26,498	1,350,828.53	1,260,019.62
1860	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352.59	252,320.80	1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1,297,385.64
1861	4,643	700	3,340	137,354.44	221,491.91	1902	49,641	1,851	27,836	1,552,859.08	1,393,345.54
1862	5,038	824	3,521	215,754.99	182,810.39	1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1,448,645.81
1863	6,014	787	4,170	195,593.29	189,414.14	1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1,476,000.38
1864	6,972	1,063	5,020	240,919.98	229,868.00	1905	54,971	1,836	30,399	1,806,758.14	1,479,633.22
1865	10,664	1,932	6,616	348,791.84	274,199.34	1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1,554,891.20
1866	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,665.38	361,724.28	1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1,631,458.36
1867	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,581.92	639,263.32	1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1,712,303.42
1868	20,445	3,705	13,378	681,565.86	628,679.77	1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828.14	1,955,151.14
1869	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145.81	486,430.74	1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	2,005,711.94
1870	19,171	3,273	13,321	669,456.76	557,147.19	1911	69,121	.....	34,084	2,019,388.03	1,953,689.91
1871	19,472	3,366	13,033	678,716.46	562,091.64	1912	70,976	.....	37,731	2,118,158.30	2,022,066.11
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726.39	665,595.00	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79	1,947,383.28
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191.77	691,178.98	1914	70,404	.....	41,850	2,251,892.82	2,000,770.12
1874	21,692	3,181	13,591	738,278.17	679,288.41	1915	70,069	.....	44,934	2,290,773.47	2,053,442.15
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453.36	721,657.71	1916	71,033	.....	45,927	2,345,540.94	2,115,367.91
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987.65	652,542.60	1917	70,373	.....	42,760	2,258,377.10	2,048,173.16
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342.85	613,152.62	1918	59,615	.....	39,941	1,977,518.82	2,050,938.17
1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375.55	593,082.89	1919	80,400	.....	38,598	2,417,071.77	2,310,420.02

NUMBER OF FIRST PATENT AND CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR.

Year.	Patent.	Design.	Reissue.	Trademark.	Label.	Year.	Patent.	Design.	Reissue.	Trademark.	Label.
1895	531,619	23,922	11,461	25,757	.....	1903	875,679	38,980	12,738	66,892	13,964
1896	552,502	25,037	11,520	27,586	6,546	1909	903,436	39,737	12,906	72,083	14,582
1897	574,369	26,482	11,581	29,399	6,547	1910	945,010	40,424	13,066	76,267	15,074
1898	596,467	28,113	11,646	31,070	6,561	1911	980,178	41,062	13,189	80,506	15,444
1899	616,871	29,916	11,706	32,308	6,761	1912	1,103,095	42,073	13,346	84,711	16,103
1900	640,167	32,055	11,798	33,957	7,272	1913	1,049,326	43,415	13,504	89,731	16,736
1901	664,827	33,813	11,879	35,678	8,009	1914	1,083,267	45,098	13,668	94,796	17,444
1902	690,385	35,547	11,960	37,606	8,887	1915	1,123,212	46,813	13,858	101,613	18,163
1903	717,521	36,187	12,070	39,612	9,654	1916	1,166,419	48,356	14,040	107,875	18,966
1904	748,567	36,723	12,189	41,798	10,644	1917	1,210,389	50,117	14,238	114,666	19,830
1905	778,834	37,280	12,299	43,956	11,758	1918	1,251,458	51,629	14,417	120,005	20,443
1906	808,618	37,766	12,428	48,446	12,588	1919	1,290,027	52,836	14,582	124,066	21,097
1907	839,799	38,391	12,587	59,014	13,297	1920	1,326,899	54,259	14,785	128,274	21,216

PATENTS, DESIGN PATENTS, AND REISS. PATENTS.

Calendar Year.	Number of Patents and Certificates of Registration Issued During Each Calendar Year.							
	Patents.	Designs.	Reissues.	Total Patents.	Trademarks.	Labels.	Prints.	Total Certificts.
1905	29,784	486	129	30,399	4,490	830	359	5,679
1906	31,181	625	159	31,965	10,568	709	656	11,933
1907	35,880	589	151	36,620	7,878	667	315	8,860
1908	32,757	757	168	33,682	5,191	618	220	6,029
1909	36,574	687	160	37,421	4,184	492	148	4,824
1910	35,168	639	123	35,930	4,239	370	120	4,729
1911	32,917	1,010	157	34,084	4,205	659	248	5,112
1912	36,231	1,342	158	37,731	5,020	633	243	5,896
1913	33,941	1,683	164	35,788	5,065	708	290	6,063
1914	39,945	1,715	190	41,850	6,817	719	338	7,874
1915	43,207	1,545	183	44,934	6,262	803	371	7,436
1916	43,970	1,759	198	45,927	6,791	864	432	8,087
1917	41,069	1,512	179	42,760	5,339	613	245	6,197
1918	38,569	1,207	165	39,941	4,061	654	197	4,912
1919	36,872	1,523	203	38,598	4,208	520	146	4,874

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following figures, revised officially to July 1, 1920, show the acres of surveyed and unsurveyed public lands in the U. S., the figures in parenthesis being acreage of unsurveyed domain: Alabama, 37,200; Arizona, 6,643,509 (11,625,400); Arkansas 276,595; California, 15 237,248 (4,348.553); Colorado, 7,364,231 (1,576,954); Florida, 120,077; Idaho, 5,628,945 (3,176,167), Kansas, 4,346; Louisiana, 14,240; Michigan, 73,523; Minnesota, 256,297; Mississippi, 33,360; Missouri, 18, Montana, 3,964,156 (2,009,585); Nebraska, 66,844; Nevada, 31,457,972 (22,809,203); New Mexico, 14,915,870 (3,533,008); North Dakota, 81,044; Oklahoma, 7,404; Oregon, 13 259,635 (747,392). South Dakota, 400,000; Utah, 13,316,198 (16,675,517); Washington, 748,571, Wisconsin, 5,154; Wyoming, 18,077,735 (1,661,800). Grand total, 200,065,656.

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 25,384,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 1,264,449 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920: From disposal of public lands, $3,974,979; sales of Indian lands, $2,063,186; leases of power permits, etc., $16,261; depredations on the public lands, $40.972, copies of records and plats $28,037; and sales of Government property, etc. $162; total receipts for the year, $6,123,597.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 16,147,405.43 acres; area of lands patented, 11,850,401.34.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone Acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1920, entries, 104,454; acres, 13,546,741 38; amount, $34,425,283.12.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1920.

STATE.	Office	Register.	Receiver
Ala ...	Montg ery.	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter
Alaska.	Fairbanks..	H. C. Kelly....	Lewis T Erwin
	Juneau....	F A. Boyle....	(Abolished).
	Nome.....	Thos. McGann.	E R. Jordan.
Ariz...	Phoenix...	C E Marshall.	Scott White.
Ark...	Camden..	B M Tribble..	O. B. Gordon.
	Harrison...	J L. Clendenin.	W. L. Snapp.
	Little Rock	Benj F. Spires.	H. V. Sewell
Cal....	El Centro..	Vene Bloomer..	B. H. Lien.
	Eureka....	F. P. Wheeler..	G. D. Little
	Inde d nce.	O. C. Harper...	F. G Willis.
	Los Angeles	B. F. Groves...	Alex. Mitchell.
	Sac'mento.	H. P. Andrews.	W. H. Treichler.
	S. Fran'co.	J. B. Sanford...	Mrs.G.B.Caukin
	Susanville..	Jas. A. Nutting	J. B. Alvord
	Visalia....	C. A. Ferguson.	Joseph Allen.
Col....	Del Norte.	H. H. Abbott..	Lee A. Ruark.
	Denver....	Mrs. M. W. Dargin.....	W. A. Maxwell.
	Durango...	J. T. Joyce.....	George Weaver.
	Glenw'd S.	D. C. Weyand.	H. J. Holmes.
	Hugo.....	J. R. Beavers..	J. J. Missemer
	Lamar.....	A. L. Beavers..	R. J. McGrath.
	Leadville..	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A G. Rogers.
	Montrose..	O. C. Skinner..	Geo. W. Bruce
	Pueblo....	G. M. Dameron	MissF.M.West
	Sterling....	A. F. Browns..	John W. Cloyd.
Fla....	Gainesville.	R. W. Davis...	P M Colson.
Idaho..	Blackfoot..	J. T. Carruth..	C. E. Harris.
	Boise.....	F. S. Heer.....	F. B. Kinyon.
	C. d'Alene.	Frank Langley.	Arthur J. Ewing
	Hailey....	Ben. R. Gray..	Wm. U. Hews.
	Lewiston..	H. Heitfeld....	E. L. Parker.
Kan...	Topeka....	G. S. Allen.....	J. E. Barrett.
La....	Bat. Rouge	E. D. Gianelloni	W. W. Ventress.
Mich..	Marquette	J. L. Hefternan.	P. H. Ross.
Minn..	Cass Lake.	A. G. Swindlehurst.....	Mrs. C. S. King.
	Crookston.	Ole Thompson .	J. P. O'Connell.
	Duluth....	J. Winczewskl..	J. L. Travers.
Miss...	Jackson...	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey.
Mo....	Springfield.	C. C. Davidson.	(Abolished)
Mont..	Billings....	F. T. Woods....	E. J. McLean.
	Bozeman..	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole.
	Glasgow...	T R. Jones....	E.C.Hargadine.
	Great Falls	J. A. Barker...	Thos. Corbally.
	Harve.....	M. W. Hutchinson.....	J. A. Mayer.
	Helena....	Jos. Oker.....	G. G. E. Neill.
	Kalispell...	F O. Williams.	O. E. Thomas.
Mont..	Lewiston..	H. J. Kelly....	A. Hogeland.
	Miles City.	G. W. Myers...	J. T. Hamilton.
	Missoula..	F.M.MacHaffie	W. E. McMurry
Neb...	Alliance...	T. J. O'Keefe..	J. C. Morrow.
	Brok'nBow	M. C. Warrington.....	J. P. Robertson.
	Lincoln....	H. A. Meier....	C. G. Beams.
Nev...	CarsonCity	Mrs. M. L. Bray	A. B. Gray.
	Elko.....	J. E. Robbins..	Mrs. L. Hurley.
N.Mex.	Clayton...	Paz Valverde...	Thos. E. Owen.
	Ft. Sumner	W. R. McGill..	R. Harrison.
	Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside.	D. E. Rodriguez
	Roswell...	Emmett Patton	Wm. G. Cowan.
	Santa Fe..	F. Delgado.....	Juan N. Vigil.
	Tucumcari.	I. J. Briscoe...	F. S. y Baca.
N.Dak.	Bismarck..	P E. Bryne....	F. L. Brant.
	Dickinson..	W. B. Dickson.	E. J. Hughes.
	Minot.....	Wm. O'Leary..	A. J. Schroer.
	Williston..	W. H. Lackey..	W.N.Dickinson
Okla...	Guthrie...	J. Y. Callahan..	W. K. Patterson
Ore....	Burns.....	V. G. Cozad...	S. Mothershead.
	La Grande.	C. S. Dunn....	N. Skiff.
	Lakeview..	J. F. Burgess...	A. J. Foster.
	Portland...	Alex Sweek....	G. I. Smith.
	Roseburg..	W. H. Cannon.	R. R. Turner.
	The Dalles.	H. F. Woodc'ck	L. A. Booth.
	Vale.....	T. Jones.....	M. N. Fegtly.
S. Dak.	Belief'che..	J. A. Ross.....	K. E. Baxter.
	Gregory...	E. M. Starcher.	D. F. B'kholder
	Lemmon...	J. C. Stoner....	J. K. Clark.
	Pierre.....	J. T. Cogan....	LeR. E. Cummings.
	Rapid City	J. R. Sharp....	W.H.Tompkins
	T'ber Lake	J. E. Truesdale.	W. W. Sparks.
Utah..	S. L. City..	G. B. Blakely..	H. C. Jex.
	Vernal....	P. Hanson.....	A. F. Young.
Wash..	N. Yakima	R. Strobach....	C. E. Rusk.
	Seattle....	G. A. C. Rochester.....	J. W. Oyen.
	Spokane...	J. L. Wiley.....	W. F. Page.
	Vancouver.	Henry A. Porter	J. J. O'Keane.
	W. Walla.	F. M. Hedger..	W. A. White.
	Waterville.	B. Spear.....	S. S. Beggs.
Wis...	Wausau...	H. Schmidt.....	K. A. Beyreis.
Wyo...	Buffalo....	H. M. White...	J. B. Halbert.
	Cheyenne..	W. Reid.....	L. Voorhees.
	Douglas...	W. H. Fowler..	MissJ.M.Cross.
	Evanston..	A. Nisbet.....	J. P. Folger.
	Lander....	R. Connaghan..	W. H. Edley.
	Newcastle.	C. H. Massie...	C. R, Yoeman.

U. S. Surveyors General—Alaska, Juneau, R J Sammers; Arizona, Phoenix, Frank P. Trott; California, San Francisco, L. H. Moser: Colorado, Denver, John B. McGauran; Idaho, Boise, Edward Hedden; Montana, Helena, Gilman Bullard· Nevada, Reno, John B. O'Sullivan; New Mexico, Santa Fe, Lucius Dills; Oregon, Portland, Edward G. Worth: South Dakota, Huron, William A. Lynch; Utah, Salt Lake City, Ingwald C. Thoresen; Washington, Olympia, Edward A. FitzHenry; Wyoming, Cheyenne, Charles L. Decker.

Chief of Field Divisions—Portland, Ore., Harry E. Laughlin; San Francisco, Jos. H. Favorite; Juneau' Alaska, Geo. A. Parks; Helena, Nath. Gammon; Denver, M. D. McEnlry; Cheyenne, Clair Gordon; Salt Lake City, Ralph S. Kelley; Santa Fe, John T. Murphy, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Supervisor of Surveys—Frank M. Johnson, Denver, Colorado.

United States Government.

(CABINET IS AS OF NOV. 30, 1920.)

PRESIDENT.....WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING, of Ohio... .....Salary, $75,000
VICE-PRESIDENT.....CALVIN COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts..... " 12,000

THE CABINET OF WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary of State—Bainbridge Colby, New York.
Secretary of Treasury—David Franklin Houston, Mo.
Secretary of War—Newton Diehl Baker, Ohio.
Attorney-General—A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.
Sec. of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.
Sec. of Interior—John Barton Payne, Illinois.
Sec. of Agriculture—Edwin T. Meredith, Iowa.
Sec. of Commerce—Joshua W. Alexander, Missouri.
Sec. of Labor—Wm. Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under Secretary—Norman H. Davis, N. Y....$7,500
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C.. 4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, N. Y..... 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen, Neb..... 5,000
Ch. Div. Lat.-Amer. Affairs—Sumner Welles, N. Y., Acting..... *3,625
Ch Div. Mex. Affairs—Charles M. Johnston... 4,500
Ch. Div. Far East Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray, D. C..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Near East Affairs—Warren D. Robbins, Mass., Acting.....*4,000
Ch. Div. Passport Control—Philip Adams, Mass.$2,500
Ch. Diplomatic Bur.—Worthington Stewart, Acting..... 2,000
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 3,000
Ch. Indexes & Archives—David A. Salmon, Ct. 2,500
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tolmer, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J. 2,250
Ch. Foreign Intel. Div.—Fred A. Emery, D. C. 3,000
Ch. West. Europ. Aff. Div.—Robert Woods Bliss, Acting *4,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—Wesley Frost, Ky., Acting.....†5,000

* Salary as a diplomatic secretary. † Salary as a consular officer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—S. P. Gilbert, Jr., N. J...$5,000
Assistant Secretary—James H. Moyle, Utah... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Nicholas Kelley, N. Y... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Jouett Shouse, Kan..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt, Ind..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch Book. Div.—M. J. O'Reilley, Cal't..... 4,000
Ch. Pub. Moneys Div. (Act'g)—John Moon, Mo. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—G. W. Ashworth, Md.... 4,500
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—C. N. McGroarty, Ala. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—W. E. Reynolds, Cal. 5,000
Director of Mint—Raymond J. Baker..... 5,000
Surg. Gen, Health Serv.—H. S. Cumming, Va.. 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War—Jas. L. Baity, Mo..... 4,000
Auditor for Int. Div.—J. E. R. Ray, Tenn.....$4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—E. L. Luckow, Wis... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del... 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa... 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—Guy F. Allen, Ill..... 3,600
Register Treasury—W. S. Elliott, Ga..... 4,000
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va.... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—W. M. Williams, Ala.. 10,000
Ass't to Commis.—Paul F. Myers, N. J..... 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. M. Baker, S. C... 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—G. V. Newton, Mo.. 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. Hagerman, Jr., Mo. 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—C. J. Hurrey, D. C.. 5,000
Solicitor Internal Rev.—A. A. Mapes, Mich.... 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—R. N. Miller, Ky..... 5,000
Chief Civil Service—W. H. Moran, D. C..... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Wm. R. Williams, Virginia..$10,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga.. 4,000
Chief of Staff—Maj.Gen.Peyton C.March,Pa.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Adolf Gerhard, Illinois..... 2,500
Adjt. Gen.—Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, Ga.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me..... 2,750
Insp.Gen.—Maj.Gen.J.L.Chamberlain,N.Y... 8,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 2,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Missouri..... 8,000
Chief Clerk & Solicitor—F. M. Smith, W. Va.. 2,500
Quar. Gen.—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Mich... 8,000
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley, N. Y..... 2,750
Surgeon Gen.—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Ind. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Bertis B. Thompson, Indiana... 2,250
Ch. of Eng.—Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Ia. 8,000
Chief Clerk—J. K. Frederici, Pa..... 2,250
Ch. of Ordn.—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen, Pa..... 2,500
Ch. Sig. Off.—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Mich.. 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C.. $3,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Maj. Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Off.Charge Pub.Bldgs.—Col. C. S. Ridley, Ind.. 5,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Chief Coast Art.—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan. 8,000
Chief Clerk.—Hartley I. Sanders, Mass..... 2,000
Ch.MilitiaBu.—Brig.Gen.J.McI.Carter,Mo... 6,000
Chief Clerk.—Walter A. Saunders, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Field Art.—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, N. J.. 8,000
Chief Air Serv.—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Pa. 8,000
Chief Clerk.—J. J. Mullaney, D. C..... 2,250
Chief Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. Ames A. Fries, Ore 6,000
Chief Inf.—Maj.Gen.Chas. S. Farnsworth, Pa. 8,000
ChiefCav.—Maj.Gen.Willard A.Holbrook,Wis. 8,000
Chief Fin.—Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Me. 6,000
Chief Inland and Coastwise Waterways Serv. and Chief of Trans. Serv.—Brig. Gen. Wm. D. Connor, Iowa..... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General—W. K. Frierson, Tenn.....$10,000
Ass't to Attorney-Gen.—C. B. Ames, Okla..... 9,000
Ass't Attorneys-General—H. La R. Brown, Mass.; Frank Davis, Jr., Ohio; F.K Nebeker, Utah; R. P. Stewart, S. Dak..... 7,500
Solic. for P. O. Dept.—W. H. Lamar, Md..... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 5,000
Solicitor of Int. Rev.—R. N. Miller, Ky..... 5,000
Solic. Dept Commerce—A. L. Thurman, Ohio. 5,000
Solic. Dept. Labor—J. W. Abercrombie, Ala... 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind.. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles E. Stewart, Ala.....$3,500
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger, Vt..... 2,000
Supt. of Prisons—D. S. Dickerson, Nev..... 4,000
Solicitor Interior Dept.—C. D. Mahaffie, Ore . 5,000
Private Secretary and Spec. Ass't to Att'y-Gen.—R. T. Scott, Va..... 3,000
Dir. Bur. of Investigations—W. J. Flynn, N. Y. 7,500
Ch. Bur. Investigation—Frank Burke, N. Y... 4,000
Ass't Ch. Bur. Investigation—J. T. Suter, D. C. 3,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Ruskin McArdle, Tex. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell, Mass... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—John C. Koons, Md.... 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex.... 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. 5,000
Dir. Post. Sav'gs System—Malcolm Kerlin, N.J. 4,800
Solicitor—William H. Lamar, Md..... 5,000
Purchasing Agent—Robert L. Maddox, Ky... 4,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar, Pa..... $2,000
Supt. Div. For. Mails—Stewart M. Weber, Pa. 3,000
Supt. Div. Money Orders—C. E. Matthews, Okla..... 2,750
Supt. Div. Postmasters' App.—C. R. Hodges, Tex..... 3,000
Gen. Supt. Ry. M. S.—W. I. Denning, Ga..... 4,000
Supt. Div. Dead Letters—M. M. McLean, Tex. 2,500
Chief Inspector—Geo. M. Sutton, Mo..... 4,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—Gordon Woodbury..... $5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. R. E. Coontz, Mo.... 10,000
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks—Civ. Eng. C. W. Parks (Rear Adm.), Pa..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—Thos. Washington (Rear Adm.), N. C..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ordn.—C. B. McVay, Jr. (Rear Adm.), Colo..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. & Rep.—David W. Taylor, Chief Con. (Rear Adm.), Va..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Engineering—Robert S. Griffin (Rear Adm.), Eng. in Chief, Va..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Supplies and Accounts—Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General (Rear Adm.), S. C..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Med. & Sur.—Wm. C. Braisted, Sur. Gen. (Rear Adm.), S. C..... $8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—George R. Clark (Rear Adm.), Washington, D. C..... 8,000
Pres. Nav. Exam. B'd—H. P. Norton (Rear Adm.), N. Y..... 6,000
Pres. Nav. Retir. B'd—H. P. Norton (Rear Adm.), N. Y.....
Ch. Intel. Off.—A. T. Long (Rear Adm.), N. C. 6,000
Supt. Nav. Obser.—J. A. Hoogewerff (Rear Adm.), Md..... 8,000
Dir. Nav. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math., Washington, D. C..... 3,500
Hydrographer—Edw. Simpson (Rear Adm.), Md..... 6,000
Commandant Marine Corps—J. A. Lejeune. Major Gen. Commandant, M. C., La..... 8,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—A. T. Vogelsang, Cal . $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins, Wyo.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J..... 4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore..... 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev.... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—G. M. Saltzgaber, Ohio... 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—Frank D. Byington. 3,600
Commis. Education—Philander P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel, Nev..... 2,000
Com. Indian Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex..... 5,000
Ass't Commissioner—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark... $3,500
Commis. Patents—Robert F. Whitehead, Va.. 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—M. H. Coulston, Ill..... 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Lester B. Mann, Ga..... 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—W. I. Wyman, Mass..... 3,000
Direc. Geol. Survey—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Dir. Reclam. Service—Arthur P. Davis, Kan... 7,500
Dir. Bu. of Mines—F. G. Cottrell, Cal..... 6,000
Ass't Dir. Mines Bu.—E. A. Holbrook, Ill.... 5,000
Dir. Nat'l Park Service—S. T. Mather, Ill.... 4,500
Ass't Dir. Nat'l Pk. Serv.—A. B. Cammerer, Wis. 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Elmer D. Ball, Ia..... $5,000
Ass't to the Sec'y—Floyd R. Harrison, Va..... 4,260
Solicitor—R. W. Williams, Fla..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C. 3,500
Ch. Office Farm Manage.—H. C. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Chief Weather Bu.—Charles F. Marvin, Ohio.. 5,000
Ch. Bu. Animal Indus.—J. R. Mohler, Pa.... 5,000
Dir. States Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct.. 4,500
Chief Personnel Officer—P. L. Gladmon, D. C.. 2,520
Ch. Bu. Plant Industry—W. A. Taylor, Mich.. 5,000
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y..... 2,000
Chief Div. of Publications—Harlan Smith, Cal. 3,500
Chief Div. of Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C..... $4,000
Chief Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md... 4,000
Chief Forest Service—W. B. Greeley, Cal 5,000
Ch. Bu. Crop Estimates—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. 4,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 5,000
Chemist & Chief of Bu.—C. L. Alsberg, Mass.. 5,000
Ch. Bu. Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 4,000
Dir. Pub. Roads—Thos. H. MacDonald, Ia... 6,000
Chief Bu. of Markets—Geo. Livingston..... 5,000
Chief Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan. 4,500
Ch. Insecticide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y.. 4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich..... $5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Edw. W. Libbey, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Chas. E. Moister, Ohio.... 3,000
Ch. Div. App.—Clifford Hastings, Wash..... 2,500
Ch. Div. Publications—Thos. F. McKeon, N. Y. 2,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—F. M. Shore, Ohio..... 2,100
Director of the Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C... 7,500
Director Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill..... 6,000
Dir. Bu. For. and Dom. Com.—Roy S. MacElwell, N. Y..... $6,000
Commissioner Fisheries—H. M. Smith, D. C... 6,000
Commissioner Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Ia. 5,000
Supt. Coast and Geod. Survey—E. L. Jones, Va. Rel. rank and pay of Capt. U. S. N.
Commis. of Nav.—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y... 4,000
Superv. Insp.-Gen't. S. Insp.—G. Uhler, Pa.. 5,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill..... $5,000
Chief Clerk—Samuel J. Gompers, N. Y. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love, Ohio..... 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturalization—R. K. Campbell, Va.. 4,000
Commis. Lab. Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart, Ill. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill.. 5,000
Dir.-Gen. U. S. Employ. Serv.—J. B. Densmore, Mont..... $6,000
Dir. Div. Concil.—Hugh L. Kerwin, Pa..... 5,000
Dir. Women's Bu.—Mary Anderson, Ill..... 5,000
Dir. Indust. Housing and Transp.—Robert Watson, Mass..... 5,000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford, N. J..... $6,000
Deputy—Daniel V. Chisholm, S. C..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson, Ky 2,750
Priv. Sec.—Joseph P. O'Lone, N. J..... 2,500
Purchasing Agent—Ernest E. Emerson, Md... 3,600
Supt. of Work—Fletcher Bowden, Miss..... $3,600
Foreman of Printing—Stanley H. Ridings, Mo. 2,500
Congres'nal Record Clk.—Wm. A. Smith, D. C.. 2,500
Acting Supt. of Documents—Alton P. Tisdel, Ohio..... 2,500

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

(Created by act of Congress, approved July 15, 1913.)

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—Whitehead Kluttz. *Secretary*—William J. Hoover. *Members of Board*—Chairman, Martin A. Knapp, William L. Chambers, and Whitehead Kluttz.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington.	John Jay	N. Y.	‡	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	Johnson	"	"	1865
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	Arthur	"	"	1881
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
J. Q. Adams.	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	B. Harrison.	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
Van Buren	"	"	1837	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
Harrison	Daniel Webster*	Mass.	*1841	"	William R. Day	"	1898
Tyler*	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843	"	John Hay	"	1898
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853	"	Bainbridge Colby	"	1920

SECRETARIES OF TREASURY.

Washington.	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Buchanan	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
"	Oliver Wolcott jr.	Ct.	1795	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
Adams	"	"	1797	"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
Madison	"	"	1809	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
Monroe	"	"	1817	Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
J. Q. Adams.	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison.	William Windom	Minn.	1889
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	"	Carter Glass	Va.	1919
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857	"	David F. Houston	Mo.	1920
"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington.	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Buchanan	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796	"	Edwin M. Stanton¶	"	1862
Adams	"	"	1797	Johnson	U. S. Grant (*ad. in*)	Ill.	1867
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801	Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in*)	Va.	1817	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
J. Q. Adams.	James Barbour	Va.	1825	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
Harrison	John Bell†	Tenn.	†1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897
Tyler†	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853	Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850	"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1898
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881	"	John B. Payne	Va.	1920

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	Fillmore	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	"	Nathan Goff jr.	W. Va.	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	Jam s K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849	Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia.	1901
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	Taft	"	"	1909
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
McKinley	James L. Wilson	Ia.	1897	"	Edw. T. Meredith	Ia.	1920

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789	Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	1865
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
Adams	"	"	1797	"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801	"	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876
Madison	"	"	1809	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Return J. Meigs jr.	Ohio	1814	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Monroe	"	"	1817	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
"	John McLean	"	1823	Arthur	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissel	N. Y.	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864				

†The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va.	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md.	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	"	William Wirt	Va.	1817

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
J. Q. Adams.	William Wirt.....	Va....	1825	Grant.....	Ebenezer R. Hoar.....	Mass..	1869
Jackson....	John McP. Berrien....	Ga....	1829	"	Amos T. Akerman.....	Ga....	1870
"	Roger B. Taney.....	Md...	1831	"	George H. Williams...	Ore...	1871
"	Benjamin F. Butler....	N. Y..	1833	"	Edwards Pierrepont...	N. Y..	1875
Van Buren..	"	"	1837	"	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio..	1876
" ..	Felix Grundy.....	Tenn..	1838	Hayes.....	Charles Devens.....	Mass..	1877
" ..	Henry D. Gilpin.....	Pa....	1840	Garfield....	Wayne MacVeagh.....	Pa....	1881
Harrison....	John J. Crittenden....	Ky...	1841	Arthur.....	"	"	1881
Tyler.....	"	"	1841	"	Benjamin H. Brewster.	"	1881
"	Hugh S. Legare.....	S. C...	1841	Cleveland...	Augustus H. Garland..	Ark...	1885
"	John Nelson.....	Md...	1843	B. Harrison.	William H. H. Miller..	Ind...	1889
Polk.....	John Y. Mason.....	Va....	1845	Cleveland...	Richard Olney.....	Mass..	1893
"	Nathan Clifford.....	Me...	1846	" ...	Judson Harmon.....	Ohio..	1895
"	Isaac Toucey.....	Ct....	1848	McKinley..	Joseph McKenna.....	Cal...	1897
Taylor.....	Reverdy Johnson.....	Md...	1849	" ..	John W. Griggs.....	N.J...	1898
Fillmore....	John J. Crittenden....	Ky...	1850	" ...	Philander C. Knox....	Pa....	1901
Pierce.....	Caleb Cushing.....	Mass..	1853	Roosevelt...	"	"	1901
Buchanan..	Jeremiah S. Black.....	Pa....	1857	" ...	William H. Moody....	Mass..	1904
" ..	Edwin M. Stanton.....	"	1860	" ...	Charles J. Bonaparte..	Md...	1906
Lincoln.....	Edward Bates.....	Mo...	1861	Taft.....	Geo. W. Wickersham..	N. Y..	1909
"	James Speed.....	Ky...	1864	Wilson.....	James C. McReynolds.	Tenn..	1913
Johnson....	"	" ..	1865	"	Thomas W. Gregory...	Texas.	1914
"	Henry Stanbery.....	Ohio..	1866	"	A. M. Palmer.....	Penn..	1919
"	William M. Evarts....	N. Y..	1868				

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt...	George B. Cortelyou...	N. Y..	1903	Roosevelt...	Oscar S. Straus.....	N. Y..	1906
" ...	Victor H. Metcalf.....	Cal...	1904	Taft.....	Charles Nagel.....	Mo...	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE.				SECRETARY OF LABOR.			
Wilson.....	William C. Redfield...	N. Y..	1913	Wilson.....	William B. Wilson.....	Pa....	1913
"	Josh. W. Alexander....	Mo...	1919				

NOTE—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 43; Massachusetts, 34; Pennsylvania, 33; Ohio, 25; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 16; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 10; Tennessee, 11; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 10; Missouri, 8; Georgia, 12; Maine, 6; South Carolina 6; Wisconsin, 6; New Jersey, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 6; North Carolina, 5; California, 4; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1; Texas, 2.

*Daniel Webster also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. †John Bell also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. ‡John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790. ¶Edwin M. Stanton continued also in Johnson Cabinet.

SPEAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(FROM 1789 TO 1919.)

Names.	State.	Time.	Names.	State.	Time.	Names.	State.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg..	Pa...	1789-1791	And. Stephenson..	Va...	1827-1834	Schuyler Colfax...	Ind...	1863-1869
J. Trumbell.....	Ct....	1791-1793	John Bell.....	Tenn.	1834-1835	James G. Blaine...	Me ..	1869-1875
F. A. Muhlenburg.	Pa....	1793-1795	James K. Polk....	Tenn.	1835-1839	Michael C. Kerr...	Ind...	1875-1876
Jonathan Dayton..	N. J...	1795-1799	R. M. T. Hunter...	Va...	1839-1841	Samuel J. Randall	Pa ..	1876-1881
Theo. Sedgwick ..	Mass..	1799-1801	John White.....	Ky...	1841-1843	Joseph W. Keifer..	Ohio..	1881-1883
Nathaniel Macon..	N C.	1801-1807	John W. Jones....	Va...	1843-1845	John G. Carlisle...	Ky...	1883-1889
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807-1811	John W. Davis....	Ind...	1845-1847	Thomas B. Reed..	Me ..	1889-1891
Henry Clay.....	Ky...	1811-1814	R. C. Winthrop...	Mass.	1847-1849	Charles F. Crisp .	Ga...	1891-1895
Langdon Cheves..	S. C..	1814-1815	Howell Cobb.....	Ga...	1849-1851	Thomas B. Reed..	Me...	1895-1899
Henry Clay.....	Ky...	1815-1820	Linn Boyd.....	Ky...	1851-1855	D. B. Henderson..	Ia....	1899-1903
John W. Taylor...	N. Y.	1820-1821	N. P. Banks.....	Mass.	1856-1857	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill ...	1903-1910
Philip P. Barbour.	Va. .	1821-1823	James L. Orr.....	S. C..	1857-1859	Champ Clark.....	Mo ..	1911-1919
Henry Clay.....	Ky...	1823-1825	Wm. Pennington..	N. J..	1860-1861	Fredk. H. Gillett..	Mass.	1919
John W. Taylor ..	N. Y..	1825-1827	Galusha A. Grow..	Pa...	1861-1863			

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 5th Congress, Macon of North Carolina, the 7th, 8th and 9th; Varnum of Massachusetts, 10th and 11th; Henry Clay of Kentucky, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and 19th; Stephenson of Virginia, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of Maine, 51st, 54th and 55th; Henderson of Iowa, 56th and 57th; Cannon of Illinois, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st and Champ Clark, Mo., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

Names.	By whom appointed	Residence.	Date of commission.	Names.	By whom appointed	Residence.	Date of commission.
Edwards, James L..	Jackson..	Va...	Mar. 3, 1833	Dudley, William W.	Garfield..	Ind...	June 27, 1881
Heath, James	Fillmore..	" ...	Nov. 27, 1850	Clarke, Otis P. G...	Arthur...	R. I...	Nov. 15, 1884
Waldo, Loren P.....	Pierce....	Ct....	Mar. 17, 1853	Black, John C.....	Cleveland	Ill....	Mar. 19, 1885
Minot, Josiah.....	" ...	N. H..	Aug. 1, 1855	Tanner, James.....	Harrison.	N. Y..	Mar. 27, 1889
Whiting, George C..	" ...	Va...	Jan. 19, 1857	Raum, Green B.....	"	Ill....	Oct. 19, 1889
Barrett, Joseph H...	Lincoln..	Ohio..	April 15, 1861	Lochren, William...	Cleveland	Minn.	Apr. 13, 1893
Cox, Christopher C..	Johnson..	Md...	July 28, 1868	Murphy, Dominic I.	"	Pa....	May 28, 1896
Van Aernam, Henry.	Grant....	N. Y..	May 1, 1869	Evans, Henry Clay..	McKinley	Tenn.	Apr. 1, 1897
Baker, James H....	"	Minn.	Apr. 20, 1871	Ware, Eugene F....	Roosevelt	Kan..	May 10, 1902
Atkinson, Henry M..	"	Neb..	Mar. 26, 1875	Warner, Vespasian..	"	Ill....	Mar. 4, 1905
Gill, Charles R....	"	Wis...	Feb. 10, 1876	Davenport, James L.	Taft.....	N. H..	Nov. 26, 1909
Bentley, John A....	"	Wis...	Mar. 28, 1876	Saltzgaber, G. M...	Wilson...	Ohio..	May 20, 1913

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.			Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898	*Asso. Justice*—	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
" "	William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903	" "	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
" "	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910	" "	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1857	1916

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000) *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel ($4,500.)
The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges.	App.	Cir.	Judges.	App.	Cir.	Judges.	App.
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913	4.	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904	7.	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
	Chas. F. Johnson, Me.	1917		Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910		Evan A. Evans, Wis.	1916
	Geo. W. Anderson, Mass.	1918	5	Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.	1920	8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
2.	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907		Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914		William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913		Alex. C. King, Ga.	1920		John Emmett Garland, D. C.	1911
	Chas M. Hough, N. Y.	1916	6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911		Walter I. Smith, Iowa	1911
	Martin T. Manton, N Y.	1918		Maurice H. Donahue, Ohio	1919		Kimbrough Stone, Mo.	1916
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914		Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910	9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906	7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902		Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	J. Warren Davis, N. J.	1920		Samuel Alschuler, Ill.	1915		William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913		George T. Page, Ill.	1919		Wm. H. Hunt, Cal.	1911

Salaries, $8,500 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico. SECOND—Ct, N. Y., Vt THIRD—Del, N. J., Pa. FOURTH—Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va., FIFTH—Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn. SEVENTH—Ill., Ind., Wis. EIGHTH—Ark., Col., Okla., Iowa, Kan, Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Utah, Wyo. NINTH—Alaska, Ariz, Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Sam'l J. Graham, Pa., George E. Downey, Ind., James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $8,000; Justices, $7,500.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL—*Presiding Judge*—Vacancy. *Associate Judges*—Jas. F. Smith, Cal.; O. M. Barber, Vt.; Marion De Vries, Cal.; Geo. E. Martin, Ohio. *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs, Me. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton, D. C.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $7,500 each)

District.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton.	Montgomery.	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham.	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1917
"	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Nome	1917
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1917
"	Chas. E. Bunnell.	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle.	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco.	1913
" N. D.	Wm. C. Van Fleet.	San Francisco.	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet	Los Angeles	1915
" S. D.	Benj F. Bledsoe.	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	John W. Hanan	Ancon	1918
Colorado	Robert E Lewis.	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas.	New Haven	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris.	Wilmington	1919
Fla.: N. D.	W B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D	Rhydon M Call	Jacksonville.	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Sam'l T Sibley	Atlanta	1919
" S. D.	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	1917
Hawaii	J. W. Vaughan	Honolulu	1916
"	Jos. B. Poindexter.	Honolulu	1917
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich.	Boise	1907
Ill.: N. D	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago.	1905
" N. D.	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago.	1910
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry.	Peoria	1918
" E. D.	Geo. W. English.	Danville	1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis.	1902
Iowa.: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco (P.O.)	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A M. J. Cochran.	Covington	1901
La.: E. D	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans.	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack	Shreveport	1917
Maine.	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton Jr.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle.	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids.	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth.	Minneapolis.	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	E. R. Holmes	Jackson, Yazoo City	1918
Mo.: E. D.	Chas. B. Faris	St Louis	1919
" W. D.	A. S. V'n V'lk nb'gh.	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger.	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington.	Carson City.	1907
N. Hamp	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1909
New Jersey	Chas F. Lynch	Newark	1919
"	Joseph L. Bodine.	Trenton	1920
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fé	1917
N. Y.: N. D.	Frank Cooper	Albany	1920
" N D	George W. Ray	Binghamton.	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M Mayer.	N Y. City	1912
" S D	Augustus N Hand.	N. Y City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y City	1918
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I Chatfield.	Brooklyn	1907
" E D	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	1918
N. C.: E. D.	H G Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	Edwin Y. Webb.	Charlotte	1919
" W. D.	James E Boyd	Greensboro	1900
N. Dakota	Chas F. Amidon.	Fargo	1896
Ohio: N D	John M. Killits.	Toledo	1910
" N. D	D C. Westenhaver.	Cleveland	1917
" S. D.	John W. Peck	Cincinnati	1919
" S. D.	John E Sater	Columbus	1907
Okla: E. D.	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	1919
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton.	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson.	Philadelphia.	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson.	Philadelphia.	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer.	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson.	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr.	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1917
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car.: E D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W D.	Hy. H. Watkins.	Anderson	1919
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	(Vacancy)		
Tex.: E. D.	W. Lee Estes.	Texarkana	1920
" W D.	Du Val West	San Antonio.	1916
" W. D	W R Smith	El Paso	1917
" W. D.	James C. Wilson.	Ft. Worth	1919
" N. D.	Edw R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" S. D	Jos C Hutcheson.	Houston	1918
Utah	Till D Johnson.	Salt Lake City	1915
Vermont	Harland B Howe.	Burlington	1915
Va.: E D.	E. Waddill, Jr	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell.	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman.	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	(Vacancy)		
" S. D.	E. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	(Vacancy)		
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789–1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789–1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass.	1789–1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa.	1789–1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789–1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C.	1790–1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791–1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795–1795	..	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796–1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796–1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798–1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799–1804	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va.	1801–1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	30	1771	1834
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806–1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807–1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811–1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811–1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826–1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio.	1829–1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830–1846	16	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835–1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836–1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn.	1837–1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala.	1837–1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841–1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845–1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846–1870	24	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851–1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858–1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1861–1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862–1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill.	1862–1877	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863–1897	34	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1864–1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa.	1870–1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870–1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872–1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio.	1874–1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877–1911	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods, Ga.	1880–1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1881–1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass.	1881–1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882–1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888–1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888–1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889–1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890–1906	16	1836	1913
George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892–1903	11	1832	1916
Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893–1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La.	1894–1910	16	1845	....
Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895–1909	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898–....	...	1843	....
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902–....	...	1841	....
William R. Day, Ohio.	1903–....	...	1849	....
William H. Moody, Mass.	1906–1910	4	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909–1914	5	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910–1916	6	1862	....
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910–....	...	1859	....
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910–1916	6	1857	1916
Edward D. White, La.	1910–....	...	1845	....
Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912–....	...	1858	....
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914–....	...	1862	....
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916–....	...	1856	....
John H. Clarke, Ohio.	1916–....	...	1857	....

Names of the Chief Justices in Italics.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President—Martin A. Morrison, Indiana, $5,000. *Commissioners*—Geo. R. Wales, Vermont, $5,000; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, District of Columbia, $5,000. *Chief Examiner*—Herbert A. Filer, Maryland, $3,500. *Secretary*—John T. Doyle, New York, $2,500.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City..(Equipped as Assay Office), Wm. A. Burns, Assayer in charge
New Orleans.....Leonard Magruder
Philadelphia.....Adam M. Joyce
San Francisco.....Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
Denver.....Thomas Annear

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURIES.

The Sub-Treasuries were discontinued by an act of Congress, approved May 29, 1920, and taking final effect July 1, 1921. The office at Boston was abolished Oct. 25, 1920; and that at Chicago, Nov. 3, 1920. The New York office was not on the programme to close. In point of fact, the Sub-Treasuries were merged with the Federal Reserve Banks at the various cities.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Washington.	Thomas Pinckney.	S. C.	1792
"	Rufus King.	N. Y.	1796
John Adams.	" "	" "	1796
Jefferson ...	James Monroe*	Va.	1803
	William Pinkney	Md.	1806
Madison....	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811
"	John Quincy Adams.	Mass.	1815
Monroe.....	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817
" ...	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828
Jackson.....	Louis McLane	Del.	1829
"	Wash'gton Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff	"	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836
Tyler.....	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846
Taylor.....	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849
Fillmore....	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852
Pierce.....	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
Pierce.....	George M. Dallas	Pa.	1856
Buchanan...	" " "	"	1856
Lincoln.....	Charles Francis Adams.	Mass.	1861
Johnson....	" " "	"	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
Grant.....	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio.	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Hayes.....	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
Garfield ...	" " "	"	1880
Arthur	" " "	"	1880
Cleveland ..	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
B. Harrison.	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Cleveland ..	Thos. F. Bayard, amb.	Del.	1893
McKinley...	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio.	1897
" ..	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
" ..	Joseph H. Choate, amb	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt...	" " "	"	1899
" ...	Whitelaw Reid, amb.	"	1905
Taft.....	" " "	"	1909
Wilson.....	Walter H. Page, amb.	"	1913
"	John W. Davis, amb	W. Va.	1918

BRITISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Yr.
George III....	George Hammond	1791
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795
"	Robert Liston	1796
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800
"	Anthony Merry	1803
"	David M. Erskine	1806
"	Francis James Jackson	1809
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810
"	Augustus John Foster	1811
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff	1815
"	Charles Bagot	1816
George IV....	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff	1819
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff	1823
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825
William IV...	" " "	1825
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff	1835
Victoria.....	Henry Stephen Fox	1836
"	Richard Pakenham	1841
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847
"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
Victoria.....	John F. T. Crampton, env. and m.	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff	1853
"	John Saville Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	" " " amb	1893
Edward VII..	" " " "	1893
" .	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
" .	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
" .	James Bryce, ambassador	1907
George V.....	" " "	1910
"	Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, amb	1912
"	Earl Reading (spec'l mission), amb.	1918
"	Earl Grey (spec'l mission), amb.	1919
"	Sir Auckland Geddes, amb	1920

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. †Later Lord Pauncefote.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FRANCE.

Presidents	Representatives.	States	Yr
Confed'ation	Thomas Jefferson	Va....	..
Washington.	William Short, ch. d'aff	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y..	1792
"	James Monroe	Va....	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C..	1796
John Adams.	Charles C. Pinckney	" ..	1797
	John Marshall	Va ...	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass..	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct....	1799
"	William Vans Murray.	Md...	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C .	1799
Jefferson ...	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y..	1801
"	John Armstrong	" ..	1804
Madison....	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I .	1810
" ...	Joel Barlow	Ct....	1811
" ...	William H. Crawford	Ga....	1813
" ...	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff...	Ky...	1815
" ...	Albert Gallatin	Pa ...	1816
Monroe.....	James Brown	La ...	1821
Jackson.....	William C. Rives	Va....	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff .	Vt....	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La	1833
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio..	1836
Van Buren..	" "	" ..	1835
Tyler.....	" "	" ..	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff...	Mich..	1842
"	William R. King	Ala...	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff	N. C .	1846
Polk	Richard Rush	Pa . .	1847
Taylor.....	William C. Rives	Va. .	1849
Fillmore....	" "	"	1849
Pierce.....	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff..	Ct...	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va..	1853
Buchanan...	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'ff ...	S. C..	1859
" ..	Charles J. Faulkner	Va..	1860
Lincoln.....	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson....	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill....	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant.....	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill....	1869
Hayes.....	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio..	1877
Garfield . .	Levi P. Morton	N. Y..	1881
Arthur. . .	"	"	1881
Cleveland ..	Robert M. McLane	Md..	1885
B. Harrison.	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y..	1889
"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass..	1892
Cleveland...	Jas. B. Eustis, ambassador.	La...	1893
McKinley...	Horace Porter, ambassador.	N. Y..	1897
Roosevelt...	" " "	"	1897
" ...	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill....	1905
" ...	Henry White, ambassador	R. I .	1907
Taft.....	" " "	" .	1909
"	Robert Bacon, ambassador.	N. Y..	1909
"	Myron T. Herrick	Ohio..	1912
Wilson	" " "	" .	1913
" ...	William G. Sharp	" ..	1914
"	Hugh C. Wallace	.....	1919

FRENCH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Yr
Louis XVI....	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention..	Edmond C. Genet	1792
Directory.....	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate....	" " "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff	1801
Napoleon I...	General Turreau	1805
" ..	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII..	"	1811
" ..	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
" ..	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822
Charles X....	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe...	M. Serurier	1831
" ...	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835
" ...	Edouard Pontois	1837
" ...	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839
" ...	L. Adolph Almé Fourlier de Bacourt	1840
" ...	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot...	1842
L. Napoleon..	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin.	1848
" ..	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte.	1850
Napoleon III.	Count de Sartiges	1851
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1859
Napoleon III.	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defence..	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres Thiers...	Henry de Bellonet, ch. d'aff	1871
" ...	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres Grevy...	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot..	"	1891
" ..	" ambassador	1893
Pres. Faure...	" "	1893
" ..	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
Pres. Loubet..	" "	1898
" ..	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador...	1902
Pres. Fallieres	" " " ...	1906
Pres. Poincare.	" " " ...	1913
Pr. Deschanel.	" " " ...	1920
Pr. Millerand.	" " " ..	1920

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AMBASSADORS ($17,500 Each).

Argentina—Frederick J. Stimson, Mass.; Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec.
Belgium—Brand Wheelock, Ohio; Halle H. Johnson, Sec.
Brazil—Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.; H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Sec.
Chile—Joseph H. Shea, Ind.; Nerval Richardson, Sec.
France—Hugh C. Wallace, Mo.; Perry Belden, Sec.
Great Britain—John W. Davis, W. Va.; J. B. Wright, Counsellor; L. L. Winslow, Sec.
Italy—Robert U. Johnson, N. Y.; Sheldon L. Crosby, Sec.
Japan—Roland S. Morris, Pa.; J. W. Ballantine, Japanese Sec.
Mexico—Geo. T. Summerlin, Counsellor; M. E. Hanna, Sec.
Peru—N. E. Gonzales, So. Car.; W. B. Southworth, Sec.
Spain—Joseph E. Willard, Va.; J. C. Dunn, Sec.

MINISTERS ($10,000 Each, Except China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Netherlands and Poland, $12,000 Each; and Liberia, $5,000).

Bolivia—S. A. Maginnis, Utah; S. W. Morgan, Sec.
Bulgaria—Chas. S. Wilson, Sec. of Legation.
China—Charles R. Crane, Mass.; A. B. Ruddock, Sec.
Colombia—Hoffman Philip, N. Y.; W. M. Swift, Sec.
Costa Rica—John F. Martin, Sec. of Legation.
Cuba—Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.; Francis White, Sec.
Czecho-Slovakia—Richard Crane, Ill.; W. S. Howell, Jr., Sec.
Denmark—Jos. C. Grew, Mass.; T. H. Anderson, Jr., Sec.
Dominica—W. W. Russell, Dist. of Col.
Ecuador—Chas. S. Hartman, Mont.; P. L. Cable, Sec.
Greece—Edward Capps, Ill.; A. H. Frazier, Sec.
Guatemala—Menton McMillin, Tenn.; H. S. Goold, Sec.
Hayti—A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.; C. C. Jordan, Sec.
Honduras—Willing Spencer, Sec. of Legation.
Liberia—Jos. L. Johnson, Ohio; R. C. Bundy, Sec.
Luxemburg—(See Netherlands).
Montenegro—(See Greece).
Morocco—Maxwell Blake, Mo.
Netherlands—William Phillips; Norman Armour, Sec.
Nicaragua—Benj. L. Jefferson, Col.
Norway—A. G. Schmedeman, Wis.; Chas. B. Curtis, Sec.
Panama—Wm. J. Price, Ky.
Paraguay—Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio; S. S. Dickson, Sec.
Persia—John L. Caldwell, Kan.; C. V. H. Engert, Sec.
Poland—Hugh S. Gibson, Cal.; J. C. White, Sec.
Portugal—Thos. H. Birch, N. J.; Rich. E. Pennoyer, Sec.
Roumania—Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.; J. G. Bailey, Sec.
Salvador—Peter A. Jay, Rhode Island.
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—H. P. Dodge, Mass.
Siam—G. W. P. Hunt, Ariz.
Sweden—Ira Nelson Morris, Ill.; J. T. Marriner, Sec.
Switzerland—Hampson Gary, Tex.
Uruguay—Robert Emmett Jeffery, Ark.; O. B. Harriman, Sec.
Venezuela—Preston Mc. Goodwin, Okla.; John C. Wiley, Sec.

FOREIGN ENVOYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS.

Argentina—Dr. Tomas A. Le Breton; Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Sec.; Col. J. E. Vaccarcza, Milit. Attache.
Austria—
Belgium—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; Chas. Symon, Counsellor.
Brazil—Augusto Cochrane de Alencar; L. A. G. do Amaral, Sec.
Chile—Don Beltran Mathieu; Don Luis F. Yanez, Sec.; Don E. E. Bello, Com'. Couns'l.
France—J. J. Jusserand; Prince of Bearn, Counsellor; M. Heilmann, Com'l Attache.
Great Britain—Sir Auckland Geddes; Ronald C. Lindsay, Counsellor.
Hungary—
Italy—Senator Rolando Ricci.
Japan—Kijuro Shidehara; Koki Hirota, Sec.; Akira Den, Financial Attache.
Mexico—Senor Salvador Diego-Fernandez.
Peru—Frederico A. Pezet; Senor Eduardo Higginson, Com'l Attache.
Russia—Boris Bachmetieff; Henry de Bach, Counsellor; Serge Ughet, Fin. Attache.
Spain—Don Juan Riano y Gayangos; Don Juan F. de Cardenas, Counsellor; Don Vic. S. Cuesta, Sec.

MINISTERS.

Bolivia—Alberto Cortadellas, Sec.
Bulgaria—Stephen Panaretoff; Dr. P. Lessinoff, Sec.
China—
Colombia—Dr. Carlos A. Ureta; Senor Carlo Wribe, Sec.
Costa Rica—Dr. Octavio Beeche.
Cuba—Dr. Carlos M. de Cespedes; Dr. Arturo P. y Almeida, Sec.; P. A. Bonet, Com'l Attache.
Czecho-Croat Rep.—Dr. Bedrich Stepanek.
Denmark—Constantin Brun; Commander V. Marthe-Brun, Sec.
Dominica—Emilio Joubert.
Ecuador—Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde; Don Miguel A. de Ycaza, Sec.
Finland—Armas H. Saastamoinen; Judge E. Ilyes, Counsellor.
Greece—Georges Roussos; Kimon Colias, Sec.
Guatemala—Dr. Julio Bianchi.
Hayti—Charles Moravia; Albert Blanchet, Sec.
Honduras—Don J. A. L. Gutierrez; Don R. C. Diaz, Sec.
Montenegro—Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovitch.
Netherlands—J. T. Cremer; Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, Counsellor; Dr. D. H. Andreae, Com'l Attache.
Nicaragua—Alejandro Cesar.
Norway—H. H. Bryn; Erik K. B. Arentz, Sec.; W. T. M. de Morgenstierne, Com'l Adviser.
Panama—Dr. Don Belisario Porras; Don J. E. Lefevre, Sec.
Paraguay—Manuel Gondra.
Persia—Mirza Abdul Ali Khan, Sadigh-es-Saltaneh; Ali Asghar Khan, Sec.
Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski; Francis Pulaski, Counsellor.
Portugal—Viscount d' Alte; Justino de Montalvao Sec.
Roumania—Basila Stoica.
Salvador—Don Salvador Sol.
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—Jovats Jovanovits; Alexandre V. Georgevitch, Sec.
Siam—Phya P. Karavongse; Edw. H. Loftus, Sec.
Sweden—J. de Lagerberg, Sec.; John A. Millar, Com'l Attache.
Switzerland—Marc Peter; Dr. Conrad Jenny, Sec.; C. A. Hoffman, Com'l Sec.
Turkey—
Uruguay—Dr. Jacobo Varela; Hugo V. de Pena, Sec.
Venezuela—Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici; Don Luis Churion, Sec.

CABINET OF THE "REPUBLIC OF IRELAND."

The "Republic of Ireland" was proclaimed by the Sinn Feiners on Jan. 21, 1919, with Eamonn De Valera, L.L. D., as *President*. The following Cabinet was elected in April, 1919: *Prime Minister*—Eamonn De Valera. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*—Arthur Griffith. *Associate Minister for Foreign Affairs*—Count Plunkett. *Minister of Finance*—Micéal MacCollea. *Minister of Industries*—Eoin MacNeil. *Minister of Labor*—Countess Markievicz. *Minister of Agriculture*—Richard Barton. Departments of Education, Forestry and Fisheries later were added.

CHIEF FOREIGN CABINETS.

(As of November 15, 1920.)

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of Home Affairs—Carton de Wiart.
Minister of Justice—Emile Vandervelde.
Minister of Railways—Mr. Neujean.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. Jaspar.
Minister of Public Works—Mr Anseele.
Minister of Finance—Mr. Theunis.
Minister of Science and Art—Jules Destree.
Minister of War—Mr. Deveze.
Minister of Industry—Mr. Wauters.
Minister of Colonies—Louis Franck.
Minister for Devastated Regions—Alois van de Vyvere
Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Ruzette.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prime Minister and Interior—Dr Jan Cerny.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Eduard Benes.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Karel Englis.
Minister of National Defense—Gen. Otaker Husack
Minister of Justice—Dr. A. Popelka.
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade—Dr. R. Hotowetz.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. V. Brdlik.
Minister of Public Works—Dr. F. Kovarik.
Minister of Railroads—Dr. Ing. V. Burger.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Dr. M. Fatka.
Minister of National Education—Dr. Josef Susta.
Minister of Food Supply—Leopold Prusa.
Minister of Social Welfare—Dr. Josef Gruber.
Minister of Public Health—Dr. L. Prochazka.
Plenipotentiary Minister for Slovakia—Dr. Martin Micura.
Minister for the Unification of the Laws—Dr. V Fajnor.

DENMARK.

Premier and Minister of Finance—Niels Neergaard.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Harald Scavenius.
Minister of Defense—Klaus Berntsen.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs—I. C. Christensen.
Minister of Public Works—M. N. Slebsager.
Minister of Agriculture—Th. Madsen-Mygdal.
Minister of Justice—Svenning Rytter.
Minister of the Interior—Sigurd Berg.
Minister of Education—Jac. Appel.
Minister of Commerce—Thyge Rothe.

FINLAND.

Premier—Rafael Erich.
Foreign Affairs—Rudolf Holsti.
Justice—O. Hj. Grauflelt.
Interior—Albert von Hellens.
War—B. Jalander.
Finance—J. Vartiovaara.
Agriculture—E. Hahl.
Education—Lauri Ingman.
Commerce—Hj. Procope.
Communications—Magnus Lavonius.
Social Affairs—V. Jonkahalnen.
Food—K. V. Vuokoski.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister Foreign Affairs—Georges Leygues.
Minister War—André Lefèvre.
Minister Marine—Landry.
Minister Justice—Gustave Lhopiteau.
Minister Finance—François Marsal.
Minister Interior—Steeg.
Minister Commerce—Isaac.
Minister Agriculture—Henri Ricard.
Minister Public Works—Letrocquer.
Minister Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Minister Public Instruction—Andre Honnorat.
Minister Labor and Social Foresight—Jaurdain.
Minister Social Hygiene—J. L. Breton.
Minister Liberated Regions—Ogier.
Minister of Pensions—Maginot.

GERMANY.

Premier—Herr Constantin Fehrenbach.
Interior—Herr Koch.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Walter Simons.
Finance—Dr. Wirth.
Economics—Herr Scholz.
Treasury—Herr von Raumer.
Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Johann Giesbert.
Defense—Herr Gessler.
Food—Herr Hermes.
Communications—Gen. Groener.
Justice—Karl Heinze.

GREECE.

Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice—George Rhallis.
Minister of Interior and Ad Interim of Communications—M. Baledris.
Minister of Finance and of Food Supplies—Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.
Minister of War—Demetrios Gounaris.
Minister of Education and Pensions—Theodore Zaimis.
Minister of National Economy and Agriculture—Petro Mauromeghaelis.
Minister of Marine—John Rhallis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—Sir L. Worthington-Evans.
Lord President of the Council—Arthur J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Austen Chamberlain.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons—A. Bonar Law.
Secretary for Home Affairs—Edward Shortt.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl Curzon.
Secretary for Colonies—Viscount Milner.
Secretary for War—Winston S. Churchill.
Secretary for India—E. S. Montagu.
President Board Trade—Sir Robert S. Horne.
Minister of Labor—T. J. Macnamara.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Walter Long.
Minister of Transport—Sir Eric Geddes.
President Board Agriculture—Lord Lee.
President Board Education—H. A. L. Fisher.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Viscount French.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Hamar Greenwood.

HOLLAND.

Minister Interior—Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Minister Navy—Lieut. Gen. W. F. Pop.
Minister Finance—S. de Vries, Cz.
Minister War—Lieut. Gen. W. F. Pop.
Minister Agriculture—H. A. Van Ysselsteyn.

ITALY.

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Giovanni Giolitti.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Carlo Sforza.
Minister of Colonies—Prof. Luigi Rossi.
Minister of Justice and Cults—Prof. Luigi Fera.
Minister of Finances—Hon. Francesco Tedesco
Minister of the Treasury—Hon. Filippe Meda.
Minister of War—Hon. Ivanhoe Bonomi.
Minister of the Navy—Admiral Giovanni Sechi.
Minister of Public Instruction—Prof. Benedetto Croce.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Camillo Peano.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Dr. Giuseppe Micheli
Minister of Industry and Commerce—Prof. Giulio Alessio.
Minister of Posts and Telegraph—Hon. Rosario Pasqualino Vassallo.
Minister of Redeemed Lands—Hon. Dr. Giovanni Rainer.
Minister of Labor and Social Providence—Hon. Arturo Labriola.

JAPAN.

Premier—Mr. Takashi Hara.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Count Yasuya Uchida.
Minister for Home Affairs—Mr. Takejiro Tokonami.
Minister of the Navy—Baron Tomosaburo Kato.
Minister of Finance—Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi.
Minister for Agriculture and Commerce—Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto
Minister of War—Baron Gichi Tanaka.
Minister of Communication—Mr. Utaro Noda.
Minister of Education—Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi
Minister of Justice—Count Enkichi Ohki.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice—Halvorsen.
Foreign Affairs—Michelet.
Finance—Hagerup Bull.
Public Works—Middelthon.
Agriculture—Jahren.
Labor—Klingenberg.
Provisions—Rye Holmboe.
Commerce—Meyer Bruun.
Defense—Wefring.
Worship and Public Instruction—Riddervold Jensen.

EUROPEAN CABINETS—*Continued.*

POLAND.

Premier—Vincent Witos.
Vice Premier—Ignatius Daszynski.
Minister of the Interior—Leopold Skulski.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Prince Eustachy Sapieha.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Casimir Sosnkowski.
Minister of Finance—Ladislaus Grabski.
Minister of Justice—Stanislaus Nowodworski.
Minister of Religion and Public Education—Mathias Rataj.
Minister of Agriculture—Julius Poniatowski.
Minister of Industry and Commerce—Dr. Wieslaw Chrzanowski.
Minister of Railroads—Dr. Casimir Bartel.
Minister of Postal and Telegraph—Dr. Ladislaus Steslowicz.
Minister of Public Works—Gabriel Narutowicz.
Minister of Labor—Edward Peplowski.
Minister of Public Health—Dr. Witold Chodzko.
Minister of Aprovization—Stanislaus Sliwinski.
Minister of Culture and Art—John Heurich.
Minister of the Former Province of Prussia—Ladislaus Kucharski.

SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES (Kingdom of)

Premier—Dr. Milenko Vesnitch.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. A. Trumbitch.
Agriculture—Henry Kriziman.
Finance—Dr. V. Veljkovitch.
War and Navy—Branko Jovanovitch.
Commerce and Industries—Dr. Moucilo Ninčhitch.

SWEDEN.

Prime Minister—Baron Louis de Geer.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Count H. Wrangel.
Minister Defense—Maj. Gen. Hammarskjöld.
Minister Finance—H. Tamm.
Minister Agriculture—Prof. H. Hansson.

LATIN-AMERICAN PREMIERS.

There are, strictly speaking, no Premiers in the Latin-American countries. In the following list the chief member of the Cabinet is named with his portfolio.

Argentina—Domingo E. Salaberry (Interior).
Bolivia—Jose M. Escalier (Foreign).
Brazil—Alfredo Pinto (Interior and Justice).
Chile—Pedro Garcia de la Huerta (Interior).
Colombia—Luis Cuervo Marquez (Interior).
Costa Rica—Alejandro Alvarado Quiros (Foreign, Worship and Charities).
Cuba—Pablo Desvernine (State).
Ecuador—Delfin B. Trevino (Interior and Public Works).
Guatemala—Luis Pedro Aguirre (Foreign).
Hayti—Justin Barau (Foreign and Justice).
Honduras—Jose Maria Ochoa Velasquez (Interior and Justice).
Mexico—Clodoveo Valenzuela (Interior).
Nicaragua—Dr. Venancio Montalvan (Interior and Police).
Panama—Ricardo J. Alfaro (Interior and Justice).
Paraguay—Jose Guggiari (Interior).
Peru—German Leguia y Martinez (Interior and Police), President of the Cabinet.
Salvador—Juan F. Paredes (Foreign, Public Instruction and Justice).
Uruguay—Pedro M. Rios (Interior).
Venezuela—Ignacio Andrade (Interior).

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

(By George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of that Bureau of United States Department Commerce.)

THE Steamboat Inspection Service by act of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels and barges, 7,736; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 315; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 8,051. Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 602; increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 42; increase in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 644. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds inspected, 12,741,807; increase over previous year, 3,612,896 Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,879,592; increase from previous year, 446,337. Number of officers' licenses issued, 33,614. Increase in number of officers' licenses issed from previous year, 5,545. Number of new life preservers inspected, 226,110, of which number 3,009 were rejected. Increase in number of new life preservers inspected over previous year, 209,227. Increase in number of life preservers rejected over previous year, 5,302. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 5,733.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	1	Stranding	2
Collision	74	Accidental drowning	87
Explosion and escape of steam	17	Suicides	16
Grounding	11	Miscellaneous	42
Foundered in storm	68		
Sinking	152	Total	470

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 192, a decrease of 2 over previous year. Decrease in number of lives lost over previous year, 73. During the year 368,879,327 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 42, the total number of passengers lost shows that 8,782,626 passengers were carried for each passenger lost. Number of lives directly saved by means of life-saving appliances required by law, 911.

WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD.

YEARS.	World's Output.	In. Consum. Eur.&Amer.	India's Absorp.	Egypt's Absorp.	Bal. Avail. as Money.	Aggreg. Stock Money Dec. 31
1912	£95,900,000	£25,600,000	£25,209,000	£4,200,000	£40,900,000	£1,546,000,000
1913	94,700,000	27,300,000	18,000,000	—1,400,000	50,800,000	1,596,000,000
1914	90,400,000	21,000,000	7,600,000	—5,000,000	66,800,000	1,663,000,000
1915	96,400,000	17,000,000	1,700,000	—800,000	78,500,000	1,742,000,000
1916	93,500,000	18,000,000	11,100,000	.....	64,400,000	1,806,000,000
1917	86,300,000	16,000,000	19,000,000	.....	51,300,000	1,857,000,000
1918	78,200,000	16,000,000	—1,600,000	.....	63,800,000	1,921,000,000
1919	72,000,000	22,000,000	19,400,000	.....	30,600,000	1,952,000,000

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881; Guiteau hanged, June 30, 1882.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901; Leon Czolgosz executed, October 29, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisalon Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia, July 11, 1905.
Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho, December 30, 1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia, August 26, 1906.
Gen. Pavlov, St. Petersburg, January 9, 1907.
Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia, August 31, 1907.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt, February 21, 1910.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19, 1916.
General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow, July 5, 1918.
Czar of Russia and family, July, 1918.
German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine, July 31, 1918.
Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna, October 21, 1918.
Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres. Hung. Privy Council, at Budapest, November, 1918.
Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal, December 14, 1918.
Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman, February 20, 1919.
Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, at Munich, February 21, 1919.
War Minister Neuring, at Dresden, Saxony, April 12, 1919.
Hugo Haase, Pres. Ger. Soc. Party, at Berlin, October 8, 1919.
Gen. Venustiana Carranza, President of Mexico, at Tlaxcaltenango, May 20, 1920.
Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, at Paris, June 13, 1920.
Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, near Haifa, August 20, 1920.

DOMINION OF CANADA GOVERNMENTAL ROSTER.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O. Salary $50,000.

CABINET.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $10,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $15,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $10,000.

Secretary of State for External Affairs—(*First Minister*) Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton.
Minister of Justice—Right Hon. C. J. Doherty.
Minister of Labor—Hon. Gideon Robertson.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. J. D. Reid.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed.
Secretary of State of Canada (*Acting*)—Right Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Minister of the Interior and Minister of Mines—Hon Sir James A. Lougheed.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue—Hon. R W. Wigmore.
Minister of Immigration, Colonization and Health, and President of the Privy Council—Hon. J. A. Calder
Minister of Militia and Defense—Hon. Hugh Guthrie
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Simon F. Tolmie.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. B. McCurdy.
Edgar K. Spinney, Member of the King's Privy Council, Without Portfolio.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Ontario, L. H. Clarke, Nov. 27, 1919. Quebec, Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Oct. 21, 1918. New Brunswick, William Pugsley, Nov. 16, 1917. Nova Scotia, McCullum Grant, Nov. 29, 1916. British Columbia, Col. E. G. Prior, Dec. 9, 1919. Prince Edward Island, Murdoch McKinnon, Sept. 3, 1919. Manitoba, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, Aug. 3, 1916. Alberta, Robert George Brett, Oct. 6, 1915. Saskatchewan, Richard Stuart Lake, Oct. 6, 1915.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 96 members. The Speaker's salary is $6,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $4,000. The House of Commons is composed of 235 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $6,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $4,000

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H. Perley.
Premier of Ontario—Ernest Charles Drury, of Barrie.
Leader of the Liberal Party—Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parentheses.

COUNTRY.	Name of Ruler, Etc.	Access'n.
Abyssinia	Walzeru Zauditu (1876), *Empress*, daughter of Menelik	1917
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan (1892), *Amir*, son of Habibullah	1919
Albania	.....	.....
Annam	Khai-Dinh, *King* (French protectorate)	1916
Argentina	Hipolito Irigoyen, *President;* term, six years	1916
Armenian Republic	.....	.....
Australia	Lord H. W. Forster, *Governor-General*	1920
Austria	Dr. Richard Weiss Kirchner, *President, National Assembly*	.....
Azerbaijan	.....	.....
Belgium	Albert (1875), *King*, nephew of Leopold II	1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharajah*	1907
Bolivia	——————, *President;* term, four years	.....
Brazil	Dr. Epitacio Pessoa (1865), *President;* term, four years	1919
Bulgaria	Boris III. (1894), *Czar*, son of Ferdinand	1918
Cambodia	Sisowath, *King* (French protectorate)	1904
Canada	Duke of Devonshire, *Governor-General*	1916
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, *President;* term, five years	1920
China	Hsu-Shi-Chang (1853), *President*	1918
Colombia	Don Marco F. Suarez; term, four years	1918
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, *President;* term, four years	1920
Cuba	Dr. Alfredo Zayas, *President;* term, four years	1920
Czecho-Slovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk, (1850), *President*	1918
Denmark	Christian X. (1870), *King*, son of Frederik VIII	1912
Dominica	Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Caravajal, *President;* term, six years	1916
Ecuador	Dr. Jose L. Tamayo, *President;* term, four years	1920
Egypt	Fuad I. (1868), *Sultan*	1917
Esthonia	Aug. Rei, *President*	1919
Finland	Prof. K. J. Stahlberg (1865), *President;* term six years	1919
France	Alexandre Millerand (1859). He succeeded Paul Deschanel (1856), elected and resigned; *President;* term, seven years	1920
Georgia	N. Jordania, *President*	1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert (1870), *President;* term, seven years	1919
Greece	On Dec. 5, 1920, Greece voted to recall King Constantine	1920
Guatemala	Don Carlos Herrera, *President;* term, six years	1920
Hayti	Philippe S. Dartiguenave, *President;* term, four years	1915
Hedjaz	Husein Ibn Ali, *King* (Emir)	1916
Honduras	Gen. R. L. Gutierrez, *President;* term, four years	1920
Hungary	Admi Nich. von Horthy, *Regent*	1920
India (British)	Lord Chelmsford (1868), *Viceroy*	1916
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. (1869), *King*, son of Humbert I.	1900
Japan	Yoshihito (Harunomia) (1879), *Mikado* (Emperor)	1912
Jugo-Slavia—(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of).		
Korea (Chosen)	Governed by Japan, through a *Governor-General*	.....
Latvia	K. Ulmanis, *Premier*	1920
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President;* term, four years	1920
Liechtenstein	John II. (1840), *Prince*	1858
Lithuania	A. Smetona, *President*	1919
Luxemburg	Charlotte (1896), *Grand Duchess*	1919
Mexico	Gen. Alvaro Obregon, *President;* term, four years	1920
Monaco	Albert (1848), *Prince*, son of Charles III	1889
Montenegro	Nicholas I. (1841), *King*	1910
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*, son of Mulai-Hassan	1912
Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), *Shah*	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (1880), *Queen*, daughter of William III	1890
Newfoundland	Sir C. A. Harris, *Governor;* M. P. Cashin, *Prime Minister*	.....
New Zealand	Earl of Liverpool, *Governor-General;* W. F. Massey, *Premier*	1915
Nicaragua	Gen. Emiliano Chamorra, *President;* term, four years	1916
Norway	Haakon VII. (1872), *King*, son of Frederik VIII. of Denmark	1905
Oman	Seyvid Taimur, *Sultan*, son of Seyvid Feysil	1913
Panama	Dr. Belisario Porras, *President;* term, four years	1920
Paraguay	Dr. Manuel Gondra, *President;* term, four years	1920
Persia	Ahmed Mirza (1898), *Sultan* (Shah), son of Mohammed Ali	1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President;* term, four years	1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski (1867), *President*	....
Portugal	Dr. Antonio J. d'Almeida (1865) *President;* term, four years	1919
Prussia	Herr Braun, *Premier*	1920
Rome, See and Church	Benedict XV. (1854), *Pope*	1914
Roumania	Ferdinand I. (1865), *King*, nephew of late King Carol	1914
Russia	Governed by a Soviet Cabinet, by Lenine and Trotzky	1918
Salvador	Jorge Melendez, *President;* term, four years	1919
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of	Alexander, son of King Peter (regency)	1919
Siam	Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (1881), *King*, son of Chulalongkorn I.	1910
South Africa, Union of	Prince Arthur of Connaught, *Governor-General*	1920
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (1886), *King*, son of Alfonso XII	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V. (1858), *King*, son of Oscar II	1907
Switzerland	——————, *President;* term, one year	1920
Tunis	Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr (1855), *Bey*, son of Mohammed Pasha	1906
Turkey	Mohammed VI. (1861), *Sultan*, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid	1918
Ukrainia	Simon Petlura, *Premier*	1920
United Kingdom	George V. (1865), *King*, and *Emperor* (of India), son of Edward VII.	1910
United States	Woodrow Wilson (1856), *President;* term, four years	1917
Uruguay	Dr. Baltasar Brum, *President;* term, four years	1919
Venezuela	Gen. Juan V. Gomez, *President;* term, seven years	1915
Zanzibar	Seyvid Khalifabin Harub (1879), *Sultan*	1911

Borneo, Ceylon, Beluchistan, the Federated Malay States, Madagascar, and many other countries formerly independent, are now governed by other great powers, and are not included in the above table.

Danzig is under the League of Nations.

In the cases of *Presidents* the date of accession is that of the beginning of their present terms.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.
Alaska	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
Arizona	Alfred Franklin	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.
1st California	Justus S. Wardell	San Francisco
6th California	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.
Connecticut	James J. Walsh	Hartford.
Delaware	Henry T. Graham	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.
Florida	James M. Cathcart	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Aaron O. Blalock	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Howard Hathway	Honolulu.
Idaho	Lewis Williams	Boise.
1st Illinois	Harry W. Mager	Chicago.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.
Indiana	Wm. L. Elder	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Popperell	Wichita.
Kentucky	Elwood Hamilton	Louisville.
Louisiana	Rufus W. Fontenot	New Orleans.
Maine	Leon O. Tebbetts	Augusta.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	John J. Mitchell	Boston.
1st Michigan	John A. Grogan	Detroit.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Geo. L. Donald	Jackson.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.
6th Missouri	George F. Crutchley	Kansas City.
Montana	James A. Walsh	Helena.
Nebraska	George L. Loomis	Omaha.
Nevada	Wm. A. Kelly	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.
1st New Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
5th New Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
New Mexico	James A. Hall	Albuquerque.
1st New York	Bertram Garoner	Brooklyn.
2d New York	Wm. H. Edwards	New York.
14th New York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
21st New York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
28th New York	Vincent H. Riordan	Buffalo.
North Carolina	Josiah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
North Dakota	William E. Byerly	Fargo.
1st Ohio	Stepnen W. McGrath	Cincinnati.
10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
11th Ohio	Beriah E. Williamson	Columbus.
18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Oklahoma.
Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
1st Penn	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia.
12th Penn	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
23d Penn	Clement C. Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island	Geo. F. O'Shaunessy	Providence.
South Carolina	Duncan C. Hayward	Columbia.
South Dakota	James W. Mee	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville.
1st Texas	Ed. A. Christian	Austin.
2d Texas	Scott Reed	Dallas.
Utah	David G. Dunbar	Salt Lake City
Vermont	James E. Kennedy	Burlington.
Virginia	Richard C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Leslie A. Miller	Cheyenne.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the United States Commissioner of Education, James P. Munroe, Calvin F. McIntosh, and Arthur E. Holder. Director, Uel W. Lamkin. Assistant Director for Vocational Education—Layton S. Hawkins. Assistant Director for Vocational Rehabilitation—R. T. Fisher. Assistant Director for Industrial Rehabilitation—Lewis H. Carris. Secretary of Board—E. Jos. Aronoff. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICES.

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Office, Boston, Mass. Branch office, Portland, Me.

District No. 2—Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Office, New York City.

District No. 3—Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

District No. 4—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Office, Baltimore, Md. Branch offices, Norfolk, Va.; Baltimore, Md.

District No. 5—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. Office, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Office, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7—Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Office, Cincinnati, O. Branch office, Cleveland, O.

District No. 8—Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Office, Chicago, Ill. Branch office, Detroit, Mich.

District No. 9—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Office, St. Louis. Branch office, Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 10—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Office, Minneapolis.

District No. 11—Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Office, Denver, Col.

District No. 12—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Office, San Francisco, Cal.

District No. 13—Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Office, Seattle, Wash.

District No. 14—Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Office, Dallas, Tex.

Outside Continental United States—Assistant Director for Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D. C.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Thomas G. Patten, 1917.
Chicago, Ill., William B. Carlile, 1917.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter C. Burton, 1916.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., Roland M. Baker, 1920.
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Joel C. Clore, 1916.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J. Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., Raymond Bissell, 1920.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander S. Guffey, 1916.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., John F. Sinnott jr. (Acting).
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N. J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., Herbert S. Daniels (Acting).
Rochester, N. Y., George C. Stand, 1917.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Edward F. Carroll, 1917.
Denver, Col., Benj. F. Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., James F. Healy, 1918.
Toledo, Ohio, Geo. W. Lathrop, 1920.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914.
Nashville, Tenn., Chas. M. McCabe, 1920.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., James H. Hoar, 1916.
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forrest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1914.
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seltzinger, 1913.
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Geo. C. Rogers (Acting).
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Charles Janvier, 1916.
Kansas City, Mo., Baylis Steele, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulnot, 1913.
Seattle, Wash., Edgar Battle, 1913.
Portland, Ore., John M. Jones, 1920.
Akron, Ohio, vacancy.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT PRINCIPAL U. S. PLACES OF ENTRY.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.	Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Charles M Sleeper	$5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	$7,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C. Comings	5,000	Tampa, Fla	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000	Portland, Ore.	Will Moore	4,500
Providence, R. I.	F. E Fitzsimmons	4,500	Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L McGovern	5,000	Juneau, Alaska	John W. Troy	4,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Rochester, N. Y.	John Pallace	4,500	Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. King	3,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	G G. Davidson, Jr.	6,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	Alex Morrison	3,500
New York, N. Y.	Byron R Newton	12,000	Duluth, Minn	Harris Bennett	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa	Wm. H Berry	8,000	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Harry A. Lund	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa	Geo. H. Rowley	4,500	Milwaukee, Wis.	O. A. La Budde	4,500
Baltimore, Md.	William P Ryan	7,000	Detroit, Mich	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Norfolk, Va.	Norman R Hamilton	5,000	Chicago, Ill	Wm. H. Clare	7,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Jas H Cowan	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jas. H. Fry	4,000
Charleston, S. C.	F. C. Peters	2,500	Cleveland, Ohio	W. Burr Gongwer	6,000
Savannah, Ga.	David C. Barrow, Jr.	3,000	Louisville, Ky	Presley S. Ray	3,500
Mobile, Ala.	Jos. H. Lyons	3,500	Memphis, Tenn.	George P. Woollen	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J. Foster	7,000	St. Louis, Mo	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000	Des Moines, Iowa	Christian A. Niemeyer	3,000
Galveston, Tex	Fred C. Pabst	5,000	Omaha, Neb	Charles W. McCune	3,500
El Paso, Tex.	W. W. Carpenter	5,000	Denver, Col.	T. H. Tulley	3,500
San Antonio Tex.	Thos. A. Coleman	5,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	Estelle V. Collier	2,500
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500	San Juan, Porto Rico	Hayden L. Moore	5,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	5,000	St. Thomas, Vir. Isl.	E. D. Boardman	2,440
San Diego, Cal.	C. D. Sprigg	5,000			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Wm M Ingraham, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas R Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., John Marks, $3,500.
San Francisco, Cal., John S. Irby, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill, Frank J. Walsh, $5,000.
New Orleans, D. W Newlin $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Lot W. Reiff, $5,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(As of Nov. 20, 1920.)

Ex-officio Members—David F. Houston, Secretary of Treasury, Chairman; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency. *Members*—W. P. G. Harding, Governor; Edmund Platt, Vice Governor; Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, D. C. Willis.

Walter S. Logan General Counsel; W. T. Chapman, Secretary; R. G. Emerson, Assistant Secretary; W. M Imlay, Fiscal Agent; J. F. Herson, Chief Division of Examination and Chief Federal Reserve Examiner; J. E. Crane Acting Director, Division of Foreign Exchange; W. W. Hoxton, Executive Secretary; H. Parker Willis, Director Division of Analysis and Research; M. Jacobson, Statistician; E. L. Smead, Chief Division of Reports and Statistics.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

Name.	Term of Service. From	Term of Service. To	Name.	Term of Service. From	Term of Service. To
Jonathan Williams	April 15, 1802	June 20, 1803	George W. Cullum	Sept. 8, 1864	Aug. 28, 1866
Jonathan Williams	April 19, 1805	July 31, 1812	Thomas G. Pitcher	Aug. 28, 1866	Sept. 1, 1871
Joseph G. Swift	July 31, 1812	Mar. 24, 1814	Thomas H. Ruger	Sept. 1, 1871	Sept. 1, 1876
Alden Partridge	Jan. 3, 1815	July 28, 1817	John M. Schofield	Sept. 1, 1876	Jan. 21, 1881
Sylvanus Thayer	July 28, 1817	July 1, 1833	Oliver O. Howard	Jan. 21, 1881	Sept. 1, 1882
Rene E. DeRussy	July 1, 1833	Sept. 1, 1838	Wesley Merritt	Sept. 1, 1882	July 1, 1887
Richard Delafield	Sept. 1, 1838	Aug. 15, 1845	John G. Parke	Aug. 28, 1887	June 24, 1889
Henry Brewerton	Aug. 15, 1845	Sept. 1, 1852	John M. Wilson	Aug. 26, 1889	Mar. 31, 1893
Robert E. Lee	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 31, 1855	Oswald H. Ernst	Mar. 31, 1893	Aug. 21, 1898
John G. Barnard	Mar. 31, 1855	Sept. 8, 1856	Albert L. Mills	Aug. 22, 1898	Aug. 31, 1906
Richard Delafield	Sept. 8, 1856	Jan. 23, 1861	Hugh L. Scott	Aug. 31, 1906	Aug. 31, 1910
Peter G. T. Beauregard	Jan. 23, 1861	Jan. 28, 1861	Thomas H. Barry	Aug. 31, 1910	Aug. 31, 1912
Richard Delafield	Jan. 28, 1861	Mar. 1, 1861	Clarence P. Townsley	Aug. 31, 1912	June 30, 1916
Alexander H. Bowman	Mar. 1, 1861	July 8, 1864	John Biddle	July 1, 1916	May 31, 1917
Zealous B. Tower	July 8, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	Samuel E. Tillman	June 13, 1917	.....

Note.—The selection of the Superintendents of the Military Academy was confined to the Corps of Engineers from the establishment of the Institution, March 16, 1802, till the passage of the law of July 13, 1866, which opened it to the entire Army. By the Act of June 12, 1858, the local rank of Colonel was conferred upon the Superintendent.

Major Williams resigned June 20, 1803, on a point of command, and pending its settlement until April 19, 1805, when he again returned to service as Chief Engineer, no permanent Superintendent of the Military Academy was appointed, the command devolving upon the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

Bvt. Major P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Engineers, by order of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, relieved Col. Delafield, Jan. 23, 1861, from the superintendency of the Military Academy, but was himself displaced five days later, Jan. 28 1861, by direction of the succeeding Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, the command again devolving upon Col. Delafield.

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Edgar E. Clark, Chairman, 1921. Commissioners—Clyde B. Aitchison, 1921; Henry J. Ford, Robert W. Wooley, 1920; Henry C. Hall, 1921; Charles C. McChord, 1922; B. H. Meyer, 1924; Joseph B. Eastman, 1922; Winthrop M. Daniels, 1923; M. W. Potter, George B. McGinty, Secretary.

ALABAMA Public Service Commission—Sam P. Kennedy, President; B. H. Cooper, S. P. Gaillard; Atticus Mullin, Secretary.

ARIZONA Corporation Commission—A A. Betts, Chairman; F. A. Jones, D. F. Johnson; A. E. Stelzer, Secretary.

ARKANSAS Corporation Commission—Herbert R. Wilson, Chairman; Walter G. Brasher, Thomas E. Wood, Guy A. Freeling, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA Railroad Commission—Edwin O. Edgerton, President; H. D. Loveland, Frank R. Devlin, Harley W. Brundige Irving Martin; W. R. Williams, Secretary.

COLORADO Public Utilities Commission—Grant E. Halderman, Chairman; A. P. Anderson, Frank P. Lannon, George A. Flannigan, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT Public Utilities Commission—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; Charles C. Elwell, Joseph W. Alsop, Henry F. Billings, Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Public Utilities Commission—Brig. Gen. C. W. Kutz, Chairman; Mabel Boardman, T. J. Hendrick; Walter C. Allen, Executive Secretary.

FLORIDA Railroad Commission—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch, R. C. Dunn; Louis G. Thompson, Secretary.

GEORGIA Railroad Commission—Chas. Murphey Candler, Chairman, Paul B. Trammel, Vice-Chairman; James A. Perry, John T. Boifeuillet, J. D. Price; Albert Collier, Secretary.

IDAHO Public Utilities Commission—A. L. Freehafer, President; Geo. E. Erb, E. M. Sweeley; C. J. Callahan, Secretary.

ILLINOIS Public Utilities Commission—James H. Wilkerson, Chairman; Thomas E. Dempcy, Frank H. Funk, Walter A. Shaw, P J. Lucey; R. Allen Stephens, Secretary.

INDIANA Public Service Commission—E. I. Lewis, Chairman; J. W. McCardle, Paul P. Haynes, Glenn Van Auken, Fred B. Johnson; Carl H. Mote, Secretary.

IOWA Railroad Commission—Dwight N. Lewis, Chairman; John A. Guiher, Charles Webster; George L. McCaughan, Secretary.

KANSAS Court of Industrial Relations—W. L. Huggins, Presiding Judge; Clyde M. Reed, George H. Wark; Carl W. Moore, Secretary.

KENTUCKY Railroad Commission—J. Sherman Cooper, Chairman; F. W. Burns. E. C. Kash; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

LOUISIANA Railroad Commission—Shelby Taylor, Chairman; John T. Michel, Huey P. Long; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

MAINE Public Utilities Commission—Benjamin F. Cleaves, Chairman; Herbert W. Trafton, Albert E. Greenlaw; George F. Giddings, Clerk.

MARYLAND Public Service Commission—Wm. Miles Maloy, Chairman; James C. Legg, J. Frank Harper, B. T. Fendall, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS Department of Public Utilities—Henry C. Atwill, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Alonzo R. Weed, Daniel A. Ellis, Henry G. Wells; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary.

MICHIGAN Public Utilities Commission—William M. Smith, Chairman; William W. Potter, Sherman T. Handy, Samuel Odell, Earl R. Stewart; Will H. Brunson, Secretary.

MINNESOTA Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Ira B. Mills, Chairman; O. P. B. Jacobson, Fred W. Putnam; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI Railroad Commission—George R. Edwards, President; W. B. Wilson, C. M. Morgan; James Galceran, Secretary.

MISSOURI Public Service Commission—William G. Busby, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, David E. Blair, Noah Simpson, Edward Flad; N. E. Williams, Secretary.

MONTANA Railroad and Public Service Commission—Dan. Boyle, Chairman; J. E. McCormick, Lee Dennis; W. J. Haynes, Secretary.

NEBRASKA State Railway Commission—H. G. Taylor, Chairman; T. A. Browne, T. L. Hill; J. E. Curtiss, Secretary.

NEVADA Public Service Commission—J. F. Shaughnessy, Chairman; W. H. Simmons, J. G. Scrugham; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Public Service Commission—William T. Gunnison, Chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen John W. Storrs; Walter H. Timm, Clerk.

NEW JERSEY Board of Public Utility Commissioners—John W. Slocum, President; Alfred S. March, George F. Wright, Harry L. Knight, Andrew Gaul, Jr.; Alfred N. Barger, Secretary.

NEW MEXICO State Corporation Commission—Hugh H. Williams, Chairman; J. M. Luna, Bonafacio Montoya; A. L. Morrison, Clerk.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, First District—Alfred M. Barrett and John H. Delaney, Commissioners; James B. Walker, Secretary.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, Second District—Charles B. Hill, Chairman; Frank Irvine, John A. Barhite, Geo. R. VanNamee, Joseph A. Kellogg; Francis X. Disney, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA Corporation Commission—William T. Lee, Chairman; George P. Pell, A. J. Maxwell; R. O. Self, Clerk.

NORTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioners—S. J. Aandahl Chairman; C. F. Dupuis, Frank Milhollan; J. H. Calderhead, Secretary.

OHIO Public Utilities Commission—Charles C. Marshall, Chairman; Beecher W. Walterniire, Byron M ClenDening; Grover C. Maxwell, Secretary.

OKLAHOMA Corporation Commission—Art. L. Walker, Chairman; Campbell Russell, R. E. Echols; P. E. Glenn, Secretary.

OREGON Public Service Commission—Fred G. Butchel, Chairman; Hylen H. Corey, Fred A. Williams; Edward Wright, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA Public Service Commission—William D B. Ainey, Chairman; Samuel M. Clement, Jr., S. Ray Shelby, John W. Reed, John S. Rilling, James S. Benn, Milton J. Brecht; J. G. Hopwood, Acting Secretary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Public Utilities Commission—Judge Mariano Cui, Commissioner; Roman A. Cruz, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND Public Utilities Commission—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robert F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary

SOUTH CAROLINA Railroad Commission—Frank W. Shealy, Chairman; James Cansler, H H. Arnold; J. P. Darby, Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioners—J. J. Murphy, Chairman; J. W. Raish, D. Brisbine H. A. Ustrud, Secretary.

TENNESSEE Railroad and Public Service Commission—B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Harvey A. Hannah, George W. Welch; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

TEXAS Railroad Commission—Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, Clarence E. Gilmore; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

UTAH Public Utilities Commission—Judge Joshua Greenwood, President; Henry H. Blood, Warren Stoutnour; T. E. Banning, Secretary

VERMONT Public Service Commission—Walter A. Dutton, Chairman; William R. Warner, Eli H. Porter; Neil D. Clawson, Clerk.

VIRGINIA State Corporation Commission—William F. Rhea, Chairman; Alexander Forward, Berkley D. Adams; Richard T. Wilson, Clerk.

WASHINGTON Public Service Commission—E. V. Kuykendall, Chairman; Hance H Cleland, Frank R. Spinning; J. H. Brown, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA Public Service Commission—George R. C. Wiles, Chairman; Edgar G. Rider, Ernest D. Lewis; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

WISCONSIN Railroad Commission—Carl D. Jackson, Chairman; Henry R. Trumbower, John S. Allen; C. D. SeCheverell, Secretary.

WYOMING Public Service Commission—C L Draper, Chairman; Maurice Groshon, H. M Huntington; E. N. Crowley, Secretary.

CANADA Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa—Hon. F. B. Carvell, K. C., Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean; D. A. Cartwright, Secretary.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE U. S. AND CANADA.

STATE.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.	STATE	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary	Residence of Secretary.
Alabama...	32,538	G.A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.	Nebraska...	26,585	F. E. White.....	Omaha.
Alb'ta, Can.	7,984	S. Y. Taylor....	Calgary.	Nevada....	2,070	E.D.Vanderleith	Carson City.
Arizona....	3,148	G. J. Roskrug...	Tucson.	N.Brunsw'k	3,898	J. T. Hart.....	St. John.
Arkansas....	23,624	F. Hempstead...	Little Rock.	N. Hamp...	1,284	H. M. Cheney...	Concord.
B.Columbia	7,951	De W. Smith...	N.W'minister	New Jersey.	47,481	Isaac Cheery....	Trenton.
California..	63,986	J. Whicher.....	S.Francisco.	N. Mexico..	3,976	A. A. Keen.....	Albuquerque.
Canada....	66,457	W. McG. Logan.	Hamilton.	New York..	203,716	R. J. Kenworthy	N. Y. City.
Colorado...	20,245	C. H. Jacobson.	Denver,	N.Carolina	27,257	W.W.Wilson....	Raleigh.
Connecticut	28,114	G. A. Kies.....	Hartford.	N. Dakota..	11,233	W. L. Stockwell.	Fargo.
Delaware...	2,698	J. F. Robinson..	Wilmington.	Nova Scotia	7,124	Jas. C. Jones....	Halifax.
Dist.of Col.	10,830	A. W. Johnston..	Washington.	Ohio.....	122,343	J. H. Bromwell..	Cincinnati.
Florida.....	14,035	W. P. Webster..	Jacksonville.	Oklahoma..	32,335	W.M.Anderson..	Okla.City.
Georgia....	43,675	F. F. Baker.....	Macon.	Oregon.....	15,851	J. F. Robinson..	Portland.
Idaho.....	5,681	G. E. Knepper..	Boisé.	Penn.....	131,954	J. A. Perry.....	Philadelphia.
Illinois.....	167,286	Isaac Cutter....	Camp Point.	Pr.Edw.Isl..	881	E. T. Carbonell..	Charlotte'n.
Indiana....	82,568	C. W. Prather...	Indianapolis.	Quebec.....	8,861	W.W.Williamson	Montreal.
Iowa.....	59,508	N. R. Parvin....	Cedar Rapids	Rhode Isl...	10,283	S. P. Williams...	Providence.
Kansas.....	51,202	A. K. Wilson....	Topeka.	Saskatch'an	8,286	W. B. Tate.....	Regina.
Kentucky..	46,046	Dave Jackson...	Louisville.	S. Carolina.	18,064	O. F. Hart.....	Columbia.
Louisiana..	19,387	J. A. Davilla....	New Orleans.	S. Dakota..	12,968	G. A. Pettigrew.	Sioux Falls.
Maine.....	32,453	C. B. Davis.....	Portland.	Tennessee..	31,434	S. M. Kane.....	Nashville.
Manitoba..	7,600	J. A. Ovas.....	Winnipeg.	Texas.....	77,600	W. B. Pearson...	Waco.
Maryland..	18,552	Geo. Cook.....	Baltimore.	Utah.....	2,727	F. A. McCarty..	Salt Lake C.
Mass'chu'ts	75,685	F.W.Hamilton...	Boston.	Vermont...	14,887	F. A. Ross.....	Burlington.
Michigan...	91,854	L. B. Winsor....	Reed City.	Virginia....	27,246	C. A. Nesbitt...	Richmond.
Minnesota..	35,377	John Fishel.....	St. Paul.	Washington	23,900	H. W. Tyler....	Tacoma.
Mississippi.	20,476	Oliver L. McKay	Meridian.	W.Virginia.	20,711	J. M. Collins....	Charleston.
Missouri...	74,201	J. R. Parson....	St. Louis.	Wisconsin..	34,877	W. M. Perry....	Milwaukee.
Montana...	9,902	Corn. Hedges...	Helena.	Wyoming...	3,701	J. M. Lowndes..	Lander.

Total number of members, 2,056,596, in U. S., and Canada.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M., STATE OF N. Y.

Grand Master—Robert H. Robinson, New York. *Deputy Grand Master*—Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack. *Senior Grand Warden*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. *Junior Grand Warden*—Charles H. Johnson, Albany. *Grand Treasurer*—Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Brooklyn. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1919-1920.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Pro-Grand* Master—Br. The Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Halsey. P. C. *Grand Wardens*—Rt. Hon. Visc. Cave, P. C., Rt. Hon. Sir Horace B. Marshall, LL. D. (Lord Mayor of London). *Grand Chaplain*—The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Chelmsford, D. D.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1920-1921.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Pro-Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart., P. C. *Grand Wardens*—Viscount Cave, P. C., Edward Shortt, P. C., K. C., M. P. *Grand Chaplains*—Archdeacon E. F. Crosse, and the Rev. E. O. Jones. *Grand Treasurer*—F. A. Sarjeant, C. B. E. *Grand Registrar*—Wm. F. Hamilton, LL. D., K. C.

MASONIC STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	No. of Lodges.	Membership.		No. of Lodges.	Membership.		No. of Lodges.	Membership.
Alabama.....	550	32,538	Maryland.....	64	19,420	Pennsylvania...	507	131,913
Arizona.....	26	3,366	Massachusetts..	259	78,282	Philippines.....	43	3,533
Arkansas.....	553	23,624	Michigan.....	439	96,403	Porto Rico.....	42	2,000
California.....	382	67,890	Minnesota.....	268	35,377	Rhode Island...	37	10,885
Colorado.....	134	21,257	Mississippi.....	372	21,743	South Carolina..	272	19,636
Connecticut....	111	29,417	Missouri.....	643	79,429	South Dakota..	150	13,526
Delaware.....	22	2,698	Montana.....	106	12,181	Tennessee.....	453	31,434
Dist. of Col....	30	11,857	Nebraska.....	275	23,136	Texas.....	890	77,600
Florida.....	237	14,749	Nevada.....	23	2,070	Utah.....	21	2,841
Georgia.....	667	49,190	New Hampshire.	80	11,520	Vermont.....	109	15,174
Idaho.....	66	5,717	New Jersey.....	210	47,481	Virginia.....	328	28,467
Illinois.....	877	179,532	New Mexico....	46	4,388	Washington....	214	25,536
Indiana.....	565	88,148	New York.....	872	220,777	West Virginia...	151	21,657
Iowa.....	533	62,472	North Carolina.	440	27,257	Wisconsin.....	282	36,386
Kansas.....	419	51,202	North Dakota..	116	11,612	Wyoming.....	34	4,087
Kentucky.....	596	49,071	Ohio.....	554	122,343	Total for United States	15,155	2,043,133
Louisiana.....	231	20,588	Oklahoma.....	481	36,200			
Maine.....	206	33,386	Oregon.....	149	16,607			

CANADA AND MEXICO.

	No. of Lodges.	Membership.		No. of Lodges.	Membership.
Alberta.....	108	8,546	Quebec.....	66	9,244
British Columbia.....	78	7,963	Saskatchewan	135	8,286
Canada (Ontario).....	457	66,457			
Manitoba.....	78	7,881		1,070	121,777
Mexico (York).....	16	1,018			
New Brunswick.....	42	3,898	Total for United States.....	15,155	2,043,133
Nova Scotia.....	75	7,455			
Prince Edward Island.....	15	929	Total for North America.....	16,225	2,164,910

Total Masonic membership in the world, 2,700,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From an article by William Elliot Griffis, D. D., in the Independent.)

EUROPEANS knowing only the theory of the heraldic origin of the American flag have made merry over the absurdity (from their point of view) of the Stars and Stripes. If, however, the basis of our national standard is derived from the Dutch Republic, then much is clear. Paintings made after the Revolutionary War are untrustworthy as witnesses, especially those having six-pointed stars, for the reason that no proof yet exists to show that any regimental flag in the Continental Army had stars in its field, unless possibly toward the end of the war. Scores of British prints representing flags captured from or seen on Continental ships or regimental staves have only stripes.

Our fathers, of the thirteen colonies united as one, made "an appeal to Heaven" by uniting on their first flag, raised at Cambridge, Mass., January 1, 1776, the "Unions" of the two countries, Netherlands and Great Britain, that had held sovereignty of the land they lived on. Of European national flags daily seen in our harbors, two are prominent above all. One, the Dutch, was made in 1579, the other, the British, in 1707. From 1609 to 1664, a tri-colored republican flag of a federal union of states had floated over New Netherland, or the soil of the four middle colonies, later called New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, as the flag of the homeland. The seven alternate red and white stripes recalled to our fathers, in 1776, the successful revolt against "taxation without representation," or, as the Dutch Parliament of 1477 put it, "no taxation without consent," the union of seven states in a republic; a July declaration of independence, published in 1579, with the abjuring, in 1581, of an oppressive monarch.

In the Pennsylvania "State House" (the very name and use of the words are Dutch), the Declaration of Independence was signed under the British flag and the arms of King George, and not until July 9 were the British union jack and the royal arms taken down from the building now called Independence Hall. Not until September 9, 1776, did Congress order that their "commissions and instruments be made to read "United States" where heretofore the words "United Colonies" had been used. The stripes have never left the flag, because they represent a vital fundamental idea. They have been from first to last the one permanent element in our national standard. When unfurled, January 1, 1776, the first Union flag raised over the first American army mirrored true history. Flags many, of astonishing variety of color, inscription and emblem came into view and use. There were pine trees, rattlesnakes, beavers, threefold knotted cords, with their thirteen ends free, a chain or circle of thirteen rings linked together, and other objects notably American, with some borrowed from heraldry, or from British or Dutch history. In the latter case, the sheaf of arrows, the hat of liberty, and the Netherlands lion were ancestral. Meanwhile, officers of the seventeen Continental men-of-war and of scores of privateers kept clamoring for something significant to display in foreign ports, especially while buying munitions of war. These calls for a "distinctive standard" increased in volume even to indignant remonstrance. Still there was nothing, until June 14, 1777, except local or colonial symbols and "the Congress flag" of the thirteen stripes.

No evidence of any use of the British "Union" after October 4, 1776, is known. Abundance of exact documentary proof shows that the thirteen stripes were ever present, but there is no proof that the stars were. In the book of photographs of extant flags used, or alleged to be used in the American Revolution (made by Gherardi Davis, New York, 1908), the field of stars is rarely seen and in none with absolute surety, before 1780, but the stripes are always in evidence. The collection of British prints of our flag, now in Fraunces Tavern, gives the same testimony—stripes always, stars never until 1780. In the journal of William Russell, American prisoner in the Forton prison, near Plymouth, England, we read the entry made on July 4, 1780: "To-day being the anniversary of American Independence the American prisoners wore the thirteen stars and stripes drawn on pieces of paper on their hats, with the motto, Independence, Liberty or Death." The record of the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777, reads as follows: 'Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The entry in the journal of Captain Abraham Swarthout of Colonel Gansevoort's New York regiment, written August 3, 1777, in Fort Schuyler, shows beyond cavil, where the first flag of stars and stripes, of which we have record, was made and hoisted; but this was in a fort not in the field, or at the head of a regiment. The vote of Congress on the flag was not officially published until September 3, 1777. There is no record that the Stars and Stripes were carried at Brandywine, Pa., at Gooch's Bridge, Del., or that even the "Quiberon" French salute of November 1, 1777, to the U. S. S. "Ranger," commanded by Paul Jones, was given to any but the striped flag without stars. On land, the most prominent of all the many symbols on the regimental flags on the Continental Army throughout the war was the rattlesnake, which is oftenest referred to by both native and foreign witnesses. In fact the resolution of Congress of June 14, 1777, was not heeded, even by Washington himself, or even by the Board of War. One Continental officer wrote with surprise on August 3, 1777: "It appears by the papers that Congress resolved on the 14th of June last," &c. As late as May 10, 1779, Washington, in correspondence with the Board of War, states that applications came to him repeatedly for drums and colors, but there were many varying flags for particular regiments, and "it is not yet settled what is the standard of the United States." The War Board replied, through Richard Peters, that if "General Washington would favor the Board with his opinion on the subject as to what was the one common flag of the United States,' a recommendation to Congress would be made and they would get the materials and "order a number for the army."

Replying on September 3, 1779, Washington says nothing about stars, but recommended that the number belonging to the regiments from each State should be "inserted within the curve of the serpent."

In 1847 the Dutch Government politely made the inquiry, "What is the American flag?" In 1857, in the harbor of New York, nine different styles of arrangement of stars were noted in one day. On March 16, 1896, the Secretary of War, Daniel Lamont, ordered that the constellation should be in six rows.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(By the Adjutant General of the United States Army.)

There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia.

I may add that it is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at half staff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the half-staff position.

Days for Displaying Flag—It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner.

Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, hold-

ing the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it, but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

No anthem, hymn or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service. Whenever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand and salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG AND ITS CHANGES IN DESIGN.

According to the Smithsonian Institution there were many forms of early flags, especially Colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 to-day. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13.

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner" which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 stars and stripe type adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's Administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new State, commencing July 4, 1818.

It seems that for many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841 and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag. The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by American troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War. Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Captain C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear-Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue, with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal. The President's flag consists of a blue field with four white stars, one in each corner, similar to the Admiral's flag, and in the centre a white spread-eagle with red, white, and blue shield on the body, the design being very similar to the seal of the United States. This spread-eagle design is based upon the seal which has been used in the White House for many years as the personal seal of the President. The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue, with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre. The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue, with three white stars—triangular. The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue, with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre. The use of the 13-star boat flag has been discontinued, and in its place is a 48-star flag. The consular flag is blue, with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars. The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flagstaff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

FLAG DESECRATION.

New York forbids the use of the flag for advertising purposes and punishes public mutilation, trampling or casting contempt upon flag as a misdemeanor. The New York statute also provides for a forfeiture of a penalty of $50 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action, which may be brought by or in name of any citizen and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in one action. Money so recovered, less reasonable cost and expense, is paid into State Treasury. Provisions of New York statute are not to be construed as applying to a certificate, diploma, warrant or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, stationery for use in private correspondence, or newspaper or periodical; nor to advertising put out by U. S. in its governmental capacity, i. e., to obtain recruits or to advertise its governmental activities. These activities are in no way related to commerce.

(UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776, AT PHILADELPHIA.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States: that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. (REVISED BY SIMON NEWTON, DETROIT.)

Name.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Order of Birth.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Order of Death.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	35	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 31, 1735	54	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	11	Boston, Mass	Sept. 27, 1722	38	Boston, Mass	Oct. 2, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	New Hamp.	Physician	20	Amesbury, Mass	Nov. 21, 1729	27	....., N. H	May 19, 1795	65
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	36	Newington, Va	Sept. 10, 1736	30	Richmond, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	61
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	38	Annapolis, Md	Sept. 20, 1737	56	Baltimore, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	95
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	45	Somerset County, Md	April 17, 1741	45	.....	June 19, 1811	70
Clark Abraham	New Jersey	Lawyer	14	Elizabethtown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1726	26	Rahway, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George	Pennsylvania	Merchant	41	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 24, 1739	47	Morrisville, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	74
Ellery, William	Rhode Island	Lawyer	18	Newport, R. I	Dec. 22, 1727	52	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	92
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	34	Brookhaven, N. Y	Dec 17, 1734	53	Weston, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Printer	1	Boston, Mass	Jan. 17, 1706	17	Philadelphia, Pa	April 17, 1790	84
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	52	Marblehead, Mass	July 17, 1744	50	Washington, D. C	Nov. 23, 1814	70
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	29	....., England	(About) 1732	2	....., Ga	May 27, 1777	45
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	13	....., Ct	1725	18	Burke County, Ga	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	37	Quincy, Mass	Jan. 12, 1737	23	Quincy, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Harrison, Benjamin	Virginia	Farmer	44	Berkeley, Va	(About) 1740	20	.....	April 1791	51
Hart, John	New Jersey	Farmer	3	Hopewell, N. J	1708	7	Hopewell, N. J	1780	72
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	23	Kingston, N. J	1730	5	Philadelphia, Pa	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	54	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	1746	44	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William	N. Carolina	Lawyer	47	Boston, Mass	June 17, 1742	19	Hillsborough, N. C	Oct. 1790	48
Hopkins, Stephen	Rhode Island	Farmer	2	Scituate, R. I	Mar. 7, 1707	11	Providence, R. I	July 13, 1785	78
Hopkinson, Francis	New Jersey	Lawyer	39	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 21, 1737	21	.....	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	Connecticut	Lawyer	27	Windham, Ct	July 3, 1731	28	Norwich, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	65
Jefferson, Thomas	Virginia	Lawyer	50	Shadwell, Va	April 2, 1743	55	Monticello, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	28	Stratford, Va	Jan. 20, 1732	24	Chantilly, Va	June 19, 1794	62
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	33	Stratford, Va	Oct. 14, 1734	29	Richmond, Va	April 3, 1797	62
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	4	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 1713	39	New York, N. Y	Dec. 19, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	6	Albany, N. Y	Jan. 15, 1716	3	York, Pa	June 12, 1778	62
Lynch, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	55	Prince George Parish, S. C	Aug. 5, 1749	6	At sea	1779	30
McKean, Thomas	Delaware	Lawyer	32	New London, Pa	Mar. 19, 1734	51	Philadelphia, Pa	June 24, 1817	83
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	48	Middleton Place, S. C	June 26, 1742	13	Goose Creek, S. C	Jan. 1, 1787	45
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	16	Morrisania, N. Y	1726	32	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Pennsylvania	Merchant	31	Liverpool, England	Jan. 20, 1734	41	Philadelphia, Pa	May 8, 1806	72
Morton, John	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	12	Ridley, Pa	1724	1	Chester County, Pa	April 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas	Virginia	Statesman	40	Yorktown, Va	Dec. 26, 1738	16	Hanover County, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	50
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	42	Wyehall, Md	Oct. 31, 1740	35	Wyehall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass Bay	Lawyer	25	Boston, Mass	Mar. 11, 1731	49	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	83
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	46	Caroline County, Va	May 17, 1741	15	....., N. C	Sept. 1788	47
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	30	Cecil County, Md	Sept. 17, 1733	34	Newcastle, Del	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Caesar	Delaware	General	19	Dover, Del	Oct. 7, 1728	10	Dover, Del	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	24	Newcastle, Del	1730	4	Lancaster, Pa	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Physician	53	Byberry Township, Pa	Dec. 24, 1745	48	Philadelphia, Pa	April 19, 1813	67
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	56	Charleston, S. C	Nov. 23, 1749	36	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	50
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	Shoemaker	9	Newton, Mass	April 19, 1721	22	New Haven, Ct	July 23, 1793	72
Smith, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	8	....., Ireland	(About) 1720	43	York, Pa	July 11, 1806	86
Stockton, Richard	New Jersey	Lawyer	22	Near Princeton, N. J	Oct. 1, 1730	9	Near Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	50
Stone, Thomas	Maryland	Lawyer	51	Charles County, Md	1743	14	Alexandria, Va	Oct. 5, 1787	44
Taylor, George	Pennsylvania	Physician	7	....., Ireland	1716	8	Easton, Pa	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	New Hamp.	Physician	5	....., Ireland	(About) 1714	37	Newburyport, Mass	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	43	Frederick County, Va	1740	40	Augusta, Ga	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	N. Hampshire	Sailor	21	Kittery, Me	Jan. 14, 1730	12	Portsmouth, N. H	Nov. 28, 1785	56
Williams, William	Connecticut	Statesman	26	Lebanon, Ct	April 18, 1731	46	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	80
Wilson, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	49	Near St. Andrews, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	33	Edenton, N. C	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	New Jersey	Minister	10	Gifford, Had'ngtonshire, Scot.	Feb. 5, 1722	25	Near Princeton, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Connecticut	Physician	15	Windsor, Ct	Nov. 26, 1726	31	Litchfield, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	71
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	17	Elizabeth City County, Va	1726	42	Richmond, Va	June 8, 1806	80

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit; to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Constitution of the United States.

THE Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth." The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

GO. WASHINGTON, *Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton. NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Bassett. MARYLAND—James McHenry. Danl. Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers: in whom vested.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose,

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One Session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership. Quorum. Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualification in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles

square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following amendments to the Constitution, Articles I. to X. inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:"

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial

jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of Trial By Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, *and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan* 8, 1798

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial Powers Construed.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, *and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September* 25, 1804 *It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire*

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, *and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated December* 18, 1865. *It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.*

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Abolished.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, *and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July* 28, 1868. *The amendment got the support of* 23 *Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and* 10 *Southern States. California took no action Subsequently it was ratified by the* 10 *Southern States.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any

law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

ARTICLE XV.

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVI.

Income Taxes Authorized.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected By Direct Popular Vote.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, Dec. 18, 1917; and on Jan. 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on Jan. 16, 1920.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The following amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On Aug. 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-Aug. 18, 1920), by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, Aug. 31, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.

ARTICLE XIX.

Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this Article.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

THE United States House of Representatives, in January, 1918, adopted a resolution submitting a Federal Suffrage Amendment to the States, but the United States Senate refused its consent. The House, May 21, 1919, readopted the resolution; and the Senate adopted it June 4, 1919. Then the resolution went to the Legislatures of the States, thirty-six of which—the necessary three-quarters of all—adopted Federal Suffrage for women in the following order:

DATES OF RATIFICATION OF SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

STATES.	1919.	STATES.	1919.	STATES.	1919.	STATES.	1920.
Illinois	June 10	Missouri	July 3	North Dakota	Dec. 1	Nevada	Feb. 7
Wisconsin	June 10	Arkansas	July 28	South Dakota	Dec. 4	New Jersey	Feb. 9
Michigan	June 10	Montana	July 30	Colorado	Dec. 12	Idaho	Feb. 11
Kansas	June 16	Nebraska	July 31		1920.	Arizona	Feb. 12
Ohio	June 16	Minnesota	Sept. 8	Rhode Island	Jan. 6	New Mexico	Feb. 19
New York	June 16	New Hampshire	Sept. 10	Kentucky	Jan. 6	Oklahoma	Feb. 28
Pennsylvania	June 24	Utah	Sept. 30	Oregon	Jan. 12	West Virginia	Mar. 10
Massachusetts	June 25	California	Nov. 1	Indiana	Jan. 16	Washington	Mar. 22
Texas	June 28	Maine	Nov. 5	Wyoming	Jan. 28	Tennessee	Aug. 18
Iowa	July 2						

The Illinois Legislature ratified on June 10, 1919, but an error in the State's certification caused a re-ratification on June 17.

Ratification was *defeated* in Ala. (Sept. 2, 1919); Ga. (July 24, 1919); Miss. (Jan. 21, 1920); S. C. (Jan. 24, 1920); Va. (Feb. 12, 1920); Md. (Feb. 17, 1920); Del. (June 2, 1920); La. (June 15, 1920); N. C. (Aug. 17, 1920).

SUFFRAGE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following foreign States and Dominions have granted woman suffrage:

Isle of Man, 1881; New Zealand, 1893; Australia, 1902; Finland, 1906; Poland, 1918; Scotland, 1918; Austria, 1918; Czecho-Slovakia, 1918; Hungary, 1918; Holland, 1919; British East Africa, 1919; Luxemburg, 1919; Uruguay (municipal), 1919; Norway, 1907; Denmark, 1915; Mexico, 1917; Russia, 1917; Ireland, 1918; Wales, 1918; Canada, 1918; Germany, 1918; England, 1918; Belgium, 1919; Rhodesia, 1919; Iceland, 1919; Sweden, 1919; Costa Rica, 1920.

DATES OF RATIFICATION OF PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

1918.		1918.		1919.		1919.	
1. Mississippi	Jan. 8	13. Georgia	July 22	23. Washington	Jan. 13	35. Utah	Jan. 15
2. Virginia	Jan. 10	14. Louisiana	Aug. 3	24. California	Jan. 13	36. Nebraska	Jan. 16
3. Kentucky	Jan. 14	15. Florida	Dec. 14	25. Arkansas	Jan. 14	37. Missouri	Jan. 16
4. S. Carolina	Jan. 23			26. Illinois	Jan. 14	38. Wyoming	Jan. 16
5. N. Dakota	Jan. 25	1919.		27. Indiana	Jan. 14	39. Minnesota	Jan. 17
6. Maryland	Feb. 13	16. Michigan	Jan. 2	28. Kansas	Jan. 14	40. Wisconsin	Jan. 17
7. Montana	Feb. 19	17. Oklahoma	Jan. 7	29. N. Carolina	Jan. 14	41. N. Mexico	Jan. 20
8. Texas	Mar. 4	18. Ohio	Jan. 7	30. Alabama	Jan. 14	42. Nevada	Jan. 21
9. Delaware	Mar. 18	19. Tennessee	Jan. 8	31. Iowa	Jan. 15	43. Vermont	Jan. 29
10. S. Dakota	Mar. 20	20. Idaho	Jan. 8	32. Colorado	Jan. 15	44. New York	Jan. 29
11. Mas'chusetts	April 2	21. Maine	Jan. 8	33. Oregon	Jan. 15	45. Pennsylvania	Feb. 25
12. Arizona	May 22	22. West Virginia	Jan. 9	34. N. Hamp.	Jan. 15		

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

THIS doctrine was first propounded by Grotius in his Mare Liberum, "The air, running water, the sea—are common to all." Selden answered with his Mare Clausum, which defended the pretensions of England over the waters surrounding the British Isles. The issue between Grotius and Selden may be regarded as settled by the present doctrine regarding the marine league, i. e., that the jurisdiction of a state extends three miles beyond the coast line, and no further. In the eighteenth century continental antagonism to British sea power produced the doctrine that "free ships make free goods." This was backed by the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800, and was finally incorporated, in great part, into international law by the Declaration of Paris, 1856, which also abolished privateering. Meantime a third meaning had come to be fastened to "freedom of the seas," the idea that private property should be immune from capture on the high seas in war time unless it was contraband or intended for a blockaded port. Of this notion the United States has always been the champion.

CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

THE famous Congress of Berlin met under the presidency of Bismarck at Berlin in 1878 to settle questions which had arisen out of the Russian defeat of the Turks in the war of 1877-78. It had been the desire of Russia to erect a strong Slav State, Bulgaria, out of land taken from Turkey, leaving the latter little in Europe except Constantinople. England opposed, from fear of Russian control at Constantinople, and Austria, desiring Balkan land and fearing a strong Russia, added her protest. Bismarck mediated, Russian plans for Bulgaria were checkmated, and Austria secured control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Much of the land intended for Bulgaria was given back to Turkey. This contributed to break up the old Russo-German friendship and later led to the Franco-Russian alliance

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN CONGRESS AND IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Compiled by James Hodgson, Sub-Librarian Legislative Reference Section, N. Y. State Library.)

No.	Short Title.	Date Passed by Congress	Vote in U. S. House.	Vote in U. S. Senate.	Date received in N. Y.	Date approv'd in N. Y.	Vote in. N. Y. As'mbly.	Vote in N. Y. Senate.	Date promul. by Sec. of State of U. S.
1-10	Bill of rights.....	25 Sept., 1789	Passed	Passed	12 Jan., 1790	27 Feb., 1790	Passed	Passed	30 Dec., 1791 and 18 Jan., 1792
—	N. of Reps. in Congress	Adopted	by New	York wit	h other t	en amen	dments.		
—	Compensation of Congressmen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Failed	Failed	.....
11	Restraining Federal judicial power.....	12 Mar., 1794	81 to 9	23 to 2	27 Mar., 1794	27 Mar., 1794	49 to 2	Passed	8 Jan., 1798
12	Reform in taking electoral votes.....	12 Dec., 1803	83 to 42	22 to 10	31 Jan., 1804	11 Feb., 1804	79 to 14	24 to 4	25 Sept., 1804
—	Forbidding taking titles of nobility.....	1 May 1810	83 to 3	19 to 5	4 Mar., 1811	12 Mar., 1812	No vote	Rejected	.....
—	Restricting power of Congress to interfere in local institutions such as slavery.....	2 Mar., 1861	133 to 65	24 to 12	21 Mar., 1861	Did not c	ome up .	.....	.....
13	Slavery prohibited.....	1 Feb., 1865	112 to 57	38 to 6	1 Feb., 1865	28 April, 1865	90 to 22	18 to 3	18 Dec., 1865
14	Making negroes citizens and taking action against insurrection.	16 June, 1866	120 to 32	33 to 11	1 Jan., 1867	10 Jan., 1867	See notes 71 to 36	See notes 23 to 3	28 July, 1868
15	Prohibiting color restrictions for voting.	27 Feb., 1869	145 to 44	39 to 13	10 Mar., 1869	14 April, 1869	72 to 47 See notes	17 to 15 See notes	30 Mar., 1870
16	Income tax.....	31 July, 1909	318 to 14	77 to 0	5 Jan., 1910	12 July, 1911	81 to 42	35 to 16	25 Feb., 1913
17	Popular election of Senators.	15 May, 1912	238 to 39	64 to 24	1 Jan., 1913	15 Jan., 1913	128 to 4	43 to 4	31 May, 1913
18	Prohibition.....	18 Dec., 1917	282 to 128	47 to 8	31 Dec., 1917	29 Jan., 1919	81 to 66	27 to 24	29 Jan., 1919
19	Suffrage.....	4 June, 1919	304 to 89	56 to 25	.....	16 June, 1919	137 to 0	44 to 0	26 Aug., 1920

NOTES—Twelve amendments were proposed in 1789, of which New York ratified 11, but only 10 were adopted by three-fourths of the States. An attempt was made to have the amendments ratified by resolution, but the motion failed, 49 to 2.

On February 4, 1818, the President reported to Congress that 12 States had ratified the amendment forbidding titles, while 3 had rejected it and 2 were undecided.

A resolution to ratify the amendment of 1865 passed the Senate on February 2, and the Assembly on February 3, 1865, in the Senate, 18 to 8, and in the Assembly, 72 to 40.

The fourteenth amendment was the first ratified in New York by resolution. Others were ratified by statute.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

THE National Hall of Statuary, formerly a corridor of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

State.	Name.	Date.	State.	Name.	Date.
Alabama.....	J. L. M. Curry.....	1906	New Hampshire..	John Stark	1894
Arkansas.....	Uriah M. Rose.....	1917	"	Daniel Webster.....	1894
Connecticut.....	Roger Sherman.....	1872	New Jersey.....	Richard Stockton.....	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull.....	1872	"	Philip Kearny.....	1875
Florida.....	John W. Gorrie.....	1914	New York.....	Robert R. Livingston.....	1874
"	Gen. E. Kirby Smith.....	1918	"	George Clinton.....	1873
Idaho.....	George L. Shoup.....	1909	North Carolina...	Zebulon Baird Vance.....	1916
Illinois.....	James Shields	1893	Ohio..	James A. Garfield.....	1885
"	Frances E. Willard.....	1905	"	William Allen.....	1887
Indiana.....	Oliver P. Morton.....	1899	Oklahoma.....	Sequoyah.....	1917
"	Lew Wallace.....	1909	Pennsylvania....	J. P. G. Muhlenberg.....	1881
Iowa.....	James Harlan.....	1909	"	Robert Fulton.....	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1913	Rhode Island....	Nathanael Greene.....	1869
Kansas.....	John J. Ingalls.....	1904	"	Roger Williams.....	1870
"	George W. Glick.....	1914	South Carolina...	John C. Calhoun.....	1909
Maine.....	William King.....	1877	Texas.....	Stephen F. Austin.....	1904
Maryland.....	Charles Carroll.....	1901	"	Samuel Houston.....	1904
"	John Hanson.....	1901	Vermont.....	Ethan Allen.....	1875
Massachusetts...	Samuel Adams.....	1873	"	Jacob Collamer.....	1879
"	John Winthrop.....	1872	Virginia.....	Washington.....	1908
Michigan.....	Lewis Cass.....	1889	"	Robert E. Lee.....	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler.....	1913	West Virginia....	John E. Kenna.....	1901
Minnesota.....	Henry Mower Rice... ..	1916	"	Francis H. Pierpont.....	1903
Missouri.....	Francis P. Blair..... .	1899	Wisconsin.....	James Marquette.....	1895
"	Thomas H. Benton.....	1899			

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals and from States.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

(Delivered at the Dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [An accurate version of the Gettysburg Address as revised by Mr. Lincoln and printed in "Autographs of Our Country's Authors," Baltl., 1864.]

EVERETT AND LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

(From a speech by the late U. S. Sen. J. J. Ingalls of Kansas.)

"Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett spoke at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. The place, the occasion, the audience, the associations were in the highest degree inspiring. Everett was an orator of deserved renown, with copious and glittering vocabulary, graceful rhetoric, strong, cultivated mind, elegant scholarship, a rich flexible voice, and noble presence. His address occupied two hours in delivery, and was worthy of the speaker and his theme. At its close Lincoln rose slowly on the platform of the pavilion. From an ancient case he drew a pair of steel-framed spectacles, with bows clasping upon the temples in front of the ears, and adjusted them with deliberation. He took from his breast pocket a few sheets of foolscap, which he unfolded and held in both hands. From this manuscript, in low tones, without modulation or emphasis, he read 266 words and sat down before his surprised, perplexed and disappointed auditors were aware that he had really begun. It left no impression, so it was said, except mild consternation and a mortified sense of failure.

"None supposed that one of the great orations of the world had been pronounced in the five minutes which Mr. Lincoln occupied in reading his remarks. But the studied, elaborate, and formal speech of Everett has been forgotten, while the few sonorous and solemn sentences of Lincoln will remain so long as constitutional liberty abides among men. Henceforth, whoever recalls the Battle of Gettysburg . . . will hear above the thunder of the reverberating guns, above the exulting shouts of the victors and the despairing, 'that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' "

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches. The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons. The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore. The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE site was selected by President Washington and Major Peter Charles L'Enfant when they laid out Washington, 1791; architect, James Hoban of Dublin; plans chosen by competition closed July 15, 1792. Cornerstone laid October 13, 1792. First occupation—President and Mrs. John Adams, November, 1800. Burned by British in 1814. Mr. Hoben superintended the restoration. First White House appropriation from U. S. Treasury, April 24, 1800, $15,000, for furniture. The first appropriation for repairs, $15,000, March 3, 1807. Congress appropriated $8,137 for enlarging "the offices west of the President's House," 1819. South Portico finished 1823; cost $19,000. East Room finished and furnished by appropriation made in 1826. North Portico added; cost $24,769.25, 1829. Original plans always followed. First heated by gas, 1848; system of heating and ventilation installed, 1853.

A thorough overhauling and restoration was made under direction of New York architects, McKim, Mead & White, during incumbency of President Roosevelt, June 20, Septem er 29, 1902. Congress appropriated in all $475,445; the architects returning an unexpended balance of $7,906.10

The principal apartments in the White House are officially designated: the Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Floor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were: length or frontage, 170 feet; depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was called "White House" because it was built of white free stone. Architect Hoban had modeled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1..	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2..	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4..	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5..	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6..	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9..	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10..	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11..	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12..	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13..	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14..	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15..	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17..	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20..	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25..	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bulloch.
27..	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28..	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.
29..	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Scotch-Holland	George T. Harding	Physician	Phoebe Dickerson.

	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.			College.	Yr. Grad.‡
1..	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Surveyor	Planter	In Early Life. When Elected.	None	.....
2..	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Teacher	Lawyer		Harvard	1755
3..	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary	1762
4..	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Princeton	1771
5..	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Lawyer	St'sman		William and Mary	1776
6..	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Harvard	1787
7..	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
8..	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
9..	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.		Soldier	Farmer		Hampden-Sidney	1790
10..	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary	1807
11..	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12..	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.		Soldier	Soldier		None	.....
13..	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.		Tailor	Lawyer		None	.....
14..	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Bowdoin	1824
15..	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Dickinson	1809
16..	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.		Farmhand	Lawyer		None	.....
17..	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.		Tailor	Statesman		None	.....
18..	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.		Soldier	Soldier		West Point	1843
19..	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Kenyon	1842
20..	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O.		Teacher	Lawyer		Williams	1856
21..	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.		Teacher	Lawyer		Union	1848
22, 24..	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.		Teacher	Lawyer		None	.....
23..	B. Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Miami University	1853
25..	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
26..	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.		Publicist	Pub. of		Harvard	1880
27..	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O.		Lawyer	Lawy		Yale	1878
28..	Wilson	December 28, 1			Teacher	State		Princeton	1879
29..	Harding	November 2, 1	Corsica, Morrow Co., Ohio.		Editor			Ohio Central	1884

No	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington.	1759..	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§....	1732.	1802.	.....	.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams...	1764..	Abigail Smith.....	1744.	1818.	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	1772..	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.	1782.	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison....	1794..	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.	1849.	.....	.....	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe....	1786..	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768	1830.	.....	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	1797..	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.	1852.	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	1791..	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶...	1767.	1828.	.....	.....	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	1807..	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.	1819.	4	.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	1795..	Anna Symmes.....	1775.	1864.	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler.....	1813..	Letitia Christian.....	1790.	1842.	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844..	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.	1889.	5	2	
11..	Polk.....	1824..	Sarah Childress.....	1803.	1891.	.....	.....	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810..	Margaret Smith.....	1788.	1852.	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore....	1826..	Abigail Powers.....	1798.	1853.	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858..	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813.	1881.	.....	.....	
14 .	Pierce.....	1834..	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.	1863.	3	.....	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	1842..	Mary Todd.....	1818.	1882.	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	1827..	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.	1876.	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848..	Julia Dent.....	1826.	1902.	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852..	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.	1889.	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	1858..	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1833.	1918.	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur.....	1859..	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.	1880.	1	1	New York City.
22,24..	Cleveland...	1886..	Frances Folsom.....	1864.	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison.	1853..	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.	1892.	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896..	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§...	1858.	.....	.....	1	
...	...Kinley..	1871..	Ida Saxton.....	1844.	1907.	.....	2	Canton, O.
...	Roosevelt...	1883..	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.	.....	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886..	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886..	Helen Herron.....	1861.	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson.....	1885..	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860.	1914.	.....	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915..	Edith (Boiling) Galt§.....	1872.	.....	.....	.....	Washington, D. C.
29..	Harding....	1891..	Florence Kling.....	1860.	.....	.....	.....	Marion, O.

No	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington.	Federalist....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian....	December 14, 1799.	67
2..	J. Adams...	Federalist....	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826.....	90
3..	Jefferson...	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826.....	83
4..	Madison....	Republican...	1809	57	8	Episcopalian....	June 28, 1836.....	85
5..	Monroe....	Republican...	1817	58	8	Episcopalian....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian.....	February 23, 1848..	80
7..	Jackson....	Democrat....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren..	Democrat....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison...	Whig.....	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian....	April 4, 1841.....	68
10..	Tyler.....	Democrat....	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian....	January 17, 1862..	71
11..	Polk.....	Democrat....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian....	June 15, 1849.....	53
12..	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian....	July 9, 1850.....	65
13..	Fillmore....	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.....	March 8, 1874.....	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat....	1853	48	4	Episcopalian....	October 8, 1869...	64
15..	Buchanan	Democrat....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln....	Republican...	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian....	April 15, 1865.....	56
17..	Johnson....	Republican...	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d)...	July 31, 1875.....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican...	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885.....	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican...	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893..	70
20..	Garfield....	Republican...	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881	49
21..	Arthur.....	Republican...	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian....	November 18, 1886	56
22..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1885	47	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison.	Republican...	1889	55	4	Presbyterian....	March 13, 1901...	67
24..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley..	Republican...	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901	58
26..	Roosevelt...	Republican...	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch	January 6, 1919...	61
27..	Taft.....	Republican...	1909	51	4	Unitarian.....	.....	....
28..	Wilson.....	Democrat....	1913	56	.....	Presbyterian....	.....	....

.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington.	Laryngitis.....	Mount Vernon, Va...	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams...	Debility.....	Quincy, Mass.....	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison....	Debility.....	Montpelier, Va.....	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe.....	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis.....	Washington, D. C...	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	Consumption.....	Hermitage, Tenn....	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	Asthmatic Catarrh.....	Lindenwold, N. Y...	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C...	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler.....	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C...	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore....	Debility.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.....	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C...	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	Paralysis.....	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer.....	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes.....	Paralysis of the Heart...	Fremont, O.....	Private ground, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	Assassination.....	Long Branch, N. J...	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

No.	PRESIDENT.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City.....	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22,24..	Cleveland...	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison.	Pneumonia.....	Indianapolis, Ind....	Crown Hill Cem., Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley..	Assassination.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt..	Rheumatism.....	Oyster Bay, N. Y....	Cemetery, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days: Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. John Tyler was father of the largest family, eight sons and six daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Taft, were Ohioans by birth.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OCCURRED AS FOLLOWS.

PRESIDENT.	Date.	Year.	Day.	PRESIDENT.	Date.	Year.	Day.
George Washington..	April 30	1789	Thursday	Abraham Lincoln...	March 4	1861	Monday
John Adams.....	March 4	1797	Saturday	Andrew Johnson....	April 15	1865	Saturday
Thomas Jefferson....	March 4	1801	Wednesday	Ulysses S. Grant....	March 4	1869	Thursday
James Madison.....	March 4	1809	Saturday	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5	1877	Monday
James Monroe.....	March 4	1817	Tuesday	James A. Garfield...	March 4	1881	Friday
John Quincy Adams.	March 4	1825	Friday	Chester A. Arthur...	Sept. 20	1881	Tuesday
Andrew Jackson.....	March 4	1829	Wednesday	Grover Cleveland....	March 4	1885	Wednesday
Martin Van Buren...	March 4	1837	Saturday	Benjamin Harrison..	March 4	1889	Monday
William H. Harrison.	March 4	1841	Thursday	Grover Cleveland...	March 4	1893	Saturday
John Tyler.....	April 6	1841	Tuesday	William McKinley...	March 4	1897	Thursday
James Knox Polk...	March 4	1845	Tuesday	William McKinley...	March 4	1901	Monday
Zachary Taylor.....	March 5	1849	Monday	Theodore Roosevelt.	March 4	1905	Saturday
Millard Fillmore....	July 9	1850	Tuesday	William H. Taft....	March 4	1909	Thursday
Franklin Pierce.....	March 4	1853	Friday	Woodrow Wilson....	March 4	1913	Tuesday
James Buchanan....	March 4	1857	Wednesday	Woodrow Wilson....	March 4	1917	Sunday

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, 1898-1916.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind	40
		Robert M. La Follette, Wis	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	67		

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
A. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	..	..	..	1	..
Willie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive Party met at Chicago August 5 and on August unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

1916.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-16. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation, June 15.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 9. Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated, respectively, for President and Vice-President. The third and final ballot for the Presidential nomination was taken June 10.

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½	La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3	Taft	14	.....	.....
Root	103	98½	.....	Du Pont	12	13	5
Cummins	85	85	.....	Willis	4	1	.....
Burton	77½	76½	.....	Borah	2	.....	.....
Fairbanks	74½	88½	.....	McCall	1	1	.....
Sherman	66	65	.....	Wanamaker	.....	5	.....
Roosevelt	65	81	18½	Wood	.....	1	.....
Knox	36	36	.....	Harding	.....	1	.....
Ford	32	.....	.....	Lodge	.....	.....	7
Drumbaugh	29	.....	.....	Not voting	.....	2	1

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1920.

THE Republican National Convention began at Chicago, June 8. United States Senator H. C. Lo of Massachusetts, was chosen Temporary and Permanent Chairman. There were 984 delegates; w delegates and alternates numbered 140. United States Senator J. E. Watson, of Indiana, was Chai of the Committee on Resolutions; E. B. Duffield, New Jersey, Chairman of Committee on Creden The entrances to the Coliseum were picketed at the opening sessions by members of the National Wom Party. A short meeting, with speeches by Mrs. M. H. McCarter of Kansas, and others, occurred Jun On June 10 the convention adopted the following platform:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1920.

The Republican Party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the Government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the National Government has been controlled by the Democratic Party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to the war itself.

The outstanding features of the Democratic Administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Unpreparedness for War.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the Democratic Administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public fund literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. To-day it is reflected in our huge tax burden an in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the Administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war The vital needs of the country demanded the early and systematic return to a peace-time basis.

This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the Government has continued on a war-time basis. The Administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life. Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, Executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice with its war-time powers unabridged, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the Administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic Party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of the Government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our Nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the Republican Party declares its policies and programme to be as follows:

Constitutional Government.

We undertake to end Executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the Federal and State Governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign policy of the Administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our Nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice, our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired, and our Government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principl characterized by a clear understanding of and a firm adherence to our own rights, and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty, property and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect, and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the happiness and welfare of its people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

(*a*) *Mexico.*

The ineffective policy of the present Administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans, and for the bringing of American ideals of justice, national honor and political integrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the President himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously, or enforced, has but added in degree to that contempt, and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits, and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican Government, unless it be a responsible Government willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican Party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with established principles of international law and our treaty rights.

The Republican Party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves; for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interests and patriotic aspirations.

(b) *Mandate for Armenia.*

We condemn President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. commend the Republican Senate for refusing the President's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbor Commission, organized by authority President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend $276,000,000 in the first year and $756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight; but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or of American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican Party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

(c) *League of Nations.*

The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, and pursued by all American Administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs, and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. And we pledge the coming Republican Administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Congress and Reconstruction.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the President and the partisan obstruction of the Democratic Congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a programme of constructive legislation which in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the President.

The Republican Congress has met the problems presented by the Administration's unpreparedness for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a Transportation Act making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad systems of the country, the operation of which under the present Democratic Administration has been wasteful, extravagant and inefficient in the highest degree. The Transportation Act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the President's delay in appointing the Wage Board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure, recklessly poured into the lap of an inept Shipping Board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine; we took from the incompetent Democratic Administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership; we reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employés—the poorest paid of all public servants; we provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants; and for an increase in pay of soldiers and sailors. We reorganized the army on a peace footing, and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

The Republican Congress established by law a permanent Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor; we submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for Woman Suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the Government under the Food Control Act, for broadening the scope of the War Risk Insurance Act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil War and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war, and for making practical the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, has been enacted by the Republican Congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the Administration, to realize upon the assets of the Government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republicans in Congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for Government expenditure of nearly $3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the Federal Reserve Act to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade; and finally, amended the rules of the Senate and House, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the Nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent upon the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican Party believes that this condition can be improved by: Practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad with a view to reducing the frequency of ab-

THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

normal fluctuations; the uncens cation of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a nat quiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade, an end to unnecessary price-fixing and ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The Federal Farm Loan Act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry, and to furnish such long time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employé. The other is that of co-partnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, and more harmonious relations between employers and employés, and realizing the true ends of justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering community as to justify Government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the Government; but the rights and interests of all Government employés must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives, health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, howe should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public servi interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the Transportation Act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The Government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor

National Economy.

A Republican Congress reduced the estimates submitted by the Administration almost $3,000,000,000. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to co-operate with Congress in an economy programme. The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the President of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the Federal Government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice, the United States Government is still a war-time basis, and the expenditure programme of the Executive reflects war-time extravagance than rigid peace-time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of tion, we cite the fact that not including the War and Navy Departments, the executive departments and establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2184 emplo The net decrease in payroll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the Administration is only per cent. under that of 1920. The annual expenses of the Federal Government can be reduced hundreds millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employés, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

The Executive Budget.

We congratulate the Republican Congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishm an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the natio finances; and we condemn the veto of the President which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Federal Departments and Bureaus.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the Federal departments an bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and overlapping of work, and the establishment of an up-to-date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President.

The President clings tenaciously to his autocratic war-time powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war-time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the Nation and to the States the form of government provided for by the Constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that, while the character of the taxes can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next Republican Administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the Government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure; prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty; tax laws which do not, for tax laws which do, excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the Treasury Department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a Tax Board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the Congress.

Banking and Currency.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the Federal Reserve Board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the Administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time, the practices of the Federal Reserve Board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the Treasury. The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes at par, and extensive post-war speculation, followed to-day by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy, we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The Federal Reserve System should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

The High Cost of Living.

The cause of the "High Cost of Living" has been first and foremost a fifty per cent. depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, income taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but real buying power have been contributing causes in a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies of the Democratic Administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out, and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies. But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war-imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy.

Profiteering.

We condemn the Democratic Administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican Congress.

Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation; but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investment at a reasonable rate, and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry.

We endorse the Transportation Act of 1920 enacted by the Republican Congress as a most constructive movement.

Waterways.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

Regulation of Industry and Commerce.

We approve in general the existing Federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The Federal Trade Commission, under a Democratic Administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This Commission properly organized and its duties efficiently administered should afford protection to the public and legitimate business interests. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent that circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every country with which we are at peace.

International Trade and Tariff.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite programme to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy. We endorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government. The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and of criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as at the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement in our Naturalization Law. No alien should become a citi until he has become genuinely American, and adequate tests for determining the alien's fitness for Ameri citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American wom resident in the United States, should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free spec free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his d chosen representatives; but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate viol overthrow of the Government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation direc against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and th of the vigorous malpractice of the Departments of Justice and Labor, an adequate public hearing befor competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country which contin to be a terrible blot on our American civilization.

Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in co-operation with the States for the construction of highways, wh will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, imp rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of Federal aid for road construction among the State taxation to the respective States by the setting apart of large portions of their area as fore should be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation.

Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the Reclamatio President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the Coal, Oil and Phosphate Leasing Act by a Re and the enactment of the Waterpower Bill fashioned in accordance with the same princ landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We deno the President to sign the Waterpower Bill, passed after ten years of controversy. The Re taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to est forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are usin sources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest pro sumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end create a timber famine. The Federal Government, the States and private interests must unite in devis means to meet the menace.

Reclamation.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production We recognize in the development of reclamation through Federal action with its increase of product and taxable wealth a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to Congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agenc

Army and Navy.

We feel the deepest pride in the fine courage, the resolute endurance, the gallant spirit of the offic and men of our Army and Navy in the World War. They were in all ways worthy of the best traditi of the nation's defenders, and we pledge ourselves to proper maintenance of the military and naval est lishments upon which our national security and dignity depend.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of Amer who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the o gations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its defend on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude tow the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents ever marked Republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has p ticipated. The present Congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the World War.

The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the s pendous sum of $1,120,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously car for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly e and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of Congress in enacting a comprehensive e retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarant and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of and progressive employment policy in the hands of the Civil Service Commission is worthy of all p

Postal Service.

We condemn the present Administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government and for its failure to properly compens employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal syste We commend the Republican Congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal emp ees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the publican Party. We earnestly hope that Republican Legislature in States which have not yet acted on Suffrage Amendment will ratify the amendment to the end that all the women of the nation of voting ag participate in the election of 1920 which is so important to the welfare of our country.

Social Progress.

The supreme duty of the Nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened m ure of social and industrial justice. Although the Federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, t

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

ıffect the welfare and interest of the Nation as a whole. We pledge the Republican Party to the solution ɔf these problems through National and State legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought ɔf the country.

Education and Health.

We endorse the principle of Federal aid to the States for the purposes of vocational and agricultural ıraining.

Wherever Federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in ;he youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of nineteen, including adequate ıealth supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the ɔconomic and industrial strength of the Nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to nduce the States to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the Federal Government are scattered through numerous departments bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralizaı of the Federal functions, and in addition urge the better co-ordination of the work of the Federal, State ıd local health agencies.

Child Labor.

The Republican Party stands for a Federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the presıut law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent he evils of child labor.

Women in Industry.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend Conɔress for the permanent establishment of the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor ɔ serve as a source of information to the States and to Congress.

inciple of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the Federal ' which women are employed.

aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of ers.

ıd Federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive induct of which enters into interstate commerce.

Housing.

shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building, but it has ef the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the incities. A nation of home owners is the best guarantee of the maintenance of those prin-, law and order upon which our Government is founded. Both National and State Govern-. encourage in all proper ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States Govrnment should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

Hawaii.

For Hawaii we recommend Federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly dispro-ıortionate foreign population; home rule; and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare that the Republican Party ıas the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfil our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national tandards of education, health and general welfare; to re-establish a peace-time administration and to subtitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; ɔ reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; o suppress disloyalty without the denial of justice; to repel the arrogant challenge of any class and to mainain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people; and finally, to allay ınrest, suspicion and strife, and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the omplex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure f itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

Nominations for the Presidency began on June 11, when four ballots were taken. Gen. Wood went ıto the balloting with 125 instructed delegates; Johnson with 112; Lowden with 72; Sproul with 76; Harding ıith 39; Butler with 68; Coolidge with 28; La Follette with 24. On June 12, on the tenth ballot, Harding ıas chosen to head the ticket, with Coolidge as Vice Presidential candidate.

SUMMARY OF THE TEN BALLOTS.

CANDIDATES.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.
Harding	65½	59	58½	61½	78	89	105	133½	374½	692 1-5
Wood	287½	289½	303	314½	299	311½	312	299	249	156
Lowden	211½	259½	282½	289	303	311½	311½	307	121½	11
Johnson	133½	146	148	140½	133½	110	99½	87	82	80 4-5
"	69	41	25	20	4	4	2	2	2	2
"	83½	78½	79½	79½	82½	77	76	75½	78	.....
...ge	34	32	27	25	29	28	28	30	28	5
...llette	24	24	24	22	24	24	24	24	24	24
...nard	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutherland	17	15	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poindexter	20	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	14	.....
Hoover	5½	5½	5½	5	6	5	4	5	6	9½
du Pont	7	7	2	2	6	4	3	3	.....	.....
Knox	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Kellogg	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Henroot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Hays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
McGregor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Borah	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...son	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
...rd	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not voting	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½

Total number of votes—984.
Necessary to a choice—493.

THE BALLOTING—*Continued.*

State.	No. of Delegates.	First Ballot. Wood.	Lowden.	Johnson.	Harding.	Butler.	Tenth Ballot. Wood.	Lowden.	Johnson.	Harding.	Coolidge.
Alabama	14	4	6	3	1		3	3		8	
Arizona	6									6	
Arkansas	13	6	6		1					13	
California	26			26					26		
Colorado	12	9	2		1					12	
Connecticut	14		14						1	13	
Delaware	6									6	
Florida	8	4½	2½		1		½			7½	
Georgia	17	8	9				7			10	
Idaho	8	5		1			3	2	1	2	
Illinois	58	14	41	3				1	18 4-5	38 1-5	
Indiana	30	22		8			9			21	
Iowa	26		26							26	
Kansas	20	14	6				1			18	
Kentucky	26		20	1	2	1				26	
Louisiana	12	3	3	1	2					12	
Maine	12	11					12				
Maryland	16	16					10			5	
Massachusetts	35	7					17			17	
Michigan	30			30			1		4	25	
Minnesota	24	19	3	2			21		1		
Mississippi	12	4½	2	2	1½					12	
Missouri	36	4½	18	3	5					36	
Montana	8			8					8		
Nebraska	16	3		13			5		7	4	
Nevada	6	2	1½	2					1	3½	
New Hampshire	8	8					8				
New Jersey	28	17		11			15		7	5	
New Mexico	6	6								6	
New York	88	10	2		2	68	6	3		68	4
North Carolina	22			1			2			20	
North Dakota	10	2		8						10	
Ohio	48	9			39					48	
Oklahoma	20	1½	18½				½			18	
Oregon	10	1		9			3		5	2	
Pennsylvania	76						14		1	60	
Rhode Island	10	10								10	
South Carolina	11		8		1					11	
South Dakota	10	10					6			4	
Tennessee	20	20								20	
Texas	23	8½	5	1½	5					23	
Utah	8	5	2		1		1	1		5	
Vermont	8	8					8				
Virginia	15	3	12				1			14	
Washington	14									14	
West Virginia	16									16	
Wisconsin	26	1								1	
Wyoming	6		3		3					6	
Alaska	2									2	
District of Columbia	2	2								2	
Hawaii	2									2	
Philippines	2	2					2				
Porto Rico	2	1	1							2	
Total	984	287½	211½	133½	65½	69	156	11	80 4-5	692 1-5	5

Sproul got 76 in Pa., 3½ in Mo., 2 in Miss., 1 in La., 1 in Ky.; Coolidge, 28 in Mass., 2 in N. Y., 2 in S. C., 1 in Ky., 1 in Tex.; La Follette, 24 in Wis.; Pritchard, 21 in N. C.; Sutherland, 16 in W. Va., 1 in Mo.; Poindexter, 14 in Wash., 2 in Alaska, 2 in Hawaii, 1 in La., 1 in N. Y.; Hoover, 3 in N. Y., 1 in Me., 1 in Wis., ½ in Nev.; du Pont, 6 in Del., 1 in La.; Borah, 2 in Idaho; Warren, 1 in Tex.

Scattering, 44—Butler, N. Y., 2; La Follette, Wis., 24. Absent or no voting—Okla., ½. Hoover, Kan. 1; Md., 1; Nev., 1½; N. J., 1; N. Y., 4; Wis., 1. Hays, Okla., 1; Knox, Pa., 1. Lenroot, N. Y., 1; Coolidge, N. Y., 4; Mass., 1.

VOTE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

State.	Coolidge.	Lenroot.	State.	Coolidge.	Lenroot.	State.	Coolidge.	Lenroot.	State.	Coolidge.	Lenroot.
Alabama	2	12	Kentucky	1	24	New Mexico	1	5	Vermont	8	
Arizona	6		Louisiana	12		New York	59	21	Virginia		
Arkansas	13		Maine	12		N. Carolina	9	4	Washington	7	7
California	19		Maryland	16		N. Dakota	10		W. Virginia	16	
Colorado			Mass.	35		Ohio	10	9	Wisconsin		2
Connecticut	13		Michigan	30		Oklahoma	20		Wyoming	6	
Delaware	1	5	Minnesota	24		Oregon	10		Alaska	2	
Florida	8		Mississippi	12		Penn'vania	76		Dist. of Col.	2	
Georgia	9	8	Missouri	8	21½	Rhode Island	10		Hawaii		
Idaho	8		Montana	1	7	S. Carolina	11		Philippines	2	
Illinois	36	4	Nebraska	16		S. Dakota	10		Porto Rico	2	
Indiana	16	11	Nevada	6		Tennessee	20				
Iowa	17½	3	New Hamp.	8		Texas	22		Total	674½	146½
Kansas			New Jersey	25	2	Utah	7	1			

Allen, 68½; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22½; Pritchard, 11; Gronna, 24. Absent— Cal., 4; Conn., 1; Ill., 1. Not voting—Hawaii, 2.

HARDING'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Senator Harding, in accepting, at Marion, Ohio., July 22, 1920, the Republican Presidential nomination, said: "I promise you formal and effective peace as quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement. I can hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for largely reduced armaments throughout the world, with attending reduction of burdens upon peace loving humanity. We wish to give of American influence and example; we must give of American leadership to that invaluable accomplishment. I can speak unreservedly of the American aspirations and the Republican committal for an association of nations, co-operating in sublime accord, to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force, determined to add to security through international law, to clarified that no misconstruction can be possible without affronting world honor."

He said the League was intended for world super-government, adding: "It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization with the covenant of conscience than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. There is a sanctity in that right we will not delegate.

"With a Senate advising as the Constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."

He promised, if elected, to enforce the National Prohibition Amendment. He asserted belief in America as the greatest maritime nation. He favors, he said, "a small army, but the best in the world." He urged established standards for immigration which are concerned with the future citizenship of the Republic, not with race man power in industry.

Gov. Coolidge's speech of acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination was made at Northampton, Mass., July 27, 1920

NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS, 1920.

Two platforms were adopted by the New York State Republicans in 1920—the one, on national issues, at the convention at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Feb. 19-20; the other, on State issues, at the unofficial convention at Saratoga Springs, July 27-28.

The Carnegie Hall platform favored "the immediate ratification of the pending Treaty of Peace, with such distinct reservations and declarations as shall make it clear to all the world that the United States retains its unconditioned right to withdraw from the League of Nations on proper notice; that the United States assumes no obligation, either legal or moral, to send American soldiers or sailors for service abroad unless the Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional power, shall so authorize and direct; that the Monroe Doctrine is protected both in letter and in spirit; that no foreign power or council of foreign powers shall have any control whatsoever over the domestic policies of the United States; and that the Government and the people of the United States shall not be drawn by the operation of Part XIII. of the treaty, the so-called labor clauses, into the net spread by International Socialism."

The platform favored Woman Suffrage, blamed high prices on currency inflation and bank credits, denounced Bolshevism; urged labor arbitration bodies, favored a Federal budget system and a protective tariff, opposed Government ownership of railroads, declared for Federal aid to the American merchant marine, denounced the Federal Trade Commission, and spoke for a "small standing army with a trained citizen reserve," subject only to the call of Congress, in war, and trained by the United States, with citizens sharing in control.

THE SARATOGA PLATFORM.

The Saratoga platform followed the lines of the National Democratic platform on general issues, but dealt largely with State issues. It charged discrimination by the Democratic National Administration against the Empire State "in the levying of taxes, in the distribution of coal, in attempting to derive revenue from the use of water power at Niagara Falls and to use that revenue derived therefrom for the benefit of other States. The farmer of the State has been discriminated against and prices have been fixed on his produce while the sugar planted in Louisiana has been allowed exorbitant profits and the cotton grower of the South has been free to charge whatever prices he saw fit. Sectionalism in our Government should cease." The platform also charged the Democratic National Administration with unduly favoring Southern ports in commerce.

These things were urged: Redemption of real estate mortgages from the State Income Tax; exemption from taxation of new housing construction; co-operative organizations of consumers, as well as farmers; exemption of agriculture from daylight saving; enforcement of the Volstead act; increase of State hospital accommodations; industry and education for prisoners; cheaper highway construction; return of the Erie Canal to State control; State control of water power; home rule for cities and villages; no abolishment of the State Constabulary.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Of direct primaries the Saratoga platform said: "We believe in responsible party government and representative party leadership. We believe that the method of selecting party candidates and party leaders should be such as to strengthen party leadership, fix party responsibility and insure the performance of party pledges. We, therefore, denounce the Levy Election Law passed by Tammany Hall and in large part held unconstitutional by the courts. This law favors machine-ridden Tammany Hall, where individual initiative is destroyed and primary contests are suppressed. It weakens a party of independent thought because it furnishes no machinery for crystallizing party opinion or providing party initiative, but, on the contrary, directly promotes haphazard and unnecessary bitter primary fights. The direct primary principle can be well applied in the smaller units and in the choice of delegates. But a State-wide primary not only does not insure an expression of the will of the majority, but by its cumbrous and expensive machinery often thwarts it. Thus believing, we favor the selection of candidates voted for by the whole State and Justices of the Supreme Court by conventions of delegates chosen by the enrolled voters of the party at direct primaries."

POLITICAL LIBERTY.

On political liberty, the platform said: "Recent investigations have shown that there are in this State groups of individuals which advocate changes in our Government by means of armed attacks upon public officials, and that there are also groups which advocate industrial action, whereby the stoppage of transportation and distribution of food, fuel and other necessities of life is to be used as a means of forcing unlawfully a change in our form of government. The Republican Party believes in the salutary provisions of article 1, section 8 of the Constitution of the State of New York, which provides: Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.' Believing

in that constitutional provision, the Republican Party stands to-day as it always has, for free speech and the right of every individual to advocate any change in government, provided always such change is to be brought about by the ballot only. We believe that those persons who urge and advocate a change in our government by force, violence or unlawful means should be dealt with as enemies of the Government.

"Our country has always been a haven for the oppressed. We welcome immigrants to its shores. They come to an established government and they can only expect to enter on the terms on which we are ready to receive them. The immigrant who desires to become a genuine, wholehearted American citizen should be educated and encouraged, and as a means to this end we heartily indorse the pending constitutional amendment for the educational qualification of voters. Those who come to plot or to bring about disorder should be dealt with in a vigorous and summary manner. This country is no place for those who threaten our liberties as guaranteed by our Constitution.

"We urge vigorous measures to counteract the influence and prevent the spread of undemocratic doctrines such as Socialism, Bolshevism, Sovietism, Anarchism, Communism or Socialistic Democracy. We especially urge the safeguarding of our public schools and those other institutions of learning over which the State has control against teaching which shall foster disloyalty. Believing that nearly all of the great problems which confront us to-day are largely caused by the specious doctrine of Internationalism, we call upon the people of our State to support the Americanism which created and thus far has preserved our Nation. In the name of our democratic Republic and in the name of those who fought for independence and union here and for freedom throughout the world we pledge allegiance to those fundamental principles of liberty and justice which alone can maintain and protect our State and Nation."

WOMEN'S WORK.

The platform said of women's work: "We believe that legislation regarding hours and time of work should be based on a comparison of industrial strain rather than put on the flat hour or sex basis. We are opposed to laws which discriminate against the right of women who seek to earn their living in competition with men; but we favor legislation which will adequately protect children and which will adequately protect the health of women in industry based upon a careful study of the effect of the different kinds of industry on women. The Republican Party has consistently taken the position recently approved by the International Suffrage Congress against discriminatory legislation on account of sex. It believes that men and women should have equal rights to equal opportunity regardless of sex."

SINGLE TAX CONVENTION AND PLATFORM, 1920.

THE Single Tax Party, which broke away from the Forty-eighters and the Farmer-Labor, its national convention at Chicago, July 12, 1920. Robert C. Macauley, of Philadelphia, was nominated for President, and Richard C. Barnum, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Vice President.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

We, the Single Tax Party, in national convention assembled, recognizing that the earth was created for all the people for all time, and that all have an equal and inalienable right to live on it and to produce from it the things that they require for their welfare and happiness; recognizing that all wealth, whatever its form, is produced only by labor applied to land, or to the products of land, and that the denial of the equal access to land is a denial of the right to produce and thus a denial of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence; recognizing further that under our tax laws and our system of land tenure a small number of the people own most of the land of our country, and exact tribute in the form of ground rent from all the rest of the people in exchange for the mere permission to work and to produce, thus not only reaping where they have not sown but also holding idle the greater part of the earth's surface and restricting the amount of wealth we otherwise easily could and would produce; recognizing further that the value of the land, as expressed in its ground rentals or in its capitalized selling price, is a community value created by the presence of the people and, therefore, belongs to the people and not to the individual.

We, therefore, demand that the full rental value of the land be collected by the Government instead of all taxes, and that all buildings, implements and improvements on land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes, and every product of labor be entirely exempt from taxation. And we pledge ourselves that, if entrusted with the power to do so, we will express in law and enforce to the utmost such measures as will make effective these demands, to the end that involuntary poverty and want may be abolished and economic and civic freedom for all be assured.

A LIST OF NAVY YARDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	Location.	Post Office Address.
Boston	In Charlestown, Mass.	Boston, Mass.
Charleston	Near Charleston, S. C.	Navy Yard, S. C.
Mare Island	On Mare Island, Cal.	Vallejo, Cal.
New York	In Brooklyn, N. Y.	Navy Yard Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norfolk	In Portsmouth, Va.	Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
Philadelphia	On League Island, Pa.	Navy Yard Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Portsmouth	On Seaveys Island, Me.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Puget Sound	On Puget Sound, Wash.	Bremerton, Wash.
Washington	In Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
NAVAL STATIONS.		
Cavite	On Manila Bay, P. I.	Cavite, P. I.
Guam	On Island of Guam	Guam.
Guantanamo	On Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Hawaii	Island of Oahu	Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii
Key West	Southern Florida	Key West, Fla.
Newport	On Coaster Harbor Island	Newport, R. I.
New Orleans	New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.
Olongapo	Island of Luzon, P. I.	Olongapo, P. I.
Tutuila	Samoan Islands	Tutuila, Samoa.
NAVAL OPERATING BASE.		
Hampton Roads, Va.	On Hampton Roads	Hampton Roads Station, Norfolk, Va.
NAVAL LANDINGS.		
Newport	Newport, R. I.	Newport, R. I.
New York	West Ninety-seventh Street	New York, N. Y.
Norfolk	Norfolk, Va.	Norfolk, Va.
Portsmouth	Portsmouth, N. H.	Portsmouth, N. H.
San Francisco	Naval Training Station, Pier No. 14	San Francisco, Cal.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1920.

The Democratic National Convention of 1920 began June 28, at San Francisco. There were 1,096 delegates (with 1,092 votes), of whom 308 were women, including alternates. Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and on June 29 U. S. Senator Jos. T. Robinson, of Arkansas, was elected Permanent Chairman. U. S. Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. On the opening day the convention sent, by unanimous vote, the following message to President Wilson.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO WILSON.

"In recognition of the fact that the mantle of Jackson and Jefferson has fallen on your shoulders as the unquestioned leader of our party, the hosts of Democracy, in National Convention assembled, have directed me to send you the following resolution of appreciation and greeting: The Democratic Party, assembled in National Convention, extends to the President of the United States its admiring and respectful greetings. For seven of the most fateful years in the history of our country Woodrow Wilson has occupied and by his character, learning and power has adorned the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. He has initiated and secured the adoption of great progressive measures of immeasurable value and benefits to the people of the United States. As the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States he has led the patriotic forces of his country through the most momentous struggle in history and, without check, reserve or retardation to an honorable part in the immortal victory for liberty and democracy won by the free nations of the world.

"We hail these achievements, Sir, and are proud that they have been accomplished under your Administration. We rejoice in the recovery of your health and strength after months of suffering and affliction, which you have borne with courage and without complaint. We deeply resent the malignant onset which you have most undeservedly been called upon to sustain from partisan foes, whose judgment is warped and whose perceptions are obscured by a party malice which constitutes a lamentable and disgraceful page in our history. At this moment, when the delegates to this convention from every State in the Union are about to enter upon their formal proceedings, we pause to send an expression of cheer and admiration and of congratulation.

"We rejoice and felicitate you upon your speedy recovery from your recent illness and congratulate that, though temporarily blocked in body, you have been able, with unclouded vision and undaunted to press on for the great reforms which you have fathered for the preservation of peace through-rld in the interest of humanity and the advancement of civilization. Long may you live to serve ...rica and the world!"

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, July 2.—*Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Chairman Democratic National Committee, San Francisco:*

It was with the most grateful appreciation that I received the message from the convention so kindly transmitted by you. It is a source of profound pride with me to receive such an evidence of the confidence of the great party which derives its principles direct and untainted from the founders of our Government and the authors of our liberty. While our opponents are endeavoring to isolate us among the nations of the world, we are following the vision of the founders of the Republic, who promised the world the counsel and leadership of the free people of the United States in all matters that affected human liberty and the justice of law. That promise we deliberately renewed when we entered the great war for human freedom, and we now keep faith with those who died in Flanders Fields to redeem it.

That I should have been accorded leadership in such great matters fills my heart with gratitude and pride, and the course the party has taken fills me with a perfect confidence that it will go from victory to victory until the true traditions of the Republic are vindicated and the world convinced not only of our strength and prowess, but of our integrity and our devotion to the highest ideals. This is a conquering purpose, and nothing can defeat it.—WOODROW WILSON.

CONVENTION GETS DOWN TO WORK.

The convention, June 29, excluded from its voting ranks U. S. Senator J. A. Reed, one of the chosen delegates from Missouri. Nominating speeches were made June 30 and July 1. On July 2 the convention, 929½ to 155½, defeated the "dry" plank of W. J. Bryan; it defeated, 723½ to 356, Bourke Cockran's "wet" plank; it defeated without a roll call, Bryan's League of Nations plank. The convention then, without a roll call, adopted a national platform, after having rejected, 675½ to 402½, the Doheny Irish plank.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM OF 1920.

(Adopted at San Francisco, July 2).

The Democratic Party, in its National Convention now assembled, sends greetings to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for country and the world wrought by a Democratic Administration under his leadership. It salutes the mighty people of this great Republic, emerging with imperishable honor from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance, and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the Democratic Administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

League of Nations.

The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the President of the United States, in pre-arrangement with our Allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the Imperial German Government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany, as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenant, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the President on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievement at Paris involved in the adoption of a League and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized peoples everywhere.

We commend the President for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the Associated and Allied Nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the Republican Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world. By every accepted standard of international morality the President is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that, before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now Republican Chair-

man of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany, such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the Senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime." On May 15 last the Knox substitute for the Versailles Treaty was passed by the Republican Senate; and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum magazine of June, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in Northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify. The intent of Congress and the intent of the President were that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace."

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge, in saner moments, considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sanctity of law; that which eighteen months ago was of "everlasting dishonor" the Republican Party and its candidates to-day accept as the essence of faith. We endorse the President's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles Treaty, and we commend the Democrats in Congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the Nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this Nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement. We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The dent repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a of the League must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States, embo... in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the Congress before this Nation may become a participant in any war.

Conduct of the War.

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his councillors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced Republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the Government. And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the Republican Party in Congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the President and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American Government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the Chief Magistrate by savagely defaming the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the Government at home. We express to the soldiers and sailors and marines of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing, the armed forces of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new lustre to the flag. We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their Government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success achieved under the broad-visioned leadership of the President.

Financial Achievements.

A review of the record of the Democratic Party during the Administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the Republic. For fifty years before the advent of this Administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act the old system, which bred panics, was replaced by a new system, which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war, and to-day it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency credits of the Nation. Already there are well-defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success in the elections in November. Under Democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The Treasury wisely insisted during the war upon meeting an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans, and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts, notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burden thrown upon the Treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a Republican Congress.

The non-partisan Federal Reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously, though cautiously, the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue, expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound Treasury and Federal Reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum, and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchanges. After a year and a half of fighting in Europe, and despite another year and a half of Republican obstruction at home, the credit of the Government of the United States stands unimpaired, the Federal Reserve note the unit of value throughout all the world, and the United States is the one great country in the world wh' maintains a free gold market. We condemn the attempt of the Republican Party to deprive the Americ people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the Republican Party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the Government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

Tax Revision.

We condemn the failure of the present Congress to respond to the oft-repeated demand of the President and the Secretaries of the Treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes is indefensible and can only result in lasting injury to the people. The Republican Congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward a readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election. We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

ation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or non-productive expenditure. We demand prompt action by the next Congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

Public Economy.

Claiming to have effected great economies in Government expenditures, the Republican party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretence. In contrast, the last Democratic Congress enacted legislation reducing the taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after Armistice Day a Republican Congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of $5,403,390,327.30. Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event, and by reducing formal appropriations, the Republican statement of expenditures omits the pregnant fact that the Congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus which otherwise would have been covered into the Treasury, and which should be added to the Republican total of expenditures.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purpose of war, to private extravagance, to the world's shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering. The Republican Party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the President for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System have limited in this country, though they could not prevent, the inflation which was world-wide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the Republican Congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigations, the tax-payers great sums of money, while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of Republican politicians to cope with the problems. Demanding that the President, from his place at the Peace Table, call the Congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the Congress when convened spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid or doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of post-war conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits. We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy of strict economy government expenditures, and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and we confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a non-partisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

Budget.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the Constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as the representative of the President. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the Congress except by a two-thirds vote, each House, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through independent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by single Committees of the House and Senate. The audit system should be consolidated and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of, as well as the authority for, expenditures. A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress which, invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by considerations of patronage, the President was obliged to veto. The House amended the bill to meet the Executive objection. We condemn the Republican Senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Agricultural Interests.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the Democratic Party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of Republican rule not a sentence was writen into the Federal Statutes affording one dollar of bank credits to the farming interest of America. In the first term of this Democratic Administration the National Bank Act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks, from which the borrowings already exceed three hundred millions of dollars and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country. Thus it was a Democratic Congress in the Administration of a Democratic President which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme Court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the Federal Farm Loan system, originally opposed by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, appealed in vain to a Republican Congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the Rural Credits Statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the Democratic Party put into effect a great Farm Loan system of land mortgage banks but it passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms the practical knowledge acquired by the Federal Agricultural Department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture and animal life; it established the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Farm Management, and passed the Cotton Futures Act, the Grain Grades Bill, the Co-operative Farm Administration Act and the Federal Warehouse Act. The Democratic Party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system

to such an extent as to render its activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming com ... It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the Democratic Party for the farme United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies c and the Allied Nations of the war and succoring starving populations since Armistice Day.

Meanwhile the Republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one singl to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of Congressional urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the Farm Loan and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Shoals upon which the Government has expended $70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertili at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally cran ing the productive methods through which the people must be fed. We favor such legislation as will c firm to the primary producers of the Nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operat handling and marketing of the products of the workshop and the farm and such legislature as will facilit the exportation of our farm products. We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Labor and Industry.

The Democratic Party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progress industry. It established the Department of Labor at Washington and a Democratic President called his official council board the first practical workingman who ever held a Cabinet portfolio. Under this A ministration have been established employment bureaus to bring the man and the job together; have b peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the Child-Labor A the Workingman's Compensation Act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engag in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the Eight-Hour Law, the Act for Vocational tra ing and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the lab ing classes. In the Department of Labor the Democratic Administration established a Woman's Bure which a Republican Congress destroyed by withholding appropriations. Labor is not a commodity ... human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just ... of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interes hearted and sound-headed men, women and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions which labor is performed when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be li attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the national interest li welfare of the people. At the same time, the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessatio production means a loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to sist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessit upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker a the State. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the con tions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their ame ment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible righ organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neit class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action that will put in jeopardy the pub welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisf tory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, a put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature. private industrial disputes, we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory l a failure in fact. With respect to government service we hold distinctly that the rights of the people paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public e ployment and pledge the Democratic Party to instant inquiry into the pay of Government employees a equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

Woman Suffrage.

We endorse the proposed 19th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States granting co suffrage to women. We congratulate the legislatures of the 35 States which have already ratified Amendment and we urge the Democratic Governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina Florida and such States as have not yet ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment to unite in an effor complete the process of ratification and secure the 36th State in time for all the women of the United Sta to participate in the Fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure by President Wils

Welfare of Women and Children.

We urge co-operation with the States for the protection of child life through infancy and matern care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the Children's Bureau and Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

Women in Industry.

We advocate full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's work or wome interests and a reclassification of the Federal Civil Service free from discrimination on the ground of s a continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; Federal legislation which shall insure t American women residents in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citiz ship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

Education

Co-operative Federal assistance to the States is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign-born; increas appropriation for vocational training in home economics, re-establishment of joint Federal and State e ployment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women.

Disabled Soldiers.

The Federal Government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sai and marine of the world war whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to hea impaired in service; and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the governmen tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the her conduct displayed by American soldiers, sailors and marines at home and abroad, constitute a sacred h tage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the Treasury and the glory of wh must not be diminished. The Democratic Administration wisely established a War Risk Insurance Bure giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates and through the n dium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted, and hospital fac ties for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded. The Federal Board for Vocational E cation should be made a part of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, in order that the task may be r

, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appropriation y to full and effective operation. We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded erican citizen than to become a freeholder in the soil of the United States and to that end we pledge y to the enactment of soldier settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men ht for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording gen- vernment assistance unencumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or advance financial invest-

The Railroads.

The railroads were subjected to Federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift ansport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake profits uld not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and ficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment taken over was ot only grossly inadequate, but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcame these initial handi- aps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economies enabled operation without the ite raises that private control would have found necessary, and labor was treated with an exact justice at secured the enthusiastic co-operation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of Federal ontrol was achieved fully and splendidly, and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the ise under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by Government peration, but Government management returned these properties vastly improved in every physical and ecutive detail. A great task was greatly discharged.

The President's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the Republican majority a full ear in which to enact the necessary legislation. The House took six months to formulate its ideas, and nother six months was consumed by the Republican Senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence, e Esch-Cummins bill went to the President in the closing hours of the time limit prescribed, and he was rced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave v have been his objection to it. There should be a fair and complete test of the law and until careful re action by Congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system ate ownership without Government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Improved Highways.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agriculture rural life. The Federal Road Act of 1916, enacted by a Democratic Congress, represented the first tematic effort of the Government to insure the building of an adequate system of roads in this country. he act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and bstantial basis in every State in the Union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 iles of roads suited to the traffic needs of the communities in which they are located. We favor a con- nuance of the present Federal aid plan under existing Federal and State agencies amended so as to include one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several states shall be entitled to share in the d, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the Democratic Party to the door of practically ery producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for 6,000,- 00 additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this in- rumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribu- on and reduce the cost of living to consumers while increasing the profitable operations of producers. We rongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal the restrictions imposed by the Republican Congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation rural territories.

Merchant Marine.

We desire to congratulate the American people upon the re-birth of our Merchant Marine which once ore maintains its former place in the world. It was under a Democratic Administration that this was ompliished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, thirteen million tons having been constructed ce the act was passed, in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our Mer- ant Marine under proper legislation so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world vessels built in American yards, flying the American Flag.

Port Facilities.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war material as well as for domestic ed, revealed the fact that our port facilities and rate adjustments were such as to seriously affect the whole untry in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country, the end that there may be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of e country offered for shipment.

Inland Waterways.

We call attention to the failure of the Republican National Convention to recognize in any way the pid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of e constructive policies of the Democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further de- lopment of adequate transportation facilities on our rivers and to the further improvement of our inland aterways; and we recognize the importance of connecting the Great Lakes with the sea by way of the ississippi River and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence River. We favor an enterprising For- gn Trade Policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, Gulf id Pacific Ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports. Trans- rtation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the Nation. ir present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate and the promotion of transportation by water imperative. We therefore favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for development and utilization our harbors and interior waterways.

Flood Control.

We commend the Democratic Congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last plat- rm by the passage of the Flood Control Act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of floods the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete stification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the federal terest involved justifies the expenditure required.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By wise legislation and progressive administration, we have transformed the Government reclama- on projects, representing an investment of $100,000,000, from a condition of impending failure and loss confidence in the ability of the Government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of monstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous and have an annual crop production of over $70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a mil- s outside the projects supplied with storage water from Government works. We favor ample

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of home-building and internal im-provement along the same general lines, to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters now running to waste shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply, power resources, and taxable property, with the Government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

The Trade Commission.

The Democratic Party heartily endorses the creation and work of the Federal Trade Commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly, and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

Live Stock Markets.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national Government.

Mexico.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose. The Administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortunes of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming. When the new Government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statue books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that Government should receive our recognition and sympathetic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

Petroleum.

The Democratic Party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged. We urge such action, legislative and executive, as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mining rights in foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

New Nations.

The Democratic Party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institutions of true Democracy.

Ireland.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle. Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this Convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the Democratic Party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

Armenia.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government, consistent with its Constitution and principles, should render every possible and practical aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

The Philippines.

We favor the granting of independence without delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Hawaii.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middle-class citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens. The importance of Hawaii as an outpost on the Western Frontier of the United States demands adequate appropriations by Congress for the development of our harbors and highways there.

Porto Rico.

We favor granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government, with a view to ultimate statehood, accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

Alaska.

We commend the Democratic Administration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidence by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields. We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly. For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry. For relieving the territory from the evils of long-distance government by arbitrary and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending co-ordinating and consolidating all federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a non-partisan board permanently resident in the territory. For the fullest measure of territorial self-government with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of federal control we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory. For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the Federal Road Act to Alaska. For the extension to Alaska of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Asiatic Immigrants.

The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judgment of our people, and to the several states whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued*; AND BALLOTS.

The Postal Service.

The efficiency of the Post Office Department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed. We recommend the work of the Joint Commission on the Re-classification of Salaries of Postal Employees, recently concluded, which Commission was created by a Democratic administration. The Democratic Party has always favored and will continue to favor the fair and just treatment of all Government employees.

Free Speech and Press.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the Democratic Administration for alleged interference with the freedom of the press and freedom of speech. No utterance from any quarter has been assailed, and no publication has been repressed which has not been animated by treasonable purpose, and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war. We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the Government of the state or nation by force or violence.

Republican Corruption.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the Republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a Republican Senator from the State of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States Senate, it indicates the re-entry, under Republican auspices, of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flaunting the spirit of numerous laws, enacted by the people, to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore these delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to a strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices, and their rigorous enforcement. We remind the people that it was only by the return of a Republican Senator in Michigan, who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election, that the present organization of the Senate with a Republican majority was made possible.

Conclusion.

Believing that we have kept the Democratic faith and resting our claims to the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promises, but upon the solid performances of our party, we submit our record to the nation's consideration and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

BALLOTING FOR NOMINEES.

Balloting for candidates began on July 2, when two votes were taken; on July 3, there were twenty ballots; and on July 5, Cox was nominated on the forty-fourth ballot.

STATE.	No. of Delegates.	First Ballot.			44th Ballot.	
		Cox.	McAdoo.	Palmer.	Cox.	McAdoo.
Alabama....	24	3	9	6	13	8
Arizona.....	6	1	4	....	3	3
Arkansas....	18	7	3	2	18	....
California...	26	4	10	3	13	13
Colorado....	12	....	3	8	12	....
Connecticut.	14	....	....	....	12	2
Delaware....	6	....	4	....	3	3
Florida.....	12	....	1	8	12	....
Georgia.....	28	....	....	28	28	....
Idaho.....	8	....	8	....	....	8
Illinois.....	58	9	9	35	44	13
Indiana.....	30	....	....	....	30	....
Iowa.....	26	....	....	....	26	....
Kansas.....	20	....	20	....	....	20
Kentucky...	26	23	3	....	26	....
Louisiana...	20	2	5	2	20	....
Maine.....	12	....	5	5	5	5
Maryland...	16	5½	5½	....	13½	....
Massachu'ts.	36	4	4	17	35	....
Michigan....	30	....	15	12	30	....
Minnesota...	24	2	10	7	8	15
Mississippi..	20	....	....	....	20	....
Missouri....	36	2½	15½	10	18	17
Montana....	8	....	1	....	6	2
Nebraska...	16	....	....	....	5	2
Nevada.....	6	6	....	....	6	....
New Hamp..	8	....	4	1	2	6
New Jersey..	28	....	....	....	28	....
New Mexico.	6	....	2	1	....	6
New York...	90	....	....	....	70	20
N. Carolina..	24	....	....	....	....	24
N. Dakota...	10	1	6	2	2	4
Ohio.....	48	48	....	....	48	....
Oklahoma...	20	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon.....	10	....	10	....	....	10
Pennsylvania	76	....	2	73	68	4
Rhode Is....	10	....	2	5	9	1
S. Carolina..	18	....	18	....	....	18
S. Dakota...	10	....	....	....	5	3
Tennessee...	24	8	2	9	....	....
Texas.....	40	....	40	....	....	40
Utah.....	8	....	8	....	1	7
Vermont....	8	2	4	1	8	....
Virginia....	24	....	....	....	18½	2½
Washington..	14	....	10	....	13	....
W. Virginia..	16	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin...	26	5	11	8	23	3
Wyoming...	6	....	6	....	3	3
Alaska.....	6	1	2	3	6	....
Dist. of Col..	6	....	....	6	5	....
Hawaii.....	6	....	2	4	6	....
Philippines..	6	....	....	....	4	2
Porto Rico..	6	....	1	2	5	1
Canal Zone..	2	....	1	1	....	2
Total...	1,094	134	266	256	732½	267

OTHER VOTES, FIRST BALLOT.

Gov. Smith of N. Y. got 2 in Ala.; 1 in Cal.; 5 in Ill.; 7 in Mass.; 90 in N. Y.; 2 in R. I.; 1 in Vt.; 1 in Wis.; Total—109.

Gov. Edwards of N. J. got 1 in Cal.; 1 in Me.; 1 in Md.; 4 in Minn.; 5 in Mo.; 28 in N. J.; 1 in S. D.; Total—42.

Cummings got 25 (14 in Conn.); Davis, 32 (16 in W. Va.); Gerard, 21 (10 in S. D.); Glass, 26½ (24 in Va.); Hitchcock, 18 (16 in Neb.); Meredith, 27 (26 in Iowa); Owen, 33 (20 in Okla.); Colby, 1; Marshall, 35 (30 in Ind.); Daniels, 1; Clark, 9 (9 in La.); Underwood, ½; Wood, 4 (3 in N. H.); Hearst, 1; Bryan, 1; Williams, 20 (20 in Miss.); Simmons, 24 (24 in N. C.); Harrison, 6 (6 in Philippines).

OTHER VOTES, FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Palmer got 1 in Pa.

John W. Davis got 3 in Ala.; 1 in Ill.; 2½ in Md.; 2 in Pa.; 24 in Tenn.; 2½ in Va.; 1 in Wash.; 16 in W. Va.; total—52.

Owen got 34 (20 in Okla.); Colby, 1; Glass, 1½; absent, 5. The result as shown above was that which followed the recording of changes in the votes of Michigan and Colorado, interrupted by motion to make Cox's nomination unanimous, which was done.

On July 6, the convention, by acclamation, gave the Vice President nomination to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

COX'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Gov. Cox, in accepting, at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1920, the Democratic Presidential nomination, stood on the platform promise of treaty ratification "without reservations which would impair its essential integrity," etc. Adding: "The captious may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The point is, that after the people shall have spoken the League will be in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past."

He gave this as his idea of a Senate interpretation on reservation to Article X.: "In giving its assent to this treaty, the Senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose."

Such a declaration, he added, would at least express the view of the United States and justify the course which this Nation would unquestionably follow if the basic purpose of the League were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter, he said, to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that the United States might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights by making a Senatorial addition in words something like these: "It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League the Government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution, which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty making power."

He promised a $2,000,000,000 cut in Federal taxation, with a 1 to 1½ per cent. tax on the total business of every going concern. He said he would try to reduce the annual expenses of the Government to $4,000,000,000, including sinking fund and interest on the national debt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech accepting the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination was made at Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1920.

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1920.

THE Democrats of New York State at their convention at Albany, Feb. 26, 1920, when the delegation to the Democratic National Convention were designated, adopted a platform upholding the Wilson Administration, saying, as to the League: "We stand for the immediate ratification of the peace treaty and a League of Nations without destructive reservations, to the end that normal business relations in the country and in the world may be resumed and future wars prevented. We deplore the refusal of the Republican United States Senate to act on this all-important question and the consequent tremendous loss of national prestige. America must not relinquish her world leadership for the solitude of the Western Hemisphere. She must ever maintain her position as a friend of all peoples struggling for liberty."

The convention stood for Woman Suffrage and favored an amendment to the Federal Constitution whereby all future amendments shall be submitted to a popular vote.

On Prohibition the platform said: "We are unalterably opposed to Prohibition by Federal amendment. We believe it to be an unreasonable interference with the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution. We feel that the recent enactment was the imposition of the ideas of an active minority against the wishes of the great majority of the American people. We, therefore, declare for its speedy repeal and to the end that the personal liberty of the people of our State may be thoroughly safeguarded until such time as this repeal may be brought about, we declare the right of our State in the exercise of its sovereign power to so construe the concurrent clause of the Eighteenth Amendment as to be in accord with the liberal and reasonable views of our people."

The State Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga, Aug. 4, 1920, said, on Prohibition: "We favor an amendment to the so-called Volstead act that will make operative the act passed by the State Legislature and signed by Gov. Smith defining non-intoxicating beverages and providing for the regulation of their sale." (This is the State act legalizing 2.75 beer.)

As to the Socialist matter the platform said: "The Democratic Party stands firmly for the right of free speech and free assemblage, in order to maintain the Government by the enlightened will of the majority. An ardent advocate of these principles, Gov. Smith has preserved by his recent vetoes the right of political minorities against summary suppression and has maintained freedom of opinion and speech. He has defended the right of all political parties to advocate their political principles by peaceful and constitutional methods, and has maintained the principles of "no spy system, in time of peace."

Of Ireland, the platform said: "Mindful of the circumstances of the birth of our own nation, we reassert the principle that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We favor the continuance of our long established and lawful practice of according recognition without intervention in all cases where the people of a nation, as in Ireland, have by free vote of the people set up a republic and chosen a government, to which they yield willing obedience."

The platform makes no specific mention of the League of Nations, but includes a general indorsement of the Democratic national platform and of Cox and Roosevelt. It commends the record of Gov. Smith and of the party in the State, and condemns the action of the Republican Legislature in thwarting the Governor's attempts for progressive legislation and in refusing an appropriation for and recommendation of the Governor's Reconstruction Commission as "a manifestation of contemptible partisanship." The platform indorses the Governor's plan for the reorganization of the State Government by the consolidation of the existing 187 State agencies into 18 great departments, declares for an executive budget system and combats the Republican attack upon the Democratic Administration of the State Highway Department by claiming credit for efficiency in that department, and charging the former Republican officials with having left the highways of the State in a deplorable condition.

In discussing the housing problem, the platform advocates the establishment of local housing boards and a State Housing Commission, an amendment to the State Constitution to permit the extension of the State's credit for aid in the construction of moderately priced homes and the exemption for a limited period of mortgage loans on dwellings from local, State and Federal taxation. The platform declares for more effective legislation to protect tenants against unreasonable increases of rentals and against dispossession. The labor plank condemns the Republican Legislature for refusal to pass legislation on this subject recommended by the Governor and opposes the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It pledges a liberal, humane and efficient administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law and favors a Federal law of the same nature.

Issue is taken with the Republican platform by declaring for the development of the water powers of the State by the State itself instead of by private interests. A declaration is made for an agreement with New Jersey for the establishment of a central port authority for the development of the Port of New York. The platform declares for direct primaries and demands amendments to the Corrupt Practices Act and the Election Law to provide full publicity for campaign contributions before elections. It commends Gov. Smith for calling a special session of the Legislature to enable the State to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment and urges the Legislature of every State which has not already done so to ratify. Amendment of the Election Law to provide for two members from every Assembly District on the State committee in order to permit equal representation for women is recommended.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1920.

The eighth national convention of the Socialist Party was held at Finnish Hall, 127th St. and 5th Ave., N. Y., May 8-15. It was the first nominating convention since 1912. Morris Hillquit was the opening chairman, there being a different one each day. Among the addresses on the opening day was one by Edward Theodore, Socialist Prime Minister of Queensland, Australia. There were several hundred delegates and alternates, mostly from Calif., Conn., Ill., Ind., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., New Jer., New York, Ohio, Okla., Penna., and Wis. Two said they were aliens.

Eugene Victor Debs, of Terre Haute, Ind., was nominated, May 13, for the Presidency, for the fifth time and Seymour Stedman, lawyer, of Chicago, for the Vice Presidency, the latter getting 106 votes to 26 for Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, who on May 29 was freed by Pres. Wilson from the Fed. prison where she was serving a term for violation of the Espionage Act by an alleged disloyal speech at Fargo, No. Dak., in 1917. Just after Debs' nomination, a convention delegation asked Pres. Wilson to pardon him from the Fed. prison at Atlanta, Ga., where he was serving a 10-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act by his public utterances at Canton, Ohio, July, 1918. On May 29, Debs, "Convict 2,253," was notified, at the prison, of his nomination, and he accepted.

The convention adopted the following platform, which was approved later by a referendum of the party membership at large.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1920.

In the national campaign of 1920 the Socialist Party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties, and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the programme of the Socialist Party. The outgoing administration, like Democratic and Republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed. It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war, and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic. It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations and cut off from their sources of sustenance; nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the Democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare. While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home. Upon the pretext of war-time necessity, the Chief Executive of the republic and the appointed heads of his administration were clothed with dictatorial powers (which were often exercised arbitrarily), and Congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression. Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the Espionage Law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria, and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country. Agents of the Federal Government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The Postmaster General established a censorship of the press more autocratic than that ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism, and has harassed and destroyed publications on account of their advanced political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails. And after the war was in fact long over, the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shadow and hypocritical guise of war-time measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign born workers, by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes. In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights, which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress. Under the cloak of a false and hypocritical patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the Democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers has grown more precarious. The responsibility does not rest upon the Democratic Party alone. The Republican Party, through its representatives in Congress and otherwise, has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but has sought to outdo its Democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the Democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty, and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of absolute capitalist despotism. We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties, of investing countless hundreds of millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war." We call attention to the fatal results of such a programme in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the Great War; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and to all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and ultimately to war; and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of this fatal programme. The Socialist Party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the Socialist Party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about a complete industrial freedom. The Socialist Party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service; that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class. To achieve this end the Socialist Party pledges itself to the following programme:

1. Social.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraphs, mines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale, should be taken over by the nation.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representative of the workers, not for revenue or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane conditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government, and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government, and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments with reference to the Negroes, and effective federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the Negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

2. Industrial.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strike-breaking agencies and to establish a shorter work-day in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

3. Political.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press and assembly should be restored by repealing the Espionage Law and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the Espionage Law should be discontinued, and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious beliefs, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise, and their power to nullify Congressional legislation, should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The President and the Vice President of the United States should be elected by direct popular election, and be subject to recall. All members of the Cabinet should be elected by Congress and be responsible at all times to the vote thereof.

7. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted in fact as well as in law for all men and women throughout the nation.

8. Because of the strict residential qualification of suffrage in this country, millions of citizens are disfranchised in every election; adequate provision should be made for the registration and voting of migratory voters.

9. The Constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty, and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform, and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this programme, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of Congress.

4. Foreign Relations.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be cancelled upon the understanding that all war debts among such countries shall likewise be cancelled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The Government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League of Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and be charged with revising the Treaty of Peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the Soviet Government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish Republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property claims of American capitalists.

5. Fiscal.

1. All war debts and other debts of the Federal Government should immediately be paid in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burden should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income tax and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed, all land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

SOCIALIST DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, 1920.

The convention also adopted the following Declaration of Principles:

The Socialist Party of the United States demands that the country and its wealth be redeemed from the control of private interests and turned over to the people to be administered for the equal benefit of all. America is not owned by the American people. Our so-called national wealth is not the wealth of the nation but of the privileged few. These are the ruling classes of America. They are small in numbers but they dominate the lives and shape the destinies of their fellow men. They own the people's jobs and determine their wages; they control the markets of the world and fix the prices of farm products; they own their own homes and fix their rents; they own their food and set its cost; they own their press and formulate their convictions; they own the government and make their laws; they own their schools and mould their minds.

Around and about the capitalist class cluster the numerous and varied groups of the population, generally designated as the "middle classes." They consist of farm owners, small merchants and manufacturers, professionals and better paid employees. Their economic status is often precarious. They live in hopes of being lifted into the charmed spheres of the ruling classes. Their social psychology is that of retainers of the wealthy. As a rule they sell their gifts, knowledge and efforts to the capitalist interests. They are staunch upholders of the existing order of social inequalities. The bulk of the American people is composed of workers—workers on the farm and in the factory, in mines and mills, on ships and railroads, in offices and counting houses, in schools and in personal service, workers of hand and brain, all men and women who render useful service to the community in the countless ramified ways of modern civilization. They have made America what it is. They sustain America from day to day. They bear most of the burdens

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

of life and enjoy but few of its pleasures. They create the enormous wealth of the country but live in constant dread of poverty. They feed and clothe the rich, and yet bow to their alleged superiority. They keep alive the industries but have no say in their management. They constitute the majority of the people but have no control in the government. Despite the forms of political equality the workers of the United States are virtually a subject class.

The Socialist Party is the party of the workers. It espouses their cause because in the workers lies the hope of the political, economic and social redemption of the country. The ruling class and their retainers cannot be expected to change the iniquitous system of which they are the beneficiaries. Individual members of these classes often join in the struggle against the capitalist order from motives of personal idealism, but whole classes have never been known to abdicate their rule and surrender their privileges for the mere sake of social justice. The workers alone have a direct and compelling interest in abolishing the present profit system. The Socialist Party desires the workers of America to take the economic and political power from the capitalist class, not that they may establish themselves as a new ruling class, but in order that all class divisions may be abolished forever.

To perform this supreme social task the workers must be organized as a political party of their own. They must realize that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are the political instruments of the master classes, and equally pledged to uphold and perpetuate capitalism. They must be trained to use the ballot box to vote out the tools of the capitalist and middle classes and to vote in representatives of the workers. A true political party of labor must be founded upon the uncompromising demand for the complete socialization of the industries. That means doing away with the private ownership of the sources and instruments of wealth production and distribution, abolishing workless incomes in the form of profits, interest or rents, transforming the whole able-bodied population of the country into useful workers, and securing to all workers the full social value of their work.

The Socialist Party is such a political party. It strives by means of political methods, including the action of its representatives in the Legislatures and other public offices, to force the enactment of such measures as will immediately benefit the workers, raise their standard of life, increase their power and stiffen their resistance to capitalist aggression. Its purpose is to secure a majority in Congress and in every State Legislature, to win the principal executive and judicial offices, to become the dominant and controlling party, and when in power to transfer to the ownership by the people of industries, beginning with those of a public character, such as banking, insurance, mining, transportation and communication, as well as the trustified industries, and extending the process to all other industries susceptible of collective ownership, as rapidly as their technical conditions will permit. It also proposes to socialize the system of public education and health and all activities and institutions vitally affecting the public needs and welfare, including dwelling houses. The Socialist programme advocates the socialization of all large farming estates and land used for industrial and public purposes as well as all instrumentalities for storing, preserving and marketing farm products. It does not contemplate interference with the private possession of land actually used and cultivated by occupants. The Socialist Party, when in political control, proposes to reorganize the government in form and substance so as to change it from a tool of repression into an instrument of social and industrial service. It affirms a fundamental truth of the American Declaration of Independence, that when a government fails to serve us, or becomes destructive of human happiness, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The Socialist transformation cannot be successfully accomplished by political victories alone. The reorganization of the industries upon the basis of social operation and co-operative effort will require an intelligent and disciplined working class, skilled not only in the processes of physical work but also in the technical problems of management. This indispensable training the workers can best gain as a result of their constant efforts to secure a greater share in the management of industries through their labor unions and co-operatives. These economic organizations of labor have also an immediate practice and vital function. Their daily struggles for betterment in the sphere of their respective industries supplement and reinforce the political efforts of the Socialist Party in the same general direction, and their great economic power may prove a formidable weapon for safeguarding the political rights of labor. The Socialist Party does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of labor unions, but will always support them in their economic struggle. In order, however, that such struggle might attain the maximum of efficiency and success, the Socialists favor the organization of workers along lines of industrial unionism, in closest organic co-operation, as an organized working class body.

The Socialist Party does not seek to interfere with the institution of the family, as such, but promises to make family life fuller, nobler and happier by removing the sordid factor of economic dependence of woman on man, and by assuring to all members of the family greater material security, and more leisure to cultivate the joys of the home. The Socialist Party adheres strictly to the principle of complete separation of state and church. It recognizes the right of voluntary communities of citizens to maintain religious institutions and to worship according to the dictates of their conscience. The Socialist Party seeks to attain its end by orderly and constitutional methods, so long as the ballot box, the right of representation and civil liberties are maintained. Violence is not the weapon of the Socialist Party but of the short-sighted representatives of the ruling classes, who stupidly believe that social movements and ideals can be destroyed by brutal physical repression. The socialists depend upon education and organization of the masses.

The domination of the privileged classes has been so strong, that they have succeeded in persuading their credulous fellow citizens that they, the despoilers of America, are the only true Americans; that their selfish class interests are the sacred interests of the nation; that only those that submit supinely to their oppressive rule are loyal and patriotic citizens, and that all who oppose their exactions and pretensions are traitors to their country. The Socialists emphatically reject this fraudulent notion of patriotism. The Socialist Party gives its service and allegiance to the mass of the American people, the working classes, but this interest is not limited to America alone. In modern civilization the destinies of all nations are inextricably interwoven. No nation can be prosperous and happy while its neighbors are poor and miserable. No nation can be truly free if other nations are enslaved. The ties of international interdependence and solidarity are particularly vital among the working classes. In all the advanced countries of the world the working classes are engaged in the identical struggle for political and economic freedom, and the success or failure of each is immediately reflected upon the progress and fortunes of all.

The Socialist Party is opposed to militarism and to wars among nations. Modern wars are generally caused by commercial and financial rivalries and intrigues of the capitalist interests in different countries. They are made by the ruling classes and fought by the masses. They bring wealth and power to the privileged few and suffering, death and desolation to the many. They cripple the struggles of the workers for political rights, material improvement and social justice and tend to sever the bonds of solidarity between them and their brothers in other countries.

The Socialist movement is a world struggle in behalf of human civilization. The Socialist Party of the United States co-operates with similar parties in other countries, and extends to them its full support in their struggles, confident that the class-conscious workers all over the world will eventually secure the powers of government in their respective countries, abolish the oppression and chaos, the strife and bloodshed of international capitalism, and establish a federation of Socialist republics, co-operating with each other for the benefit of the human race and for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

The Socialist National Convention, on May 14, adopted the majority report of its Committee on For-

eign Relations, presented by Morris Hillquit, declaring the adherence of the Socialist Party of America to the Third Internationale, organized and dominated by Lenine, Trotzky and the Communist Party of Russia, with instructions to its international delegates to insist that no special method for the attainment of the Socialist Commonwealth, such as the "dictatorship of the proletariat," be imposed as a condition of affiliation. The delegates were also instructed to participate in movements looking to the union of all Socialist organizations in the world into one Internationale. The Socialists of France, Great Britain and Germany have refused to affiliate with the Third Internationale. Upon the plea of Mr. Hillquit that its adoption would necessitate a change in the method of the Socialist Party of America from one of political action to a programme of violence and a recurrence of the street fighting and barricades of the Paris Commune, the convention voted down the ultra-radical substitute offered by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois and William F. Quick of Wisconsin as a minority of the committee, merely reaffirming the adherence of the party to the Third Internationale without any qualification. This substitute was defeated by a vote of 90 to 40.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM OF 1920.

(Adopted July 4, at New York City.)

Preamble.

The Socialist Party of New York, in State Convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism. We indorse the national platform and declaration of principles of the Socialist Party of America. In this connection we reiterate the declaration of the 1920 national platform: that the United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the Soviet Government, and that it should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish Republic.

The National Campaign.

We hail with enthusiasm the selection of Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman to be our standard bearers in this historic campaign. To them and to our party at large we pledge our utmost efforts in the struggle for industrial democracy. We shall continue this struggle until the inevitable victory has been achieved, until the working classes have been awakened, educated and organized, until they have wrested political and economic power out of the hands of the exploiters and the profiteers and have rebuilt the whole social order, putting an end to private ownership of the means by which the people live, and thereby putting an end to the class struggle and class rule.

The Socialist Programme.

While thus striving always for the complete socialization of the socially necessary means of wealth production, we shall at the same time work for every measure by which the material, social and intellectual conditions of the working people may be immediately improved, their civil and political rights maintained and their capacity for organized action increased, or by which the powers of government may be brought more fully under popular control and directed to the solution of economic problems.

Capitalist Misgovernment.

The capitalist class, by controlling the old political parties, controls the powers of government and uses them to secure and entrench its position.

During the last two years the old parties, jointly controlling the Government of this State, have prostituted its functions to the interests of capital, have ignored the just demands of the workers, have made war upon the fundamental rights of the people even more shamelessly than ever in the past.

Socialists in the Legislature.

In the Legislature from 1916 to 1919 the Socialist delegation alone stood forth with a constructive programme calculated to relieve the people from the high cost of living and other evils resulting from the war and to protect the natural resources of the State against the raids of capitalist monopoly. Republicans and Democrats united to kill these proposals.

Growth of Socialism.

But the attitude of the Socialist Party commanded the attention and respect of thousands of thinking workers in the cities and the rural portions of the State. Despite all the lawless and dishonest efforts of the Lusk committee and the Attorney General's office, despite old party fusion in all the strong Socialist districts, the Socialist vote was enormously increased and a larger group of Socialists were sent back to the Assembly.

The Old Parties at Albany.

The Legislature of 1920 will live with an evil name in history. No representative body ever within so short a space of time committed so much treason to the institutions it was sworn to uphold; and none ever did less good to offset its misdeeds.

While ruthlessly slaughtering almost all bills offered in the interest of the urban and rural workers, it devoted the greater part of its time to concerted effort to destroy the Socialist Party whose growth was threatening capitalist domination, to throttle public discussion, to suppress all freedom in education, and to render impossible the settlement of economic and social questions through the peaceful and orderly process of political action.

The Ouster of the Socialist Assemblymen.

When the Assembly by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats and in violation of explicit constitutional guarantees unseated the whole duly elected and qualified delegation of a duly recognized political party, solely and simply because of the political and economic principles upon which they had been elected to office; when the Assembly and Senate then proceeded to pass bills which their spokesmen brazenly admitted to be unconstitutional, with the aim of destroying that party and its educational work, the capitalist legislators thereby paid the Socialist Party the highest compliment it could receive—they acknowledged that its argument cannot be answered with arguments, but only with brute force.

But they did more than this. They exposed the true nature of the capitalist system in all its naked deformity. They demonstrated that political liberty cannot survive unless industrial liberty is added thereto. Either we must go forward toward Socialism, or our economic rules will destroy such measure of self-government as we already possess.

The Protest of Labor.

In response to a storm of protest from labor organizations of every kind and from all who still cherish traditions of political decency and fair play, the Governor vetoed the five bills. But there is no assurance that the veto power will be used in like manner again. Unless the political parties which sponsored those bills and which ousted the Socialist Assemblymen receive a telling rebuke at the polls this year, they may be expected not only to re-enact those measures, but to go on with the further programme of reaction which has already been prepared—to rob the wage workers and working farmers of their hard-won rights of organized action on the economic field.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

The Awakening of the American Workers.

In this year of unrest the workers have given every indication that they distrust equally the Democratic and Republican Parties. This distrust is well founded upon the bitter experience of the past.

In placing our candidates in the field for all public offices that are to be filled at the approaching elections, we confidently expect that the workers of this State, enlightened by their experience of capitalist extortion and of political outrage, will rally as never before to the support of the Socialist Party, the one party which clearly and fully represents their class interests on the political field.

Working Programme.

All candidates of the Socialist Party, when elected to office, will vote and work for the adoption of such measures as the following, not only for the immediate relief of passing evils, but also as preparatory to the full realization of the Socialist ideal.

Housing.

1. Legislation which shall enable municipalities to acquire land, construct dwellings on public account, and lease them at rents calculated to cover cost of upkeep and replacement, but without profit, thus solving the now growingly acute housing problem.

Municipal Trading.

2. Establishment of a comprehensive system by which the State in conjunction with municipalities and co-operative societies shall deal on a large scale in food and other necessaries of life, buying directly from the producers and selling directly to the consumers at cost, thus eliminating the capitalist middlemen, stimulating production and diminishing the cost of living.

Collective Ownership.

3. The rapid extension of State and municipal ownership and operation of transportation and storage plants, of lighting and other so-called public utilities and of industrial establishments, beginning with those which are already most largely monopolized and those which have to do with the production of the prime necessaries of life.

Conservation.

4. The conservation by the State of the forests, mineral deposits and sources of water power which it still owns, the reclamation of such as have been voted away and the exploitation of these resources by the State, not for profit, but for the production of raw materials and power to be sold at cost.

Workers' Control.

5. The administration of these socialized enterprises to be placed in the hands of mixed boards composed partly of delegates elected by the workers in the respective industries, and partly of delegates representing the population as a whole.

Labor Legislation.

6. Legislation which will clearly exempt labor unions from prosecution under the so-called anti-trust laws, and will assure them of the right of collective bargaining in the sale of their labor power.

Farmers' Organization.

7. Legislation which will clearly assure to working farmers the right to organize for collective bargaining in the sale of their produce in order to protect themselves against capitalist monopoly in trade and transportation.

Strike Legislation.

8. Legislation guaranteeing labor the right to organize and strike, free from interference by the courts, through the power of injunctions.

Repeal of War Laws.

9. Repeal of the war emergency laws concerning military service and military training in the schools and repeal of the so-called criminal anarchy law, which has been demonstrated to be in practice a law for the suppression of free speech and for the promotion of spies and provocators.

Industrial Representation.

10. Amendment of the State Constitution and of the laws governing municipalities in such a manner as to introduce the principle of occupational as well as geographical representation in the legislative bodies and administrative boards; to introduce the referendum and the power of recall; and to take away from the courts the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

SOCIALIST LABOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1920.

THE Socialist Labor Party's National Convention was held May 5-10, 1920, at Chateau Hall, E. 86th Street, New York City. There was a different chairman every day. There were approximately 50 delegates, from 20 States, representing mining and industrial centres, for the most part. The convention nominated for the Presidency William W. Cox of St. Louis, formerly a miner but latterly organizer for the Workers' International Industrial Union. The Vice Presidential nominee was August Gillhaus, Brooklyn, a stationary engineer. Cox was a delegate at the convention. The following platform was adopted:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PLATFORM.

The world stands upon the threshold of a new social order. The capitalist system of production and distribution is doomed; capitalist appropriation of labor's product forces the bulk of mankind into wage slavery, throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle, and momentarily threatens to engulf humanity in chaos and disaster. At this crucial period in history the Socialist Labor Party of America, in 15th National Convention assembled, reaffirming its former platform declarations, calls upon the workers to rally around the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party in this country that blazes the trail to the Workers' Industrial Republic.

Since the advent of civilization human society has been divided into classes. Each new form of society has come into being with a definite purpose to fulfill in the progress of the human race. Each has been born, has grown, developed, prospered, become old, outworn, and has finally been overthrown. Each society has developed within itself the germs of its own destruction as well as the germs which went to make up the society of the future.

The capitalist system rose during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries by the overthrow of feudalism. Its great and all-important mission in the development of man was to improve, develop, and concentrate the means of production and distribution, thus creating a system of co-operative production. This work was completed in advanced capitalist countries about the beginning of the twentieth century. That moment capitalism had fulfilled its historic mission, and from that moment the capitalist class became a class of parasites.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued*

In the course of human progress mankind has passed, through class rule, private property and individualism in production and exchange, from the enforced and inevitable want, misery, poverty and ignorance of savagery and barbarism to the affluence and high productive capacity of civilization. For all practical purposes, co-operative production has now superseded individual production.

Capitalism no longer promotes the greatest good of the greatest number It no longer spells progress, but reaction. Private production carries with it private ownership of the products. Production is carried on, not to supply the needs of humanity, but for the profit of the individual owner, the company, or the trust. The worker, not receiving the full product of his labor, can not buy back all he produces. The capitalist wastes part in riotous living; the rest must find a foreign market. By the opening of the twentieth century the capitalist world—England, America Germany, France, Japan, China, etc.—was producing at a mad rate for the world market. A capitalist deadlock of markets brought on in 1914 the capitalist collapse popularly known as the World War. The capitalist world cannot extricate itself out of the debris. America to-day is choking under the weight of her own gold and products.

This situation has brought on the present stage of human misery—starvation. want. cold. disease, pestilence, and war. This state is brought about in the midst of plenty, when the earth can be made to yield hundred-fold, when the machinery of production is made to multiply human energy and ingenuity by the hundred. The present state of misery exists solely because the mode of production rebels against the mode of exchange. Private property in the means of life has become a social crime The land was made by no man; the modern machines are the result of the combined ingenuity of the human race from time immemorial; the land can be made to yield and the machines can be set in motion only by the collective effort of the workers. Progress demands the collective ownership of the land on and the tools with which to produce the necessities of life. The owner of the means of life to-day partakes of the nature of a highwayman; he stands with his gun before society's temple; it depends upon him whether the million mass may work, earn, eat, and live. The capitalist system of production and exchange must be supplanted if progress is to continue.

In place of the capitalist system the Socialist Labor Party aims to substitute a system of social ownership of the means of production, industrially administered by the workers, who assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs.

We therefore call upon the wage workers to organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party; and to organize themselves likewise upon the industrial field into a Socialist industrial union, as now exemplified by the Workers International Industrial Union, in keeping with their political aims.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation, and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body and substituting Industrial Self-Government for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder —a government in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

The convention, by vote, reaffirmed the position of the National Socialist Labor Party in 1916, as follows:

Whereas, There exist to-day in the United States two conceptions of what an economic organization of labor should be; and

Whereas, One conception—that held by the American Federation of Labor and kindred unions—is that the organization should concede the right of capitalists to own and control industry, and should be built upon narrow craft lines for the sole purpose of protecting its members in their employment and of securing petty improvements in the conditions of labor; thus becoming a mere "watch-your-job-and-boost-your-pay" organization; and

Whereas, The other conception—that held only by the Workers International Industrial Union—is that the economic organization of labor should deny the right of capitalism to continue in the ownership and control of industry and that it should be built upon industrial lines, not only with the aim of more effectively co-operating in the daily struggle against the employing class, but for the supreme purpose of taking possession of the industries and operating them in the interests of society as a whole, and

Whereas, Neutrality" toward economic organizations of labor on the part of a political party of Socialism is equivalent to neutrality toward organizations that endorse and support the system of private ownership of the social means of producing wealth, the system which the party is fighting, and

Whereas, The bona fide or revolutionary Socialist movement needs the economic as well as the political organization of labor, the latter for propaganda and as a civilized means of registering public opinion through the ballot; the former as the only conceivable organized force without which all ballot is impotent and which force is essential for ultimately locking out the capitalist class from the industries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party do all in its power to show the fallacy of craft unionism, and urge the workers to organize industrially on the principles of the Workers' International Industrial Union.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1920.

THE Farmer-Labor Party was formed at a convention of Forty-eighters and others, which opened at Chicago, July 11, 1920. Senator R. M. La Follette of Wisconsin declined to head a national ticket. Several of the factions in the convention, which included Single Taxers, split and quit. The balance, July 15, nominated for President, Parley P. Christensen of Salt Lake City, and for Vice President, Max S Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio

FARMER-LABOR PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1920.

PREAMBLE.

The American Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776, states that governments are instituted to secure to the people the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Democracy cannot exist unless all power is preserved to the people. The only excuse for the existence of government is to serve, not to rule, the people.

In the United States of America, the power of government, the priceless and inalienable heritage of the people, has been stolen from the people—has been seized by a few men who control the wealth of the Nation and by the tools of these men, maintained by them in public office to do their bidding.

The administrative offices of the Government and Congress are controlled by the financial barons—even the courts have been prostituted—and the people as a result of this usurpation have been reduced to economic and industrial servitude.

Under the prevailing order in the United States, wealth is monopolized by a few and the people are kept in poverty, while costs of living mount until the burden of providing the necessaries of life is well-nigh intolerable.

Having thus robbed the people first of their power and then of their wealth, the wielders of financial power, seeking new fields of exploitation, have committed the Government of the United States, against the will of the people, to imperialistic policies and seek to extend these enterprises to such lengths that our Nation to-day stands in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic.

Just emerging from a war which we said we fought to extend democracy to the ends of the earth, we find ourselves helpless while the masters of our Government, who are also the masters of industry and commerce, league themselves with the masters of other nations to prevent self-determination by helpless people and to exploit and rob them, notwithstanding that we committed ourselves to guaranty of self-government for all such peoples.

Following the greedy spectacle of the Peace Conference, the money-masters feared an awakening of the people which threatened to exact for mankind those benefits for which the war was said to have been fought. Thereupon these masters, in the United States, through their puppets in public office, in an effort to stifle free discussion, stripped from the inhabitants of this land, rights and liberties guaranteed under American doctrines on which this country was founded and guaranteed also by the Federal Constitution.

These rights and liberties must be restored to the people.

More than this must be done. All power to govern this Nation must be restored to the people. This involves industrial freedom, for political democracy is only an empty phrase without industrial democracy. This cannot be done by superficial, palliative measures such as are from time to time thrown as sops to the voters by the Republican and Democratic Parties. Patchwork cannot repair the destruction of democracy wrought by these two old parties. Reconstruction is necessary.

The invisible Government of the United States maintains the two old parties to confuse the voters with false issues. These parties, therefore, cannot seriously attempt reconstruction, which, to be effective, must smash to atoms the money power of the proprietors of the two old parties.

Into this breach step the amalgamated groups of forward looking men and women who perform useful work with hand and brain, united in the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States by a spontaneous and irresistible impulse to do righteous battle for democracy against its despoilers, and more especially determined to function together because of the exceptionally brazen defiance shown by the two old parties in the selection of their candidates and the writing of their platforms in this campaign. This party, financed by its rank and file and not by big business, sets about the task of fundamental reconstruction of democracy in the United States, to restore all power to the people and to set up a governmental structure that will prevent seizure henceforth of that power by a few unscrupulous men.

The reconstruction proposed is set forth in the following platform of national issues, to which all candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party are pledged:

THE PLATFORM.

100 Per Cent. Americanism.

1. Restoration of civil liberties and American doctrines and their preservation inviolate, including free speech, free press, free assemblage, right of asylum, equal opportunity, and trial by jury; return of the Department of Justice to the functions for which it was created, to the end that laws may be enforced without favor and without discrimination; amnesty for all persons imprisoned because of their patriotic insistence upon their constitutional guarantees, industrial activities or religious beliefs; repeal of all so-called "espionage," "sedition," and "criminal syndicalist" laws; protection of the right of all workers to strike, and stripping from the courts of powers unlawfully usurped by them and used to defeat the people and foster big business, especially the power to issue anti-labor injunctions and to declare unconstitutional laws passed by Congress.

To Americanize the Federal courts, we demand that Federal judges be elected for terms not to exceed four years, subject to recall.

As Americanism means democracy, suffrage should be universal. We demand immediate ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment and full, unrestricted political rights for all citizens, regardless of sex, race, color or creed, and for civil service employés.

Democracy demands also that the people be equipped with the instruments of the initiative, referendum and recall, with the special provision that war may not be declared, except in cases of actual military invasion, before referring the question to a direct vote of the people.

Abolish Imperialism at Home and Abroad.

2. Withdrawal of the United States from further participation (under the Treaty of Versailles) in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic or political subjection to the small groups of men who manipulate the bulk of the world's wealth; refusal to permit our Government to aid in the exploitation of the weaker people of the earth by these men; refusal to permit use of the agencies of our Government (through dollar diplomacy or other means) by the financial interests of our country to exploit other peoples, including emphatic refusal to go to war with Mexico at the behest of Wall Street; recognition of the elected Government of the Republic of Ireland and of the Government established by the Russian people; denial of assistance, financial, military or otherwise, for foreign armies invading these countries, and an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to be used against the Russian or Irish people; instant lifting of the blockade against Russia; recognition of every government set up by people who wrest their sovereignity from oppressors, in accordance with the right of self-determination for all peoples; abolition of secret treaties and prompt publication of all diplomatic documents received by the State Department; withdrawal from imperialistic enterprises upon which we already have embarked (including the dictatorship we exercise in varying degrees over the Philippines, Hawaii, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Cuba, Samoa and Guam) and prevention of the imposition upon the people of the United States of any form whatever of conscription, military or industrial, or of military training.

We stand committed to a league of free peoples, organized and pledged to destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world and to bring about a world-wide disarmament and open diplomacy, to the end that there shall be no more kings and no more wars.

Democratic Control of Industry.

3. The right of labor to an increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry; application of this principle to be developed in accordance with the experience of actual operation.

Public Ownership and Operation.

4. Immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummins Law; public ownership and operation with democratic operation of the railroads, mines and natural resources, including stock-yards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, water power and cold storage and terminal warehouses; Government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads, mines and of such natural resources as are in whole or in part bases of control by special interests of basic industries and monopolies such as lands containing coal, iron, copper, oil, large water power and commercial timber tracts; pipe lines and oil tanks; telegraph and telephone lines; and establishment of a public policy that no land (including natural resources) and no patents shall be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly; establishment of national and State owned banks where the money of the Government must, and that of individuals may, be deposited; granting of credit to individuals or groups according to regulations laid down by Congress which will safeguard deposits.

We denounce the attempt to scuttle our great Government-owned merchant marine and favor bringing ocean-going commerce to our inland ports.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM—*Continued.*

Promotion of Agricultural Prosperity.

5. Legislation that will effectively check and reduce the growth and evils of farm tenancy; establishment of public markets; extension of the Federal Farm Loan System, making personal credit readily available and cheap to farmers; maintenance of dependable transportation for farm products; organization of a State and national service that will furnish adequate advice and guidance to applicants for farms and to farmers already on the land; legislation to promote and protect farmers' and consumer's co-operative organizations conducted for mutual benefit; comprehensive studies of costs of production of farm and staple manufactured products and uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Government Finance.

6. We demand that economy in governmental expenditures shall replace the extravagance that has run riot under the present administration. The governmental expenditures of the present year of peace, as already disclosed, exceed $6,000,000,000—or six times the annual expenditures of the pre-war period. We condemn and denounce the system that has created one war-millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in the war in France, and we demand that this war-acquired wealth shall be taxed in such a manner as to prevent the shifting of the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the poor in the shape of higher prices and of increased living costs.

We are opposed, therefore, to consumption taxes and to all indirect taxation for support of current operations of the Government. For support of such current operations we favor steeply graduated income taxes, exempting individual incomes amounting to less than $3,000 a year, with a further exemption allowance of $300 for every child under 18 and also for every child over 18 who may be pursuing an education to fit himself for life. In the case of State governments and of local governments we favor taxation of land value, but not of improvements or of equipment, and also sharply graduated taxes on inheritance.

Reduce the Cost of Living.

7. Stabilization of currency so that it may not fluctuate as at present, carrying the standard of living of all the people down with it when it depreciates; Federal control of the meat packing industry; extension and perfection of the Parcel Post system to bring producer and consumer closer together; enforcing existing laws against profiteers, especially the big and powerful ones.

Justice to the Soldiers.

8. We favor paying the soldier of the late war, as a matter of right and not as charity, a sufficient sum to make their war-pay not less than civilian earnings. We denounce the delays in payment and the inadequate compensation to disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, and we pledge such changes as will promptly and adequately give sympathetic recognition of their services and sacrifices.

Labor's Bill of Rights.

9. During the years that labor has tried in vain to obtain recognition of the rights of the workers at the hands of the Government through the agencies of the Republican and Democratic parties, the principal demands of labor have been catalogued and presented by the representatives of labor, who have gone to convention after convention of the old parties—to Congress after Congress of old-party office holders. These conventions and sessions of Congress have from time to time included in platforms and laws a few fragments of labor's programme, carefully rewritten, however, to interpose no interference with the oppression of labor by private wielders of the power of capital. It remains for the Farmer-Labor Party, the people's own party, financed by the people themselves, to pledge itself to the entire Bill of Rights of Labor, the conditions enumerated therein to be written into the laws of the land to be enjoyed by the workers, organized or unorganized, without the amelioration of a single word in the programme. Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves the highest consideration."

We pledge the application of this fundamental principle in the enactment and administration of legislation.

(a) The unqualified right of all workers, including Civil Service employés, to organize and bargain collectively with employers through such representatives of their unions as they choose.

(b) Freedom from compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers.

(c) A maximum standard 8-hour day and 44-hour week.

(d) Old age and unemployment payments and workmen's compensation to insure workers and their dependents against accident and disease.

(e) Establishment and operation, through periods of depression, of governmental work on housing, road-building, reforestation, reclamation of cut-over timber, desert and swamp lands and development of ports, waterways and water power plants.

(f) Re-education of the cripples of industry as well as the victims of war.

(g) Abolition of employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(h) Complete and effective protection for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work.

(i) Abolition of private employment, detective and strikebreaking agencies and extension of the Federal Free Employment Service.

(j) Prevention of exploitation of immigration and immigrants by employers.

(k) Vigorous enforcement of the Seamen's Act, and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions. The present provisions for the protection of seamen and for the safety of the travelling public must not be minimized.

(l) Exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

(m) A Federal department of education to advance democracy and effectiveness in all public school systems throughout the country, to the end that the children of workers in industrial and rural communities may have maximum opportunity of training to become unafraid, well-informed citizens of a free country.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

(Public Resolution, No. 29, Sixty-sixth Congress [H. J. Res. 20.]—Joint Resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines a preferred right of homestead entry.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, for the period of two years following the passage of this act, on the opening of public or Indian lands to entry, or the restoration to entry of public lands theretofore withdrawn from entry, such opening or restoration shall, in the order therefor, provide for a period of not less than sixty days before the general opening of such lands to disposal in which officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the war with Germany and been honorably separated or discharged therefrom or placed in the Regular Army or Naval Reserve shall have a preferred right of entry under the homestead or desert land laws, if qualified thereunder, except as against prior existing valid settlement rights and as against preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation: *Provided,* That the rights and benefits conferred by this act shall not extend to any person who, having been drafted for service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, shall have refused to render such service or to wear the uniform of such service of the United States. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make any and all regulations necessary to carry into full force and effect the provisions hereof. Approved, February 14, 1920.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(As of Dec. 5, 1920.)

Chairman—George White, Marietta, O. *Vice Chairmen*—J. Bruce Kremer, Butte, Mont.; Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita, Kan.; Miss C. Williams. *Secretary*—E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne, Ind. *Executive Secretary*—W. R. Hollister, Jefferson City, Mo. *Treasurer*—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia. *Director of Finance*—W. D. Jamieson, Shenandoah, Ia. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. J. Hughes, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Headquarters, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama	W. T. Sanders	Athens.
Arizona	W. K. Barnum	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Vincent M. Miles	Fort Smith.
California	Isid. B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Miles G. Saunders	Pueblo.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Josiah O. Wolcott	Dover.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	J. P. Pope	Boise.
Illinois	Chas. Roeschenstein	Edwardsville.
Indiana	E. G. Hoffman	Fort Wayne.
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.
Kansas	Samuel B. Amidon	Wichita.
Kentucky	J. N. Camden	Versailles.
Louisiana	Sam. B. Hicks	Shreveport.
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy	Lewiston.
Maryland	J. W. Smith	Snow Hill.
Massachusetts	Edw. W. Quinn	Cambridge.
Michigan	W. F. Connelly	Detroit.
Minnesota	Fred. E. Wheaton	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	O. G. Johnson	Clarksdale.
Missouri	E. F. Goltra	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Nebraska	W. H. Thompson	Grand Island.
Nevada	Samuel Pickett	Reno.
N. Hampshire	R. C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Santa Fe.
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
N. Carolina	A. W. McLean	Lumberton.
N. Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale.
Ohio	Geo. L. Bowman	Marietta.
Oklahoma	George White	Kingfisher.
Oregon	Dr. J. W. Morrow	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Joseph F. Guffey	Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.
S. Carolina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.
S. Dakota	James Mee	Centreville.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Texas	Thos. B. Love	Dallas.
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Frank H. Duffey	Rutland.
Virginia	Carter Glass	Lynchburg.
Washington	A. R. Titlow	Tacoma.
West Virginia	C. W. Osenton	Fayetteville.
Wisconsin	Jos. Martin	Green Bay.
Wyoming	P. J. Quealy	Kemmerer.
Alaska	T. J. Donohue	Cordova.
Dist. of Col.	John F. Costello	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.
Philippines	Robert E. Manly	Naga, Cam'rines
Porto Rico	Henry W. Dodley	San Juan.
Canal Zone	M. A. Otero	Ancon, C. Z.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alaska	Mrs. John W. Troy	Juneau.
Ariz	Mrs. B. J. McKinney	Douglas.
Ark	Mrs. James D. Head	Texarkana.
Ala	Mrs. J. D. McNell	Birmingham.
Cal	Mrs. C. F. Donohoe	Oakland.
Col	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee	Denver.
Ct	Caroline Ruuts-Rees	Greenwich.
Del	Miss Lena Evans	Newark.
Fla	Mrs. L. K. Mayers	Jacksonville.
Ga	Mrs. F. I. McIntyre	Savannan.
Idaho	Mrs. Teresa McGraham	Coeur d'Alene.
Ill	Mrs A. L. Smith	Chicago.
Ind	Miss Julia E. Landers	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Miss Anne B. Lawther	Dubuque.
Kan	Mrs. W. A. Cochel	Manhattan.
Ky	Mrs. C. Cantrill	Georgetown.
La	Mrs Joseph E. Friend	New Orleans.
Me	Mrs. Wm. R. Pattangall	Augusta.
Mass	Mrs. M. F. Sullivan	Fall River.
Mich	Mrs. L. C. Boltwood	Grand Rapids.
Minn	Mrs. Peter Olesen	Cloquet.
Miss	Miss H. S. Mitchell	Jackson.
Mont	Mrs R. R. Purcell	Helena.
Mo	Mrs. B. A. Jenkins	Kansas City.
Neb	Dr. Jennie Callass	Alma.
Nev	Mrs. J. D. Finch	Reno.
N. Hamp	Mrs. D. B. Jackson	Concord.
N. J	Mrs. J. L. Billington	Jersey City.
N. Mex	Mrs. W. F. Kirby	Tucumcari.
N. Y	Miss Elisabeth Marbury	New York City.
N. Car	Miss Mary O. Graham	Raleigh.
N. Dak	Mrs. Sveinbjorn Johnson	Grank Forks.
Ore	Mrs. R. Smeffelin	Medford.
Okla	Mrs. D. A. McDougal	Sapulpa.
Ohio	Mrs. B. S. Pyke	Cleveland.
R. I	Mrs. Robert E. Newton	Providence.
S. Car	Mrs. H. I. Manning	Sumter.
S. Dak	Mrs. William Hrebey	Sioux Falls.
Tenn	Miss Charl. O. Williams	Memphis.
Tex	Mrs. Cone Johnson	Tyler.
Utah	Mrs. M. D. Porter	Ogden.
Va	Mrs. B. D. Munford	Richmond.
Vt	Mrs. C. M. Brislin	Rutland.
Wash	Mrs. E. D. Christian	Spokane.
W. Va	Mrs. R. M. de Berriz	Grafton.
Wis	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler	Sheboygan.
Wyo	Mrs. R. D. Hawley	Douglas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama	W. D. Nesbitt	Birmingham.
Arizona	W. E. Lutz	Morenci.
Arkansas	J. W. House, Jr.	Little Rock.
California	D. S. Ewing	Fresno.
Colorado	Philip Hornbein	Denver.
Connecticut	David E. Fitzgerald	New Haven.
Delaware	H'y R. Isaacs	Wilmington.
Florida	George P. Raney, Jr.	Tampa.
Georgia	Judge J. J. Flynn	Griffin.
Idaho	J. J. Day	Moscow.
Illinois	Ernest Hoover	Taylorville.
Indiana	Benj. Bosse	Evansville.
Iowa	Dr. J. W. Reynolds	Creston.
Kansas	Forrest Luther	Cimmaron.
Kentucky	Jno. L. Grayat	Louisville.
Louisiana	F. J. Looney	Shreveport.
Maine	L. J. Brann	Lewiston.
Maryland	Dr. J. H. Wade	Boonsboro.
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Cambridge.
Michigan	T. B. Preston	Ionia.
Minnesota	D. D. Daly	St. Paul.
Mississippi	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs.
Missouri	C. E. Yancey	St. Louis.
Montana	Hugh R. Wells	Miles City.
Nebraska	A. P. Sprague	York.
Nevada	J. F. Kunz	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Alex. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	C. F. McDonald	Englishtown.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman	Santa Fe.
New York	W. W. Farley	Albany.
N. Carolina	Thomas D. Warren	Newbern.
N. Dakota	J. N. Kelly	Grand Forks.
Ohio	W. W. Durbin	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Cam Campbell	Okla. City.
Oregon	Dr. C. J. Smith	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Warren Van Dyke	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Al. Archambault	Providence.
S. Carolina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.
S. Dakota	J. E. Kelly	Colman.
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta.
Texas	M. H. Wolfe	Dallas.
Utah	M. L. Mulliner	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Park H. Pollard	Proctorsville.
Virginia	Rover A. James	Richmond.
Washington	G. F. Christensen	Stevenson.
West Virginia	C. F. Dunlap	Hinton.
Wisconsin	Jno. R. Hume	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Joseph Sullivan	Laramie.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(As of Nov. 2, 1920.)

Chairman	Will H. Hays	Indiana.
Ass't to Chair.	Ralph V. Sollitt	New York City.
Vice-Chairman	John T. Adams	Dubuque, Ia.
Secretary	Clarence B. Miller	Minnesota.
Treasurer	Fred W. Upham	Illinois.
Alabama	Oliver D. Street	Guntersville.
Arizona		Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker	San Francisco.
Colorado	John F. Vivian	Denver.
Connecticut	J. H. Roraback	Hartford.
Delaware	Coleman du Pont	Wilmington.
Florida	George W. Bean	Tampa.
Georgia	Henry L. Johnson	Atlanta.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Rigby.
Illinois	L. Y. Sherman	Springfield.
Indiana	Jos. B. Kealing	Indianapolis.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	D. W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	A. T. Hert	Louisville.
Louisiana	Emile Kuntz	New Orleans.
Maine	Guy P. Gannett	Augusta.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	J. W. Weeks	W. Newton.
Michigan	F. M. Warner	Farmington.
Minnesota	I. A. Caswell	St. Paul.
Mississippi	M. J. Mulvihill	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis.
Montana	O. H. P. Shelley	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	Geo. Wingfield	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Hamilton F. Kean	Elizabeth.
New Mexico	H. O. Bursum	Socorro.
New York	Chas. D. Hilles	New York.
N. Carolina	John M. Morehead	Charlotte.
N. Dakota	Gunder Olson	Grafton.
Ohio	Rud'h K. Hynicka	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma		
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Fred S. Peck	Providence.
S. Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Greenwood
S. Dakota	Willis C. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. W. Overall	Nashville.
Texas	H. F. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Ern. Bamberger	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap.
Washington	Guy E. Kelly	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Casper.
Alaska	J. C. McBride	Juneau.
Dist. of Col.	Edward F. Colladay	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	R. W. Shingle	Honolulu.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	R. H. Todd	San Juan.
Headquarters	New York and Chicago.	

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

States.	*Chairmen.*	*Post-Offices.*
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova.
Arizona	Albert M. Sames	Douglas.
Arkansas	A. C. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Raymond Benjamin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Rush L. Holland	Col. Springs.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan.
Delaware	Charles Warner	Wilmington.
Florida	Daniel T. Gerow	Jacksonville.
Georgia	C. P. Goree	Atlanta.
Idaho	John Thomas	Gooding.
Illinois	Frank L. Smith	Dwight.
Indiana	Edm. M. Wasmuth	Huntington.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines.
Kansas	H. H. Motter	Olathe.
Kentucky	C. H. Searcy	Louisville.
Louisiana	D. A. Lines	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frank B. Hall	Worcester.
Michigan	Burt D. Cady	Port Huron.
Minnesota	Chas. R. Adams	St. Paul.
Mississippi	M. H. Dailey	Coldwater.
Missouri	J. G. Hughes	Macon.
Montana	J. D. Scanlon	Miles City.
Nebraska	C. A. McCloud	York.
Nevada	H. E. Stewart	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Dwight Hall	Dover.
New Jersey	E. C. Stokes	Trenton.
New Mexico	George R. Craig	Albuquerque.
New York	George A. Glynn	New York City.
N. Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone.
N. Dakota	B. F. Spalding	Fargo.
Ohio	C. W. Montgomery	Newark.
Oklahoma	J. A. Harris	Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Thomas Tongue, Jr.	Hillsboro.
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Jos. P. Burlingame	Providence.
S. Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
S. Dakota	W. H. King	Mitchell.
Tennessee	John J. Gore	Cookeville.
Texas	Phil E. Baer	Paris.
Utah	William Spry	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	J. E. Piddock	Bellows Falls.
Virginia	Joseph L. Crupper	Falls Church.
Washington	Chas. Hebberd	Seattle.
West Virginia	M. Z. White	Williamson.
Wisconsin	A. B. Peterson	Prairie du Chien
Wyoming	T. Blake Kennedy	Cheyenne.
Dist. of Col.	W. T. Galliher	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	C. L. Crabbe	Honolulu.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.; George E. Roewer jr., Boston, Mass.; James Oneal, New York City; Bertha Mailly, New York City; Edmund T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.; William H. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Otto Branstetter, *Secretary*, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose Street, New York City. *National Executive Committee*—J. Michel, San Jose, Cal.; S. J. French, Peoria, Ill.; H. M. Lichtensteln, Boston; William E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.; H. J. Poelling, St. Louis; Frank C. Zermann, New York City; J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.; John G. Goerke, Cleveland, Ohio; Donald L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.; John C. Schafer, Seattle, Wash.; A. Nasteff, Baltimore.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1918-1920.

Chairman—V. G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairmen*—Mrs. Ida B. Y. Smith, Iowa; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky. *Treasurer*—H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo. Robert H. Patton, Springfield, Ill.; B. E. P. Prueh, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester, Ct.; W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis, Minn.; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING BY STATES.

STATE.	PREVIOUS RESID. REQUIRED. State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. Dist. Pre. or Ward.	Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
Ala.....	2 yrs	1 yr...	3 mos.	3 mos.	Property or ability to read and write and employment.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Ariz....	1 yr..	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Declarants.	Persons under guardianship.
Ark.....	1 yr .	6 mos.	1 mo..	1 mo..	Poll tax.....	.....
Cal.....	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col.....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Conn...	1 yr...	.....	6 mos.	.....	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del.....	1 yr...	3 mos.	.....	30 dys	.....	Bribery, paupers.
Fla.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	.....	Ability to read.....	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho...	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Must be registered.....	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill.....	1 yr..	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Penitentiary convicts.
Ind.....	6 mos	60 dys	60 dys	30 dys	Declarants.....	Soldiers and sailors.
Iowa....	6 mos	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	.....	.....
Kan....	6 mos	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials, ex-Confederates.
Ky.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	.....	Bribery.
La.....	2 yrs..	1 yr. in	Parish	6 mos.	Property or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me.....	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Md.....	1 yr...	6 mos	6 mos.	1 day.	Citizens who can read.....	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass....	1 yr...	3 mos	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich....	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Civilized Indians may vote....	Duelists, tribal Indians.
Minn...	6 mos	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss....	2 yrs.	1 yr...	1 yr...	1 yr...	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo.....	1 yr...	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys	Declarants	Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont...	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Indians.
Neb....	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev....	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Poll tax.....	Dueling, Indians, Chinese.
N. H....	6 mos.	6 mos	6 mos.	6 mos	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J....	1 yr...	5 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Paupers.
N. M...	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Untaxed Indians.
N. Y....	1 yr...	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Bettors on elections, bribery.
N. C....	2 yrs..	6 mos	.....	4 mos.	Ability to read and write. Poll tax	Malfeasance in office.
N. D....	1 yr...	6 mos	.....	90 dys	Civilized Indians may vote....	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio....	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors
Okla....	1 yr...	6 mos	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore.....	6 mos.	No specified time ..			30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Pa.....	1 yr...	.....	.....	2 mos	.....	Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
R. I.....	2 yrs..	.....	6 mos	.....	Property, $134 or $7 per annum	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	4 mos.	4 mos	Ability to read and write for persons not registered before Jan 1, 1898. Poll tax.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
S. D....	6 mos.	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Tenn....	1 yr ..	6 mos	.....	.....	Poll tax.	
Tex.....	1 yr...	6 mos	6 mos.	6 mos	Declarants. Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah....	1 yr...	4 mos	.....	60 dys	.....	Election crimes.
Vt.....	1 yr...	3 mos	3 mos	3 mos	Good behavior.....	Bribery, deserters, ex-Confederates.
Va.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash...	1 yr...	90 dys	60 dys	30 dys	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va...	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	.....	.....	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wis.....	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo....	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

Arizona—Questions upon bond issues or special assessments submitted to vote of property taxpayers.
Florida—Must be registered to be qualified voter. Persons disqualified, after conviction—bettors on election, bribery, dueling.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—*Continued.*

Idaho—Chinese and Indians not taxed are disqualified.

Louisiana—Special qualifications—Must have paid a poll tax two years unless over sixty and be an enrolled voter.

Massachusetts—Must be in election district, precinct or ward C., LG., S. & R. Does not apply to those over sixty or physically disqualified. Naturalized must be United States residents for two years before voting.

Mississippi—Time in election district, precinct or ward—ministers six months.

North Carolina—Special qualifications—Must be registered. Those over fifty and those just coming of age need not pay poll tax.

Rhode Island—Registration required and payment of registry tax of $1 unless service in military or marine form.

Texas—In city or town elections only taxpayers to vote on expenditures of money or assumption of debt.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY PARTIES AND STATES.

STATE.	1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.		1912.				1916.		1920.	
	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.P	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	T'l.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alabama		11			11		11		11		11		12		12		12		12
Arizona													3		3		3	3	
Arkansas		8			8		8		9		9		9		9		9		9
California	1	8		8	1	9		10		10			2	11	13		13	10	
Colorado			4		4		4	5			5		6		6		6	6	
Connecticut		6		6		6		7		7			7		7	7		7	
Delaware		3		3		3		3		3			3		3	3		3	
Florida		4			4		4		5		5		6		6		6		6
Georgia		13			13		13		13		13		14		14		14		14
Idaho			3		3		3	3		3			4		4		4	4	
Illinois		24		24		24		27		27			29		29	29		29	
Indiana		15		15		15		15		15			15		15	15		15	
Iowa	13			13		13		13		13			13		13	13		13	
Kansas			10		10	10		10		10			10		10		10	10	
Kentucky		13		12	1		13		13		13		13		13		13		13
Louisiana		8			8		8		9		9		10		10		10		10
Maine	6			6		6		6		6			6		6	6		6	
Maryland		8		8		8		1	7	2	6		8		8		8	8	
Massachus'ts	15			15		15		16		16			18		18	18		18	
Michigan	9	5		14		14		14		14				15	15	15		15	
Minnesota	9			9		9		11		11				12	12	12		12	
Mississippi		9			9		9		10		10		10		10		10		10
Missouri		17			17		17	18		18			18		18		18	18	
Montana	3				3		3	3		3			4		4		4	4	
Nebraska	8				8	8		8			8		8		8		8	8	
Nevada			3		3		3	3			3		3		3		3	3	
N. Hampsbire	4			4		4		4		4			4		4		4	4	
New Jersey		10		10		10		12		12			14		14	14		14	
New Mexico													3		3		3	3	
New York		36		36		36		39		39			45		45	45		45	
No. Carolina		11			11		11		12		12		12		12		12		12
No. Dakota	1	1	1	3		3		4		4			5		5		5	5	
Ohio	22	1		23		23		23		23			24		24		24	24	
Oklahoma											7		10		10		10	10	
Oregon	3		1	4		4		4		4			5		5	5		5	
Pennsylvania	32			32		32		34		34				38	38	38		38	
Rhode Island	4			4		4		4		4			5		5	5		5	
So. Carolina		9			9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9
South Dakota	4				4	4		4		4				5	5	5		5	
Tennessee		12			12		12		12		12		12		12		12	12	
Texas		15			15		15		18		18		20		20		20		20
Utah					3		3		3		3	4			4		4	4	
Vermont	4			4		4		4		4		4			4	4		4	
Virginia		12			12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12
Washington	4				4	4		5		5				7	7		7	7	
West Virginia		6		6		6		7		7			8		8	7	1	8	
Wisconsin		12		12		12		13		13			13		13	13		13	
Wyoming	3				3	3		3		3			3		3		3	3	
Total	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	531	254	277	404	127
Plurality		132		95		137		196		159			347				23	277	

Arizona became a State February 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted January 6, 1912.
The electoral vote for Vice President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

REGISTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY—1812-1918.

Elbert Herring, May 1, 1812, to April, 1815; William T. Slocum, May 1, 1815, to December, 1817; James Gilbert, January, 1818, to December, 1820; James W. Lent, January, 1821, to December, 1828; Thomas Franklin, May, 1829, to February, 1830; Jameson Cox, December, 1830; Gilbert Coutant, 1831, to December, 1833; William H. Bunn, 1834-1836; James Gulick, 1837-1839; J. Sherman Brownell, 1840-1845; Samuel Osgood, 1846-1848; Cornelius V. Anderson, 1849-1851; Garret Dyckman, 1852-1854; Peter Asten, part of 1854; John J. Doane, 1855-1857; William Miner, 1858-1860; John Keyser, 1861-1863; John McCool, 1864-1866; Charles G. Halpine, 1867, to August 2, 1868; Patrick H. Jones, August, 1868, to December, 1868; Michael Connolly, 1869-1871; Franz Sigel, 1872-1874; Patrick H. Jones, 1875-1877; Frederick W. Loew, 1878-1880; Augustus T. Docharty, 1881-1883; John Reilly, 1884-1886; James J. Slevin, 1887-1889; Frank T. Fitzgerald, 1890-1892; Ferdinand Levy, 1893-1895; William Söhmer, 1896-1897; Isaac Fromme, 1898-1901; John H. J. Ronner, 1902-1905; Frank Gass, 1906-1909; Max S. Grifenhagen, 1910-1913; John J. Hopper, 1914-1917; James A. Donegan, 1918.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1916).

R, Republican; W, Whig; D, Democratic; U, Union; A, American; A. M., Anti-Mason; N. R., National Republican; P, Populist; Pr., Progressive.

State.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.	1920.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	R.
Arkansas	.....	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Sp.*g*	R.	R.	Sp.*h*	Sp.	R.	R.	R.	Sp.*a*	D.	R.
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.*a*	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Connecticut	R.	N.R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Delaware	R.	N.R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Kentucky	D.	N.R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	Sp.*b*	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Maryland	R.	N.R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	Sp.*j*	Sp.*k*	D.	D.	R.
Massachusetts	R.	N.R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Michigan	.....	.....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Sp.*c*	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.	R.
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	R.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sp.*d*	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Sp.*e*	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	D.	R.
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Sp.*f*	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N.R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Vermont	R.	A.M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	.....	.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	D.	R.
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.*q*	R.
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., [illegible] Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep. *k* Dem., 6; Rep., 2. *n* Dem., 2; Prog., 11. *q* Hughes, 7; Wilson, 1.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

(From reports of State officials on file in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.)

STATE.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama	174,100	232,757	194,574	158,942	108,845	103,809	117,879	131,177
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,722	58,021
Arkansas	158,248	146,769	148,508	127,444	116,421	152,126	124,029	168,310
California	248,306	269,543	297,496	302,399	331,545	386,597	673,527	999,551
Colorado	91,799	93,891	189,819	220,665	243,687	263,877	266,880	293,966
Connecticut	153,984	164,262	174,402	180,140	191,117	189,999	190,398	213,874
Delaware	29,787	37,222	31,538	42,001	43,875	48,024	48,693	51,810
Florida	66,728	35,556	46,456	39,226	39,307	49,360	51,891	80,803
Georgia	142,869	221,616	163,262	122,736	130,992	132,794	121,420	158,690
Idaho	.....	19,609	29,621	57,701	72,578	97,288	105,755	134,615
Illinois	747,683	873,646	1,089,008	1,130,873	1,075,669	1,154,751	1,146,173	2,192,707
Indiana	536,949	553,613	637,124	663,840	681,934	721,126	654,474	718,848
Iowa	404,130	443,159	521,617	530,189	485,902	494,770	492,356	516,495
Kansas	330,216	324,905	335,787	353,766	328,557	375,946	365,497	629,813
Kentucky	344,159	340,844	445,956	467,600	435,765	490,687	453,698	519,947
Louisiana	115,899	115,565	101,046	67,904	53,908	75,146	79,377	92,982
Maine	128,133	116,009	118,504	105,721	96,037	106,336	129,640	136,407
Maryland	210,921	213,275	250,877	264,286	224,224	238,531	231,981	262,039
Massachusetts	344,498	390,672	417,367	414,697	445,146	456,926	488,056	531,817
Michigan	475,356	465,792	544,958	544,375	525,099	541,749	550,976	648,507
Minnesota	263,285	267,233	338,540	316,311	292,959	331,304	334,219	387,364
Mississippi	116,845	52,727	70,472	59,103	58,377	66,904	64,528	86,159
Missouri	521,353	540,650	558,329	683,656	643,861	715,874	698,562	786,762
Montana	.....	44,315	53,217	63,693	64,444	68,822	79,826	177,675
Nebraska	202,622	200,206	224,174	241,430	225,732	266,799	249,208	286,177
Nevada	12,278	10,878	10,314	10,196	12,115	24,526	20,115	33,316
New Hampshire	90,819	89,329	83,567	92,348	90,097	89,592	87,960	89,123
New Jersey	303,801	336,269	371,047	401,206	432,548	467,198	424,622	495,536
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,245	66,967
New York	1,317,160	1,318,988	1,424,140	1,548,006	1,617,770	1,638,350	1,587,983	1,706,354
North Carolina	285,956	281,025	330,990	292,672	208,110	252,310	244,455	289,912
North Dakota	.....	36,105	47,379	57,795	70,290	94,582	86,580	108,677
Ohio	840,361	850,166	1,014,295	1,035,789	1,004,668	1,121,588	1,037,094	1,165,086
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,228	253,801	292,416
Oregon	61,853	78,491	97,414	84,216	90,154	110,889	137,040	261,340
Pennsylvania	998,115	1,002,112	1,194,358	1,173,214	1,236,738	1,267,443	1,217,502	1,297,097
Rhode Island	40,750	53,193	54,781	56,548	68,656	72,317	77,894	87,816
South Carolina	79,565	70,492	68,938	50,862	55,140	66,398	50,350	63,531
South Dakota	.....	70,513	82,950	96,124	101,395	114,775	116,325	128,942
Tennessee	303,744	264,974	323,796	274,153	242,788	257,515	247,821	272,194
Texas	357,371	422,175	526,693	423,706	234,008	292,472	301,788	372,461
Utah	.....	.....	78,119	93,130	101,626	108,611	112,385	142,915
Vermont	63,440	55,785	63,831	55,785	51,887	52,654	62,841	64,465
Virginia	304,110	292,306	294,959	264,470	130,544	137,066	136,976	153,990
Washington	.....	87,962	93,583	107,524	145,251	183,879	322,799	381,030
West Virginia	159,441	171,071	201,768	220,815	240,026	258,151	268,560	289,842
Wisconsin	354,774	371,222	447,063	442,613	443,014	454,435	399,972	449,377
Wyoming	.....	16,706	20,606	24,646	30,713	37,609	42,296	51,840
Total	11,381,408	12,043,603	13,813,243	13,964,518	13,523,519	14,887,133	15,031,169	18,528,743
Plurality:								
Republican	.....	.....	567,692	861,459	2,544,343	1,269,900	.....	.....
Democratic	.....	363,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160,194	591,385

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

In 1910, and lasting until the new apportionment under the 1920 Census, each State's quota of Representatives was and is as follows: Alabama, 10; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 7; California, 11; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 1; New York, 43; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 36; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 18; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1; total, 435.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

SUMMARY OF ELECTORAL VOTE, SINCE 1789.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President; and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, Rep., of Mass, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

There was no choice in the Electoral College in 1824, for President, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, which chose John Quincy Adams for President, he receiving 87 votes, as against 71 for Jackson, and 54 for Crawford.

1828. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat, 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.

1832. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Mason, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30.

1836. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170; Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; F. Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; Wm. Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.

1840. For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 48; Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1.

1844. For President, J. K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; H. Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.

1848. For President, Zach. Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.

1852. For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, W. R. King, Ala., Dem., 254; W. A. Graham, N. Car., Whig, 42.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

YEAR ELEC.	Cand. for Pres.	States.	Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Elec Vote	Cand. for V-Pres.	States.	Party.	Elec Vote
1856..	James Buchanan*..	Pa....	Dem...	1,927,995	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky...	Dem...	174
	John C. Fremont...	Cal...	Rep....	1,391,555	.....	114	William L. Dayton.	N. J..	Rep....	114
	Millard Fillmore...	N. Y..	Amer..	874,538	.....	8	A. J. Donelson....	Tenn..	Amer..	8
1860..	Abraham Lincoln*.	Ill....	Rep....	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*.	Me...	Rep....	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill....	Dem...	1,375,157	.....	12	H. V. Johnson....	Ga....	Dem...	12
	J. C. Breckinridge..	Ky...	Dem...	845,763	.....	72	Joseph Lane.....	Ore...	Dem...	72
	John Bell.....	Tenn..	Union..	589,581	.....	39	Edward Everett...	Mass..	Union..	39
1864..	Abraham Lincoln*.	Ill....	Rep....	2,216,067	407,342	212	Andrew Johnson*..	Tenn..	Rep....	212
	Geo. B. McClellan.	N. J..	Dem...	1,808,725	.....	21	Geo. H. Pendleton.	O.....	Dem...	21
1868..	Ulysses S. Grant*..	Ill....	Rep....	3,015,071	305,456	214	Schuyler Colfax*...	Ind...	Rep....	214
	Horatio Seymour..	N. Y..	Dem...	2,709,615	.....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.....	Mo...	Dem...	80

Year Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1872..	Ulysses S. Grant*..	Ill....	Rep....	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*....	Mass..	Rep....	286
	Horace Greeley....	N. Y..	D. & L.	2,834,079	.....	....	B. Gratz Brown....	Mo...	D. & L.	47
	Charles O'Conor...	N. Y..	Dem...	29,408	.....	....	John Q. Adams....	Mass..	Dem...	....
	James Black.....	Pa....	Temp..	5,608	.....	....	John Russell.....	Mich..	Temp..	....
	Thos. A. Hendricks	Ind...	Dem...	.....	.....	42	George W. Julian..	Ind...	Lib....	5
	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo...	Dem...	.....	.....	18	A. H. Colquitt....	Ga....	Dem...	5
	Charles J. Jenkins..	Ga....	Dem...	.....	.....	2	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	Dem...	3
	David Davis.....	Ill....	Ind....	.....	.....	1	T. E. Bramlette...	Ky...	Dem...	3
							W. S. Groesbeck ..	O.....	Dem...	1
							Willis B. Machen..	Ky..	Dem...	1
							N. P. Banks.....	Mass..	Lib....	1
1876..	Samuel J. Tilden...	N. Y..	Dem...	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks...	Ind...	Dem...	184
	Ruth'f'd B. Hayes*	O.....	Rep....	4,032,950	.....	185	Wm. A. Wheeler*..	N. Y..	Rep....	185
	Peter Cooper.....	N. Y..	Gre'nb.	81,740	.....	....	Samuel F. Cary....	O.....	Gre'nb.	....
	Green Clay Smith..	Ky...	Proh...	9,522	.....	....	Gideon T. Stewart.	O.....	Proh...	....
	James B. Walker..	Ill....	Amer..	2,636	.....	....	D. Kirkpatrick....	N. Y..	Amer..	....
1880..	James A. Garfield*.	O.....	Rep....	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y..	Rep....	214
	W. S. Hancock....	Pa....	Dem...	4,442,035	.....	155	William H. English	Ind...	Dem...	155
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Gre'nb.	367,306	.....	....	B. J. Chambers....	Tex...	Gre'nb.	....
	Neal Dow.....	Me...	Proh...	10,305	.....	....	H. A. Thompson...	O.....	Proh...	....
	John W. Phelps...	Vt....	Amer..	707	.....	....	S. C. Pomeroy.....	Kan..	Amer..	....
1884..	Grover Cleveland*.	N. Y..	Dem...	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*..	Ind...	Dem...	219
	James G. Blaine...	Me...	Rep....	4,848,334	.....	182	John A. Logan....	Ill....	Rep....	182
	John P. St. John...	Kan..	Proh...	151,809	.....	....	William Daniel....	Md...	Proh...	....
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass..	Gre'nb.	133,825	.....	....	A. M. West.....	Miss..	Gre'nb.	....
	P. D. Wigginton...	Cal...	Amer..	.....	.....	....				
1888..	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y..	Dem...	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman.	O.....	Dem...	168
	Benj. Harrison*...	Ind...	Rep....	5,440,216	.....	233	Levi P. Morton*...	N. Y..	Rep....	233
	Clinton B. Fisk....	N. J..	Proh...	249,907	.....	....	John A. Brooks....	Mo...	Proh...	....
	Alson J. Streeter...	Ill....	U. L...	148,105	.....	....	C. E. Cunningham.	Ark...	U. L...	....
	R. H. Cowdry.....	Ill....	U'd L..	2,808	.....	....	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan..	U'd L..	....
	James L. Curtis...	N. Y..	Amer..	1,591	.....	....	James B. Greer....	Tenn..	Amer..	....
1892..	Grover Cleveland*.	N. Y..	Dem...	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill....	Dem...	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind...	Rep....	5,176,108	.....	145	Whitelaw Reid....	N. Y..	Rep....	145
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Peop...	1,041,028	.....	22	James G. Field....	Va....	Peop...	22
	John Bidwell.....	Cal...	Proh...	264,133	.....	....	James B. Cranfill..	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Simon Wing.....	Mass..	Soc. L..	21,164	.....	....	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1896..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep....	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*.	N. J..	Rep....	271
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem.. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall.....	Me...	Dem...	149
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Peop. }		{	....	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop...	27
	Joshua Levering...	Md...	Proh...	132,007	.....	....	Hale Johnson.....	Ill....	Proh...	....
	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	N.Dem.	133,148	.....	....	Simon B. Buckner.	Ky...	N.Dem.	....
	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	36,274	.....	....	Matthew Maguire.	N. J..	Soc. L..	....
	Charles E. Bentley.	Neb...	Nat....	13,969	.....	....	James H. Southgate	N. C..	Nat....	....
1900..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep....	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theo. Roosevelt*..	N. Y..	Rep....	292
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem. P.	6,358,133	.....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson.	Ill....	Dem.P.	155
	John G. Woolley...	Ill....	Proh...	208,914	.....	....	Henry B. Metcalf..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Wharton Barker...	Pa....	MP ...	50,373	.....	....	Ignatius Donnelly..	Minn..	MP....	....
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc. D.	87,814	.....	....	Job Harriman.....	Cal...	Soc. D.	....
	Jos. F. Malloney...	Mass..	Soc. L..	39,739	.....	....	Valentine Remmel.	Pa....	Soc. L..	....
	J. F. R. Leonard...	Iowa..	U C....	1,059	.....	....	John G. Woolley...	Ill....	U C....	....
	Seth H. Ellis.....	O.....	U R....	5,698	.....	....	Sam. T. Nicholson.	Pa....	U R....	....
1904..	Theo. Roosevelt*...	N. Y..	Rep....	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Chas. W. Fairbanks*	Ind...	Rep....	336
	Alton B. Parker...	N. Y..	Dem...	5,077,911	.....	140	Henry G. Davis...	W. Va.	Dem...	140
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	402,283	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Silas C. Swallow...	Pa....	Proh...	258,536	.....	....	George W. Carroll.	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop...	117,183	.....	....	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb...	Peop...	....
	Chas. H. Corrigan.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	31,249	.....	....	William W. Cox...	Ill....	Soc. L..	....
1908..	William H. Taft*..	O.....	Rep....	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y..	Rep....	321
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem...	6,409,104	.....	162	John W. Kern.....	Ind...	Dem...	162
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	420,793	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin.	Ariz...	Proh...	253,840	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Thos. E. Watson..	Ga....	Peop...	29,100	.....	....	Samuel Williams..	Ind...	Peop...	....
	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	13,825	.....	....	Donald L. Munro..	Va....	Soc. L..	....
	Thos L. Hisgen....	Mass..	Ind....	82,872	.....	....	Jno. Temple Graves	Ga....	Ind....	....
1912..	Woodrow Wilson*.	N. J..	Dem...	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	435
	William H. Taft...	O.....	Rep....	3,484,956	.....	8	Nich'as M. Butler†	N. Y..	Rep....	8
	Theo. Roosevelt...	N. Y..	Prog...	4,119,507	.....	88	Hiram W. Johnson.	Cal...	Prog...	88
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	901,873	.....	....	Emil Seidel.....	Wis...	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin.	Ariz...	Proh...	207,928	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	29,259	.....	....	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1916..	Woodrow Wilson*.	N. J..	Dem...	9,129,269	581,941	277	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	277
	Charles E. Hughes.	N. Y..	Rep....	8,547,328	.....	254	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Ind...	Rep....	254
	Allan J. Benson...	N. Y..	Soc....	590,579	.....	....	Geo. R. Kirkpatrick	N. J..	Soc....	....
	J. Frank Hanly....	Ind...	Proh...	221,329	.....	....	Ira Landrith.....	Mass..	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	14,180	.....	....	Caleb Harrison....	Ill....	Soc. L..	....

* The candidates starred were elected. † J. S. Sherman, Convention nominee, died October, 30.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, SINCE 1856.

1856.

STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.	STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.
Alabama	46,739	.....	28,552	Missouri	58,164	.....	48,524
Arkansas	21,910	.....	10,787	New Hampshire	31,891	37,473	410
California	53,365	20,691	36,165	New Jersey	46,943	28,338	24,115
Connecticut	34,495	42,715	2,615	New York	195,878	276,007	124,604
Delaware	8,004	310	6,275	North Carolina	48,246	.....	36,886
Florida	6,358	.....	4,833	Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126
Georgia	56,578	.....	42,228	Pennsylvania	230,686	147,286	82,189
Illinois	105,528	96,278	37,551	Rhode Island	6,680	11,467	1,675
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	36,568	45,073	9,669	Tennessee	73,638	.....	66,178
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416	Texas	31,169	.....	15,639
Louisiana	22,164	.....	20,709	Vermont	10,569	291	60,310
Maine	67,379	39,080	3,325	Virginia	89,826	291	60,278
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	579
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,726				
Michigan	52,139	71,762	1,660	Total	1,927,995	1,391,555	934,816
Mississippi	35,446	.....	24,195				

1860.

STATE.	Lincoln. Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.
Ala.	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825	Mo.	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
Ark.	.....	5,228	28,732	20,094	N. H.	37,519	25,883	2,125	441
Cal.	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	N. J.	58,234	62,801	.....	.....
Conn.	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	N. Y.	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
Del.	3,888	1,066	7,339	3,822	N. C.	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Fla.	.....	367	8,543	5,437	Ohio	221,610	187,232	11,303	12,193
Ga.	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886	Ore.	5,345	4,131	5,075	213
Ill.	172,171	160,205	2,332	4,913	Pa.	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Ind.	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	R. I.	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Iowa	70,118	55,639	1,034	1,763	S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ky.	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	Tenn.	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
La.	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204	Tex.	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Me.	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	Vt.	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Md.	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	Va.	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Mass.	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	Wis.	86,110	65,021	888	161
Mich.	88,480	65,057	805	405					
Minn.	22,069	11,920	748	62	Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581
Miss.	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040					

1864.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	Maine	61,503	44,211	Oregon	9,888	8,457
Arkansas	.....	.....	Maryland	40,153	32,737	Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316
California	62,134	43,841	Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	Rhode Island	13,692	8,470
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	Michigan	85,352	67,370	S. Carolina	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	Minnesota	25,060	17,375	Tennessee	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Texas	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Missouri	72,750	31,678	Vermont	42,419	13,321
Illinois	189,519	158,724	Nevada	9,826	6,594	Virginia	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	N. Hampshire	36,596	33,034	West Virginia	23,152	10,438
Iowa	88,500	49,525	New Jersey	60,723	68,024	Wisconsin	83,458	65,884
Kansas	16,814	3,691	New York	368,735	361,986			
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	N. Carolina	.....	.....	Total	2,216,067	1,808,725
Louisiana	.....	.....	Ohio	265,654	205,599			

In South Carolina in 1848, 1852, 1856, and 1860 the Presidential Electors were chosen by the Legislature.

In 1864 the States of Tennessee and Louisiana also held elections and were carried for Lincoln; "but," says A. K. McClure in his book "Our Presidents," "their votes were not necessary to the election of the Republican ticket, and although Lincoln earnestly desired that these States should be recognized and the votes counted, Congress, by joint resolution, that Lincoln signed with great reluctance, declared that they should not be recognized, and they were omitted." Nor was there any count in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, or Texas.

WHITE HOUSE BRIDES.

The following is a list of women who have been married in the Executive Mansion at Washington since it became the official residence of the Presidents of the United States.

1—Lucy Payne Washington, Mrs. Madison's sister, to Justice Todd of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1811.

2—Anna Todd to Representative John G. Jackson, 1812.

3—Maria Monroe, daughter of the President, to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, 1820.

4—Helen Jackson to John Adams, a son of the President, 1826.

5—Delia Lewis to Alphonse Yver Pageot, 1829.

6—Mary Easton to Lucien B. Polk, 1835.

7—Emily Martin to Lewis Randolph, 1837.

8—Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of the President, to William Waller, 1842.

9—Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, to Algernon Sartoris, 1874.

10—Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, to Gen. Russell Hastings, 1878.

11—Frances Folsom to President Grover Cleveland, 1886.

12—Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Representative Nicholas Longworth, 1906.

13—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, to Francis Bowes Sayer, 1913.

14—Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, 1914.

1868.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	Maine	70,493	42,460	Ohio	280,167	238,621
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	Maryland	30,438	62,537	Oregon	10,961	11,125
California	54,583	54,077	Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Connecticut	50,995	47,952	Michigan	113,229	82,364	Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
Delaware	7,614	10,957	Minnesota	43,545	28,075	S. Carolina	62,301	45,237
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Tennessee	56,628	26,129
Georgia	57,134	102,722	Missouri	86,860	65,628	Texas	.....	.....
Illinois	250,293	199,143	Nebraska	9,729	5,439	Vermont	44,167	12,045
Indiana	176,548	166,980	Nevada	6,480	5,218	Virginia	.....	.....
Iowa	120,399	74,040	N. Hampshire	37,718	30,575	West Virginia	28,638	19,982
Kansas	30,028	13,620	New Jersey	80,131	83,001	Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	New York	419,883	429,883			
Louisiana	33,263	88,225	N. Carolina	96,769	84,601	Total	3,015,071	2,709,615

1872.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	Maine	61,422	29,087	Ohio	281,852	244,321
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	Maryland	66,760	67,687	Oregon	11,818	7,742
California	54,020	40,718	Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	Michigan	136,199	77,020	Rhode Island	13,665	5,329
Delaware	11,115	10,208	Minnesota	55,117	34,423	S. Carolina	72,290	22,703
Florida	17,763	15,427	Mississippi	82,175	47,288	Tennessee	84,930	94,218
Georgia	62,550	76,359	Missouri	119,116	151,434	Texas	47,406	66,500
Illinois	241,237	184,772	Nebraska	18,329	7,812	Vermont	41,481	10,927
Indiana	186,147	163,632	Nevada	8,413	6,236	Virginia	93,468	91,654
Iowa	131,566	71,179	N. Hampshire	37,168	31,425	West Virginia	32,323	29,533
Kansas	67,048	32,970	New Jersey	91,656	76,456	Wisconsin	104,992	86,477
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	New York	440,736	387,281			
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	N. Carolina	94,769	70,094	Total	3,597,070	2,834,079

1876.

STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	Maine	66,300	49,823	Ohio	330,698	323,182
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	Maryland	71,981	91,780	Oregon	15,214	14,157
California	78,614	75,845	Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	Pennsylvania	384,142	366,158
Colorado	.....	.....	Michigan	166,534	141,095	Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	Minnesota	72,962	48,799	S. Carolina	91,870	90,906
Delaware	10,752	13,381	Mississippi	52,605	112,173	Tennessee	89,596	133,166
Florida	23,849	22,923	Missouri	145,029	203,077	Texas	44,800	104,755
Georgia	50,446	130,088	Nebraska	31,916	17,554	Vermont	44,092	20,254
Illinois	278,232	258,601	Nevada	10,383	9,308	Virginia	95,558	139,670
Indiana	208,011	213,526	N. Hampshire	41,540	38,510	West Virginia	41,392	55,584
Iowa	171,326	112,121	New Jersey	103,517	115,962	Wisconsin	130,068	123,927
Kansas	78,354	37,902	New York	489,207	521,949			
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	N. Carolina	108,417	125,427	Total	4,033,950	4,284,885
Louisiana	75,135	70,636						

1880.

STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k	STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	Nevada	7,878	8,619	.....
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	New Hampshire	44,856	40,797	528
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617
Delaware	14,138	15,181	121	New York	555,544	534,511	12,373
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	Oregon	20,619	19,955	245
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	Pennsylvania	444,713	407,502	20,648
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	Virginia	84,020	128,586	.....
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079
Michigan	185,190	131,301	34,895	Wisconsin	144,897	114,634	7,980
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267				
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	Total	4,449,053	4,442,030	307,306

In 1868 the Florida electors were chosen by the Legislature. Under a joint resolution of Congress, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were excluded from voting because they had no representation in Congress under the Reconstruction laws. The other Southern States had representation in Congress, except Georgia. There was a dispute in both Senate and House over Georgia, but Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, decided that Georgia's vote be counted.

In 1876 the Colorado electors were chosen by the Legislature.

1884.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback.
Ala.....	93,951	59,591	612	873	Mo.....	235,988	202,929	2,153	.....
Ark.....	72,927	50,895	.....	1,847	Neb.....	54,391	76,912	2,899	.....
Cal.....	89,288	102,416	2,920	2,017	Nev.....	5,578	7,193	.....	26
Col.....	27,723	36,290	761	1,958	N. H.....	39,108	43,254	1,571	552
Conn.....	67,199	65,923	2,305	1,688	N. J.....	127,778	123,366	6,153	3,456
Del.....	16,976	13,053	64	10	N. Y.....	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004
Fla.....	31,766	28,031	72	.....	N. C.....	142,592	125,068	454	.....
Ga.....	94,667	48,603	195	145	Ohio.....	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Ill.....	312,351	337,469	12,074	10,776	Ore.....	24,604	26 860	492	726
Ind.....	244,990	238,463	3,028	8,293	Penn.....	392,785	473,804	15,283	16,992
Iowa.....	177,316	197,088	1,472	.....	R. I.....	12,391	19,030	928	432
Kan.....	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,341	S. C.....	69,890	21,733	.....	.....
Ky.....	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	Tenn.....	133,324	124,093	1,176	956
La.....	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	Tex.....	225,309	93,141	3,534	3,321
Me.....	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	Vt.....	17,331	39,514	1,752	785
Md.....	96,932	85,699	2,794	531	Va.....	145,497	139,356	138	.....
Mass.....	122,481	146,724	10,026	24,433	W. Va.....	67,331	63,913	939	810
Mich.....	149,835	192,669	18,403	42,243	Wis.....	146,453	161,135	7,649	4,598
Minn.....	70,144	111,923	4,684	3,583					
Miss.....	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	Total.....	4,911,017	4,848,334	151,809	133,825

1888.

STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.	STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.
Ala.....	57,597	117,320	593	.....	Mo.....	236,253	261,954	4,540	18,589
Ark.....	58,752	85,962	614	10,613	Neb.....	108,425	80,552	9,429	4,226
Cal.....	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	Nev.....	7,038	5,149	41	.....
Col.....	50,774	37,567	2,191	1,266	N. H.....	45,724	43,382	1,566	42
Conn.....	74,584	74,920	4,234	240	N. J.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
Del.....	12,973	16,414	400	.....	N. Y.....	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
Fla.....	26,659	39,561	403	.....	N. C.....	134,784	147,902	2,789	47
Ga.....	40,443	100,449	1,808	.....	Ohio.....	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496
Ill.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,534	Ore.....	33,291	26,522	1,677	363
Ind.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	Penn.....	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,873
Iowa.....	211,603	179,877	3,550	9,105	R. I.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
Kan.....	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	S. C.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Ky.....	155,134	183,800	5,225	.....	Tenn.....	138,988	158,779	5,969	48
La.....	30,701	85,026	127	39	Tex.....	88,280	234,883	4,749	29,459
Me.....	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345	Vt.....	45,192	16,788	1,459	.....
Md.....	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	Va.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
Mass.....	183,892	151,855	8,701	.....	W. Va.....	78,171	78,677	1,085	1,508
Mich.....	236,387	213,469	20,495	4,555	Wis.....	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552
Minn.....	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,097					
Miss.....	30,096	85,471	218	222	Total.....	5,440,216	5,538,233	249,907	148,105

1892.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bid well, Proh.
Ala.....	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	Neb.....	24,983	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark.....	87,752	46,974	11,831	113	Nev.....	714	2,811	7,264	89
Cal.....	118,151	118,027	25,311	8,096	N. H.....	42,081	45,658	293	1,297
Col.....	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	N. J.....	171,042	156,068	969	8,131
Conn.....	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y.....	654,868	609,350	16,429	38,190
Del.....	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C.....	132,591	100,346	44,732	2,636
Fla.....	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. Dak.....	.....	17,159	17,650	899
Ga.....	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	Ohio.....	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012
Idaho.....	2	8,599	10,520	288	Ore.....	14,243	35,002	26,875	2,281
Ill.....	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,871	Penn.....	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind.....	262,740	255,615	22,198	13,044	R. I.....	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa.....	196,366	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C.....	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan.....	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	S. Dak.....	9,081	34,880	26,512	.....
Ky.....	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn.....	136,490	99,849	23,730	4,799
La.....	87,922	13,331	13,332	.....	Tex.....	239,148	81,444	99,638	2,165
Me.....	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt.....	16,325	37,992	43	1,415
Md.....	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va.....	163,977	113,526	12,274	2,681
Mass.....	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	Wash.....	29,844	36,470	19,105	2,553
Mich.....	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va.....	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn.....	100,579	122,736	30,398	14,182	Wis.....	177,325	171,101	10,019	13,136
Miss.....	40,237	1,406	10,259	610	Wyo.....	8,454	7,722	530	.....
Mo.....	268,628	226,762	41,183	4,298					
Mont.....	17,534	18,838	7,259	517	Total.....	5,556,918	5,176,108	1,041,028	264,133

It was in the Presidential campaign of 1884 that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, heading a delegation of ministers who called on Mr. Blaine, at New York City, to congratulate him, made the much-lamented reference to "rum, Romanism, and rebellion," which was held largely responsible for Blaine's defeat. The defeat of Cleveland in 1888 was attributed by Democratic politicians to his message to Congress, delivered a year before, making the tariff and revenue question the sole issue before the country. In 1892 Simon Wing, the Socialist-Labor candidate, polled 21,164 votes, which is included in the total. Both Republicans and Democrats fused with the Weaver, or People's Party, in different States. This is why no votes were cast for Cleveland in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming; none for Harrison in Florida, and only a nominal vote in Alabama and Mississippi.

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.	STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.
Ala	54,737	131,226	2,147	6,462	Nev	1,939	7,802	.....	.....
Ark	37,512	110,103	839	.....	N. H	57,444	21,271	776	3,520
Cal	146,588	166,496	2,573	2,006	N. J	221,367	133,675	5,614	6,373
Col	26,279	161,269	1,724	1	N. Y	819,838	551,369	16,052	13,950
Conn	110,285	56,740	1,806	4,336	N. C	155,222	174,488	635	578
Del	20,452	16,615	602	966	N. Dak	26,355	20,686	358	.....
Fla	11,257	31,958	644	1,772	Ohio	525,991	474,882	5,068	1,858
Ga	60,091	94,632	5,716	2,708	Ore	48,779	46,739	919	977
Idaho	6,314	23,135	172	.....	Penn	728,300	433,228	19,274	11,000
Ill	607,130	464,523	9,796	6,307	R. I	37,437	14,459	1,160	1,166
Ind	323,748	306,206	2,973	2,146	S. C	9,313	58,801	.....	824
Iowa	289,293	223,741	3,192	4,516	S. Dak	41,042	41,225	604	.....
Kan	159,345	171,695	1,698	1,209	Tenn	149,403	168,878	3,140	2,106
Ky	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	Texas	162,506	368,289	5,030	4,853
La	22,037	77,175	.....	1,834	Utah	13,461	67,053	.....	.....
Me	80,465	34,588	1,570	1,870	Vt	50,991	10,607	728	1,329
Md	136,978	104,746	5,922	2,507	Va	135,388	154,985	2,344	2,127
Mass	278,976	105,711	2,998	11,749	Wash	39,153	51,646	968	1,668
Mich	293,072	236,994	4,938	6,905	W. Va	105,379	94,488	1,223	678
Minn	193,503	139,735	4,338	32,316	Wis	268,135	165,523	7,507	4,584
Miss	5,123	53,800	390	1,017	Wyo	10,072	10,861	159	.....
Mo	304,940	363,667	2,169	2,355					
Mont	10,494	42,537	186	.....	Total	7,104,779	6,502,925	132,007	133,148
Neb	102,564	115,624	1,196	2,797					

1900.

STATE.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wooley, Proh.	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	STATE.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wooley, Proh.	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.
Ala	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,796	928	Nev	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....
Ark	44,800	81,142	584	972	27	N. H	54,799	35,489	1,270	.....	790
Cal	164,755	124,985	5,024	387	7,572	N. J	219,391	165,908	7,144	669	4,221
Col	93,067	122,733	3,790	389	684	N. Y	822,013	678,462	22,077	.....	12,869
Conn	102,572	74,014	1,617	.....	1,029	N. C	132,997	157,733	990	737	.....
Del	22,535	18,863	546	.....	57	N. Dak	35,898	20,531	731	110	518
Fla	7,604	28,261	2,234	1,070	603	Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847
Ga	34,028	77,353	1,396	4,548	.....	Ore	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494
Idaho	27,198	29,646	857	213	.....	Penn	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831
Ill	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	R. I	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....
Ind	336,063	309,581	13,717	1,438	2,374	S. C	33,580	47,236	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	S. Dak	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169
Kan	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	Tenn	123,180	145,356	3,882	1,322	413
Ky	226,205	234,879	2,262	1,662	770	Tex	120,483	267,543	2,644	20,961	1,846
La	13,928	53,671	.....	.....	.....	Utah	47,089	44,949	205	.....	717
Me	65,475	36,822	2,585	.....	878	Vt	51,127	10,179	368	.....	371
Md	136,212	122,271	4,502	.....	908	Va	115,687	146,079	2,153	.....	145
Mass	238,866	156,977	6,202	.....	9,716	Wash	57,456	44,833	2,363	.....	2,006
Mich	316,269	211,685	11,859	837	2,826	W. Va	119,829	98,807	1,692	219	268
Minn	190,461	112,901	8,555	.....	3,065	Wis	265,760	159,163	10,027	.....	7,048
Miss	5,753	51,706	.....	1,642	.....	Wyo	14,482	10,164	.....	.....	.....
Mo	314,092	351,922	5,965	4,244	6,128						
Mont	25,373	37,146	298	.....	708	Total	7,207,923	6,358,133	208,914	50,373	96,116
Neb	121,835	113,163	3,685	1,103	823						

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Proh.	Watson, Peop.	STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Proh.	Watson, Peop.
Ala	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	Nev	6,864	3,982	925	.....	344
Ark	46,560	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	N. H	54,163	34,074	1,090	750	82
Cal	205,226	89,294	29,533	7,380	.....	N. J	245,151	164,562	9,588	6,839	3,800
Col	134,687	109,105	4,304	3,438	824	N. Y	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459
Conn	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	N. C	82,442	124,121	124	361	819
Del	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	N. Dak	52,595	14,273	2,017	1,140	165
Fla	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	Ohio	600,095	344,674	36,260	19,339	1,392
Ga	24,003	83,472	197	684	21,511	Ore	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	746
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,954	1,013	353	Penn	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....
Ill	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	R. I	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....
Ind	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	S. C	2,254	54,635	22	.....	1
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	S. Dak	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240
Kan	212,955	86,174	15,849	7,306	6,253	Tenn	105,369	131,282	1,354	1,906	2,506
Ky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	Tex	51,242	167,200	2,791	3,905	8,062
La	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	Utah	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....
Me	64,438	27,648	2,106	1,510	338	Vt	40,456	9,777	844	792	.....
Md	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	Va	46,450	80,638	218	1,382	359
Mass	237,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,291	Wash	101,540	28,098	10,023	3,229	669
Mich	364,957	135,392	9,042	13,441	1,159	W. Va	132,628	100,881	1,574	4,604	339
Minn	216,651	55,187	11,692	6,253	2,103	Wis	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530
Miss	3,189	53,376	393	.....	1,425	Wyo	20,489	8,930	1,077	207	.....
Mo	321,449	296,312	13,009	7,191	4,226						
Mont	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	Total	7,623,486	5,077,971	402,321	258,536	117,183
Neb	138,558	51,876	7,412	6,323	20,518						

Bryan got the nomination in 1896 by his "crown of thorns" speech at the convention. Democrats and Silver Republicans fused in many States at the election; Democrats and Populists also fused. In 1904, in Illinois, the Continental Party cast 830 votes.

1908.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chaf-in, Proh	His-gen, Ind	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chaf-in, Proh.	His-gen, Ind.
Ala	26,283	74,374	1,399	665	495	Nev	10,775	11,212	2,103	.....	436
Ark	56,679	87,015	5,842	1,194	289	N. H	53,149	33,655	1,299	905	584
Cal	214,398	127,492	28,659	11,770	4,278	N. J	265,298	182,522	10,249	4,930	2,916
Col	123,700	126,644	7,974	5,569	.....	N. Y	870,070	667,468	38,451	22,667	35,817
Conn	112,815	68,255	5,113	2,380	728	N. C	114,887	136 928	345	.....	.....
Del	25,014	22,071	239	670	30	N. Dak	57,680	32,885	2,421	1,496	43
Fla	10,654	31,104	3,747	1,356	553	Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795	11,402	439
Ga	41,692	72,350	584	1,059	77	Okla	110,558	122,406	21,779	.....	244
Idaho	52,621	36,162	6,400	1,968	119	Ore	62,530	38,049	7,339	2,682	289
Ill	629,932	450,810	34,711	29,364	7,724	Penn	745,779	448,778	33,913	36,694	1,057
Ind	348,993	338,262	13,476	18,045	514	R. I	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,016	1,105
Iowa	275,209	200,771	8,287	9,837	404	S C	3,963	62,288	101	.....	42
Kan	197,216	161,209	12,420	5,033	68	S. Dak	67,466	40,266	2,846	4,039	88
Ky	235,711	244,092	4,185	5,887	200	Tenn	118,324	135,638	1,870	300	332
La	8,958	63,568	2,538	.....	79	Tex	65,666	217,302	7,870	1,634	115
Me	66,987	35,403	1,758	1,487	700	Utah	61,165	42,601	4,890	.....	92
Md	116,513	115,908	2,323	3,302	485	Vt	39,558	11,500	.....	802	804
Mass	265,966	155,543	10,781	4,781	19,239	Va	52,573	82,946	255	1,111	51
Mich	335,580	175,771	11,586	16,974	760	Wash	106,062	58,691	14,177	4,700	249
Minn	195,843	109,401	14,527	11,107	426	W. Va	137,869	111,418	3,679	5,139	46
Miss	4,363	58,286	978	.....	.....	Wis	247,747	166,632	28,164	11,564	.....
Mo	347,203	346,574	15,431	4,284	402	Wyo	20,846	14,918	1,715	66	64
Mont	32,333	29,326	5,855	827	443						
Neb	126,997	131,099	3,524	5,179	.....	Total	7,678,908	6,409,104	420,973	253,840	82,872

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Chaf-in, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Chaf-in, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	9,732	82,438	22,680	.....	3,029	N. H	32,927	34,724	17,794	535	1,980
Ariz	3,021	10,324	6,949	265	3,163	N. J	88,834	170,282	145,409	2,875	15,900
Ark	24,467	68,838	21,673	898	8,153	N. M	17,900	22,139	8,347	.....	2,859
Cal	3,914	283,436	283,610	23,366	79,201	N. Y	455,428	655,475	390,021	19,427	63,381
Col	58,386	114,232	72,306	5,063	16,418	N. C	29,139	144,507	69,667	1,025	117
Conn	68,324	74,561	34,129	2,068	10,056	N. D	23,090	29,555	25,726	1,243	6,966
Del	15,997	22,631	8,886	623	556	Ohio	278,168	424,834	229,807	11,511	90,144
Fla	4,279	36,417	4,535	1,854	4,806	Okla	90,786	119,156	.....	2,185	41,674
Ga	5,191	93,076	21,980	147	1,026	Ore	34,673	47,064	37,600	4,360	13,343
Idaho	32,810	33,921	25,527	1,537	11,960	Penn	273,305	395,619	447,426	19,533	80,915
Ill	253,593	405,048	386,478	15,710	81,278	R. I	27,703	30,412	16,878	616	2,049
Ind	151,267	281,890	162,007	19,249	36,931	S. C	536	48,357	1,293	.....	164
Iowa	119,805	185,325	161,819	8,440	16,967	S. D	.....	48,942	58,811	3,910	4,662
Kan	74,845	143,663	120,210	.....	26,779	Tenn	59,444	130,335	53,725	825	3,492
Ky	115,512	219,584	102,766	3,233	11,647	Tex	26,745	219,489	28,530	1,698	24,896
La	3,834	60,971	9,323	.....	5,249	Utah	42,100	36,579	24,174	.....	9,023
Me	26,545	51,113	48,495	946	2,541	Vt	23,332	15,354	22,132	1,095	928
Md	54,956	112,674	57,789	2,244	3,996	Va	23,288	90,332	21,777	709	820
Mass	155,948	173,408	142,228	2,754	12,616	Wash	70,445	86,840	113,698	9,810	40,134
Mich	152,244	150,751	214,584	8,934	23,211	W. Va	56,667	113,046	78,977	4,534	15,336
Minn	64,334	106,426	125,856	7,886	27,505	Wis	130,695	164,228	62,460	8,586	33,481
Miss	1,595	57,227	3,645	.....	2,061	Wyo	14,560	15,310	9,232	434	2,760
Mo	207,821	330,746	124,371	5,380	28,466						
Mont	18,512	27,941	22,456	32	10,885	Total	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	208,923	897,011
Neb	54,029	109,008	72,614	3,383	10,174						
Nev	3,196	7,986	5,620	.....	3,313	Plurality	.....	2,160,194	.....	.....	.....

1916.

STATE.	Hu ghes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Ben-son, Soc.	STATE.	Hu ghes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Ben-son, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	.....	1,034	1,925	N. H	43,723	43,779	.....	303	1,318
Ariz	20,524	33,170	.....	1,153	3,174	N. J	269,352	211,645	.....	3,187	10,462
Ark	47,148	112,148	.....	2,015	6,999	N. M	31,163	33,693	.....	112	1,999
Cal	462,394	466,200	.....	27,698	43,259	N. Y	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944
Col	102,308	178,816	.....	2,793	10,049	N. C	120,988	168,383	.....	51	490
Conn	106,514	99,786	.....	1,789	5,179	N. D	53,471	55,206	.....	.....	.....
Del	26,011	24,753	.....	566	480	Ohio	514,753	604,161	.....	8,080	38,092
Fla	14,611	55,984	.....	4,855	5,353	Okla	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190
Ga	11,225	125,845	20,653	.....	967	Ore	126,813	120,087	.....	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	.....	1,127	8,066	Penn	703,734	521,784	.....	28,525	42,637
Ill	1,152,549	950,229	.....	26,047	61,394	R. I	44,858	40,394	.....	470	1,914
Ind	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	S. C	1,550	61,846	.....	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	.....	3,371	10,976	S. D	64,217	59,191	.....	1,774	3,760
Kan	277,658	314,588	.....	12,882	24,685	Tenn	116,223	153,282	.....	147	2,542
Ky	241,854	269,990	.....	3,036	4,734	Tex	64,999	286,514	.....	1,985	18,963
La	6,466	79,875	6,349	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	.....	149	4,460
Me	69,506	64,127	.....	597	2,177	Vt	40,250	22,708	.....	709	798
Md	117,347	138,359	.....	2,903	2,674	Va	49,356	102,824	.....	783	1,060
Mass	268,784	247,885	.....	2,993	11,058	Wash	167,244	183,388	.....	6,868	22,800
Mich	339,097	285,151	.....	8,139	16,120	W.Va	145,124	140,403	.....	175	6,140
Minn	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	Wis	221,323	193,042	.....	7,166	27,846
Miss	4,253	80,422	.....	.....	1,484	Wyo	21,698	28,316	.....	373	1,453
Mo	369,339	398,025	.....	3,884	14,612						
Mont	66,750	101,063	298	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113
Neb	117,257	158,827	.....	2,952	7,141						
Nev	12,127	17,776	.....	348	3,065	Plurality	.....	591,385	.....	.....	.....

THE 1920 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY STATES.

STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christens'n F.-L.	STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christens'n F.-L.
Alabama.....	74,690	163,254	757	2,369	.....	Nevada.....	15,479	9,851	.....	1,864	.....
Arizona.....	37,016	29,546	.....	125	.....	N. Hampshire.	94,947	62,562	.....	1,235	.....
Arkansas.....	69,874	105,618	.....	5,111	.....	New Jersey...	611,670	258,229	4,711	27,217	2,173
California.....	624,992	229,191	25,085	64,076	.....	New Mexico..	57,442	46,590	.....	2	1,697
Colorado.....	173,248	104,936	2,807	8,046	3,016	New York....	1,868,240	781,485	23,612	203,400	18,787
Connecticut..	229,238	120,721	1,771	10,335	1,947	N. Carolina...	232,847	305,447	.....	446	.....
Delaware.....	52,858	39,898	998	1,002	.....	N. Dakota...	160,072	37,422	.....	8,283	.....
Florida.....	44,853	90,515	6,266	5,189	.....	Ohio.....	1,182,022	780,037	274	57,147	.....
Georgia.....	41,089	107,162	8	465	.....	Oklahoma....	243,415	215,521	.....	25,638	.....
Idaho.....	88,327	46,576	.....	38	.....	Oregon.....	143,592	80,019	3,595	9,801	1,515
Illinois.....	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	74,747	49,630	Pennsylvania.	1,218,215	503,202	42,612	70,021	15,642
Indiana.....	696,370	511,364	13,462	24,703	16,499	Rhode Island.	107,463	55,062	510	4,351	.....
Iowa.....	634,674	227,921	4,197	16,981	10,321	S. Carolina...	2,632	63,490	.....	28	.....
Kansas.....	369,195	185,447	68	15,510	.....	S. Dakota....	109,874	35,938	900	.....	34,406
Kentucky....	452,480	156,197	3,325	6,409	.....	Tennessee....	219,829	206,558	.....	2,239	.....
Louisiana....	38,538	87,354	.....	.....	.....	Texas.....	115,640	289,688	.....	8,194	.....
Maine.....	136,255	58,961	.....	2,214	.....	Utah.....	81,555	56,639	.....	3,159	4,475
Maryland....	236,117	180,626	.....	8,876	1,645	Vermont.....	68,212	20,919	774	25	.....
Massachusetts	681,153	276,691	.....	32,265	.....	Virginia....	87,458	141,670	826	807	240
Michigan.....	762,865	233,450	9,646	28,947	10,372	Washington..	223,137	84,298	.....	8,913	77,246
Minnesota....	519,421	142,994	11,489	56,106	5,828	West Virginia.	282,007	220,789	1,528	5,618	.....
Mississippi...	11,576	69,277	.....	1,639	.....	Wisconsin....	498,576	113,422	8,647	80,635	.....
Missouri.....	727,162	574,799	5,142	20,242	3,291	Wyoming....	35,091	17,429	265	1,234	2,180
Montana.....	109,439	57,370	.....	.....	12,204						
Nebraska....	247,498	119,608	5,947	9,600	.....	Total.....	16,138,914	9,142,438	192,438	915,302	272,514

RECAPITULATION.

RECAPITULATION OF 1920 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The figures given above are, in almost every instance, those announced by the Secretaries of States of the respective commonwealths, and most of the totals represent the findings of the actual official count. In the remaining instances the figures are the ones certified by the various local election boards. The table is corrected up to Dec. 16, 1920.

The total for the Socialist Labor ticket approximated 20,896, on the face of the returns, but it is to be said that in a number of the States the Socialist Labor electors were called Independent Labor, or Independent, or Industrial Labor, so that the true total is considerably above that named above.

The Single Tax vote approximated 3,932, on the returns as filed up to the middle of December.

In Texas the American Party polled 47,689 votes for President, and the so-called Black-and-Tans polled 27,515.

There is no definite approximation of the strength of the Non-Partisan League vote, inasmuch as it expended itself in contests for Governorships, Senators, Congressmen, and local State officials. In some of the Western States the Farmer-Labor vote and the Non-Partisan League vote represented one and the same political class, and in other States the Non-Partisan League vote and the Labor vote shaded into each other.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala.....	Thomas E. Kilby, D.....	4	Jan. 1923	N. H....	Albert O. Brown, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Ariz.....	Thos. E. Campbell, R....	2	Jan. 1923	N. J.....	Edward I. Edwards, D...	3	Jan. 1923
Ark.....	Thos. C. McRae, D.....	2	Jan. 1923	N. M....	M. C. Mechem, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Cal.....	Wm. D. Stephens, R.....	4	Jan. 1923	N. Y....	Nath. L. Miller, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Col.....	Oliver L. Shoup, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	N. Car..	Cameron Morrison, D....	4	Jan. 1925
Conn....	Everett J. Lake, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	N. D....	Lynn J. Frazier, D., N.P.	2	Jan. 1923
Del.....	Wm. D. Denney, R.....	4	Jan. 1925	Ohio....	Harry L. Davis, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Fla.....	Cary Hardee, D.....	4	Jan. 1925	Okla....	J. B. A. Robertson, D...	4	Jan. 1923
Ga.....	T. W. Hardwick, D.....	2	June 1923	Ore.....	Ben W. Olcott, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Idaho...	D. W. Davis, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	Pa.....	Wm. C. Sproul, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Ill.....	Len Small, R.....	4	Feb. 1925	R. I....	E. J. San Souci, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Ind.....	W. T. McCray, R.....	4	Jan. 1925	S. Car...	Robert A. Cooper, D....	2	Jan. 1923
Ia.....	N. E. Kendall, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	S. D....	W. H. McMaster, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Kan....	Henry J. Allen, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	Tenn....	Alfred A. Taylor, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Ky.....	Edwin P. Morrow, R....	4	Dec. 1923	Tex.....	Pat M. Neff, D.....	2	Jan. 1923
La.....	John M. Parker, D.....	4	May 1924	Utah....	Chas. R. Mabey, R.....	4	Jan. 1925
Me.....	Fred'k H. Parkhurst, R..	2	Jan. 1923	Vt.....	Jas. Hartness, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Md.....	Albert C. Ritchie, D.....	4	Jan. 1924	Va.....	Westmoreland Davis, D..	4	Feb. 1922
Mass....	Channing H. Cox, R.....	1	Jan. 1922	Wash...	Louis F. Hart, R.....	4	Jan. 1925
Mich....	Alex. J. Groesbeck, R....	2	Jan. 1923	W. Va...	E. F. Morgan, R.....	4	Mch. 1925
Minn...	J. A. O. Preus, R.....	2	Jan. 1923	Wis.....	John J. Blaine, R.....	2	Jan. 1923
Miss....	Lee M. Russell, D.....	4	Jan. 1924	Wyo....	Robert D. Carey, R.....	4	Jan. 1925
Mo.....	Arthur M. Hyde, R.....	4	Jan. 1925	Alaska..	Thos. Riggs, Jr., D.....	4	April 1922
Mont...	Jos. M. Dixon, R.....	4	Jan. 1925	Hawaii..	Chas. J. McCarthy.....	4	Nov. 1925
Neb.....	Sam'l R. McKelvie, R...	2	Jan. 1923	Philips..	F. B. Harrison, R.....	Indf..	.....
Nev.....	Emmet D. Boyle, D.....	4	Jan. 1923	P. R....	Arthur Yager.....	Indf..	.....

NOTE—OTHER PAST VOTES ARE COLLECTED IN ONE TABLE AFTER WYOMING.

(1920 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION FIGURES ALSO WILL BE FOUND GROUPED FOLLOWING THESE RETURNS.)

ALABAMA.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Autauga	911	210	5	773	99	11
Baldwin	1,127	556	134	767	216	148
Barbour	1,565	203	13	1,235	45	13
Bibb	1,643	364	136	1,247	217	106
Blount	3,533	3,465	45	1,488	1,229	26
Bullock	877	2	0	743	4	2
Butler	1,298	153	12	1,162	78	6
Calhoun	3,422	1,139	22	2,232	442	29
Chambers	1,993	322	8	1,683	168	7
Cherokee	1,968	1,576	58	1,136	508	27
Chilton	960	2,273	48	884	1,363	40
Choctaw	1,071	82	3	765	21	12
Clarke	1,253	43	1	1,397	25	12
Clay	2,165	2,128	2	1,198	677	1
Cleburne	684	971	2	762	576	5
Coffee	1,721	673	4	2,029	426	17
Colbert	1,869	650	62	1,132	352	44
Conecuh	1,315	189	0	1,032	42	17
Coosa	1,007	741	14	872	485	34
Covington	2,038	548	64	1,747	305	107
Crenshaw	1,411	310	4	1,429	139	5
Cullman	2,564	3,492	37	1,396	1,351	9
Dale	1,386	768	5	1,260	597	4
Dallas	2,702	78	0	1,575	23	7
De Kalb	3,894	4,852	46	1,787	1,190	33
Elmore	1,763	335	2	1,631	.....	....
Escambia	1,455	178	2	985	108	3
Etowah	5,917	3,218	100	1,887	862	73
Fayette	1,413	1,865	15	1,031	697	18
Franklin	2,092	2,930	64	1,044	984	39
Geneva	1,487	1,088	24	1,265	713	23
Greene	520	10	0	383	9	....
Hale	953	18	0	795	15	1
Henry	715	489	1	865	143	27
Houston	2,045	571	30	1,678	466	46
Jackson	2,513	1,483	9	1,909	567	32
Jefferson	24,982	7,124	555	10,679	2,052	296
Lamar	1,627	576	6	1,299	303	4
Lauderdale	2,644	1,161	56	1,678	369	47
Lawrence	934	831	1	995	43	4
Lee	1,620	155	111	1,369	42	30
Limestone	1,812	285	14	1,450	92	19
Lowndes	727	6	0	540	9	1
Macon	693	64	2	575	43	2
Madison	2,821	489	24	2,206	215	45
Marengo	1,307	42	0	1,191	19	1
Marion	2,461	1,865	3	1,328	807	1
Marshall	4,041	3,879	36	1,944	1,183	33
Mobile	6,157	2,681	131	3,026	832	75
Monroe	1,295	20	6	1,029	17	2
Montgomery	6,411	314	32	3,316	406	19
Morgan	4,057	1,204	50	2,120	364	44
Perry	1,195	32	13	897	20	12
Pickens	1,419	263	17	1,179	218	18
Pike	1,586	204	3	1,794	50	11
Randolph	1,357	1,113	0	1,328	652	4
Russell	671	29	45	752	3	4
Shelby	2,523	3,235	13	1,311	1,428	8
St. Clair	1,932	2,561	47	990	851	53
Sumter	1,088	15	3	770	8	6
Talladega	2,136	930	11	1,541	447	4
Tallapoosa	2,257	269	24	1,892	129	33
Tuscaloosa	3,427	491	16	2,437	218	41
Walker	4,703	4,488	186	2,314	1,860	107
Washington	575	85	3	500	32	2
Wilcox	1,099	2	0	866	1	....
Winston	1,037	2,307	0	726	1,107	6
Total	163,254	74,690	2,369	99,546	28,662	1,916

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 757.

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 1,034.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Underwood, Dem., 154,664; Reynolds, Rep., 77,337; Forsman, Soc., 1,984.

U. S. Sen., 1918, J. H. Bankhead, Dem., unopposed 54,880.

ARIZONA.

Counties.	President, 1920.		U. S. Sen., 1920.		Governor, 1920.	
	Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.	Cameron. Rep.	Smith Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Simms Dem.
Apache	679	618	683	523	728	590
Cochise	5,341	4,430	5,459	5,083	5,949	4,988
Coconino	1,342	781	1,381	754	1,315	888
Gila	3,311	2,894	2,893	2,896	2,855	3,553
Graham	1,062	1,261	1,188	1,329	1,371	1,329
Greenlee	1,131	905	871	1,166	818	1,282
Maricopa	11,336	8,825	11,514	8,389	11,273	9,268
Mohave	996	722	914	773	890	893
Navajo	1,078	1,031	949	884	1,090	1,075
Pima	3,392	2,455	3,571	2,374	3,716	2,443
Pinal	1,493	1,264	1,463	1,144	1,442	1,269
Santa Cruz	850	706	899	662	888	703
Yavapai	3,625	2,251	3,118	2,363	3,504	2,323
Yuma	1,606	1,177	1,349	999	1,410	1,078
Total	37,016	29,546	36,252	29,339	37,249	31,682

ARIZONA, PRES. 1916; GOV. 1918.

Counties.	President, 1916.				Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Colter, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.
Apache	648	311	16	5	528	409
Cochise	6,115	3,203	691	120	4,898	4,110
Coconino	1,171	802	77	22	867	935
Gila	3,686	1,495	510	42	2,876	2,117
Graham	1,597	497	119	44	1,252	822
Greenlee	1,492	672	156	14	1,159	786
Maricopa	7,634	5,747	574	685	4,977	7,779
Mohave	1,335	643	243	5	899	527
Navajo	1,240	574	25	42	812	780
Pima	2,079	2,616	150	77	1,842	2,465
Pinal	1,232	855	60	32	1,079	1,169
Santa Cruz	726	666	42	8	683	609
Yavapai	2,893	1,716	331	43	2,590	2,615
Yuma	1,322	727	177	14	1,126	804
Total	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153	25,588	25,927

Women voted in Arizona in 1916 for President. Gov., 1918, Smith, Soc., 444.

The Workmen's Compensation amend. failed 1918 by a vote of 12,873 to 27,177.

The death penalty for murder was adopted 1918.

Compulsory vaccination of children was defeated 1918 by 13,941 to 13,411.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 2,542; Gr., 1,097; Ind., 822.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 4,095; Rep., 3,606.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 6,121; Rep., 5,145.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 5,095; Rep., 6,747.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 6,355; Rep., 4,472.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 7,686; Rep., 3,852.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 6,137; Rep., 4,941.
1892 (Cong.), Dem., 7,152; Rep., 5,171.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 4,773; Rep., 5,648; Pop., 3,006.
1896 (Cong.), Dem., 6,065; Rep., 4,090; Pop., 3,895.
1900 (Cong.), Dem., 8,664; Rep., 7,664; Pro., 292; Soc., 1,304.
1902 (Cong.), Dem., 9,716; Rep., 9,239.
1904 (Cong.), Dem., 10,494; Rep., 9,521; Pro., 108.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 11,101; Rep., 8,909; Soc., 2,078.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 11,727; Rep., 12,435; Soc., 1,912; Pro., 106.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 11,123; Rep., 9,166.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 10,324; Rep., 3,021; Prog., 6,949; Soc., 3,163; Pro., 265.
1912 (Cong.), Dem., 11,389; Rep., 3,110; Prog., 5,819; Soc., 3,034; Pro., 193.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 25,226; Rep., 17,602; Prog., 5,206; Soc., 2,973.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 33,170; Rep., 20,524; Soc., 3,174; Pro., 1,153.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27,976.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Rep., 25,927; Soc., 444.

ARKANSAS.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Arkansas	1,156	1,199	Lincoln	888	988
Ashley	1,317	725	Little River	852	618
Baxter	707	484	Logan	1,840	1,871
Benton	2,837	1,916	Lonoke	1,711	697
Boone	1,106	646	Madison	1,463	1,715
Bradley	1,146	540	Marion	744	371
Calhoun	736	337	Miller	1,544	836
Carroll	1,344	1,138	Mississippi	1,809	1,050
Chicot	887	489	Monroe	834	912
Clark	1,507	1,020	Montgomery	430	611
Clay	1,775	1,536	Nevada	1,220	1,292
Cleburne	678	459	Newton	486	828
Cleveland	809	475	Ouachita	1,307	1,141
Columbia	2,052	857	Perry	738	592
Conway	1,791	1,243	Phillips	1,965	868
Craighead	2,079	1,058	Pike	847	921
Crawford	1,861	1,497	Poinsett	1,201	663
Crittenden	905	167	Polk	1,208	1,173
Cross	845	457	Pope	2,080	1,117
Dallas	1,139	658	Prairie	962	841
Desha	931	360	Pulaski	6,505	3,711
Drew	1,397	773	Randolph	1,412	652
Faulkner	1,971	1,148	Saline	1,206	403
Franklin	1,502	769	Scott	771	751
Fulton	763	502	Searcy	594	1,070
Garland	1,614	1,419	Sebastian	3,852	2,492
Grant	619	230	Sevier	1,234	599
Greene	1,865	1,074	Sharp	995	400
Hempstead	2,239	1,752	St. Francis	1,252	903
Hot Spring	1,061	910	Stone	516	367
Howard	1,452	1,208	Union	1,763	491
Independence	1,546	1,076	Van Buren	1,440	1,381
Izard	838	495	Washington	2,637	2,118
Jackson	1,575	1,130	White	2,083	1,341
Jefferson	2,670	1,048	Woodruff	1,049	943
Johnson	1,579	992	Yell	1,925	1,042
Lafayette	953	501			
Lawrence	1,686	699	Totals	105,618	69,874
Lee	1,108	354			

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Arkansas	1,119	613	Lincoln	889	477
Ashley	1,519	463	Little River	842	364
Baxter	914	318	Logan	2,018	1,183
Benton	3,106	1,293	Lonoke	2,180	515
Boone	1,413	598	Madison	1,456	1,332
Bradley	1,159	314	Marion	781	274
Calhoun	933	275	Miller	1,418	402
Carroll	1,512	1,034	Mississippi	1,249	417
Chicot	570	474	Monroe	741	508
Clark	1,975	678	Montgomery	939	432
Clay	1,950	973	Nevada	1,376	657
Cleburne	865	271	Newton	559	675
Cleveland	1,128	230	Ouachita	1,405	970
Columbia	2,074	721	Perry	975	439
Conway	1,101	1,032	Phillips	1,466	552
Craighead	1,957	543	Pike	1,178	605
Crawford	1,622	1,195	Poinsett	1,174	511
Crittenden	563	91	Polk	1,242	448
Cross	927	252	Pope	2,148	783
Dallas	1,150	527	Prairie	1,061	655
Desha	960	369	Pulaski	6,008	2,593
Drew	1,627	838	Randolph	1,553	458
Faulkner	2,031	817	Saline	1,567	231
Franklin	1,679	582	Scott	1,369	514
Fulton	1,096	392	Searcy	629	919
Garland	1,678	1,057	Sebastian	3,719	1,366
Grant	957	190	Sevier	1,265	244
Greene	2,292	533	Sharp	972	251
Hempstead	2,103	1,238	St. Francis	960	395
Hot Spring	1,429	645	Stone	682	298
Howard	1,317	545	Union	1,691	273
Independence	1,987	762	Van Buren	1,272	743
Izard	1,267	285	Washington	2,922	1,625
Jackson	1,351	476	White	2,823	673
Jefferson	2,173	923	Woodruff	935	438
Johnson	1,479	571	Yell	2,099	781
Lafayette	891	365			
Lawrence	1,706	298	Total	112,282	47,135
Lee	818	353			

Pres (1920), Soc., 5,074.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1920.

T. H. Caraway (Dem), 126,477.
C. F. Cole (Rep.), 65,381.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1920.

T. C. McRae (Dem.), 123,604.
Wallace Townsend (Rep), 46,339.
Sam Busler (Soc.), 4,543.
J. H. Blount (Negro), 15,627.

VOTE ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1920.

No. 13 (Initiative and Referendum), for, 84,481; against, 42,913.

No. 14 (Equal Suffrage), for, 85,550; against, 48,926.

No. 15 (Increase Supreme Court), for, 63,509; against, 62,281.

All the amendments were lost, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State of Arkansas requires that an amendment to that instrument must have a majority of the total vote cast at the election. The total vote for Governor in 1920 was 190,113, a majority of which is 95,057.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 37,927; Rep., 41,073.
1874 (Cong.), Dem., 40,938; Rep., 22,787.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 58,083; Rep., 38,669; Gr., 289.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 32,652; Gr., 18,967.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 60,865; Rep., 42,549; Gr., 4,079.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 87,675; Rep., 49,352; Gr., 10,142.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 72,927, Rep., 50,805; Gr., 1.847.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 90,650; Rep., 54,070; Wheel., 19,169.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 99,229; U. L., 84,223.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,962; Rep., 58,752; U. L., 10,613; Proh., 641.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 52,925; Rep., 41,615.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 106,267; U. L., 85,181.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,834; Rep., 46,884; Pop., 11,831; Proh., 113.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 74,809; Rep., 26,055; Pop., 24,541; Proh., 1,551.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 91,114; Rep., 35,836; Pop., 13,990. Proh., 851.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 110,103; Rep., 37,512; Proh., 839; Nat., 893.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 88,637; Rep., 44,701; Pop., 3,641.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,142; Rep., 44,800; Pop., 972; Proh., 584; Un. R., 341.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 77,354; Rep., 29,251; Pop., 8,345; Proh., 4,791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 91,991; Rep., 53,898; Proh., 2,527; Soc., 1,364.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 64,434; Rep., 46,860; Soc., 1,816; Proh., 993; Pop., 2,318.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 102,749; Rep., 40,965; Soc., 2,169; Proh., 3,274.
1908 (Pres.), Dem, 87,015; Rep., 56,760; Soc., 5,750; Proh., 1,121; Pop., 1,026; Ind., 313.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 111,478; Rep. 45,409; Soc., 6,787.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 101,646; Rep., 39,570; Soc., 9,196.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 109,826; Rep., 46,440; Soc., 13,384.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 68,838; Rep., 24,297; Prog., 21,673. Proh., 898; Soc., 8,153.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 94,096; Rep., 30,987; Soc., 10,434.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,449; Rep., 11,222.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 112,282; Rep., 47,135; Soc., 6,998; Proh., 2,015.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 122,041; Rep., 43,963; Soc., 9,730.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,293; Rep., 48,922.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 68,192; Soc., 4,7922.

CALIFORNIA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.
Alameda	73,177	21,468	9,266	Marin	5,375	1,688	632	San Mateo	7,205	1,958	956
Alpine	64	6	.....	Mariposa	484	320	53	Santa Barbara	6,970	2,586	496
Amador	1,350	639	63	Mendocino	4,443	1,789	401	Santa Clara	19,565	6,485	1,667
Butte	5,409	2,262	339	Merced	3,457	1,537	331	Santa Cruz	5,286	1,957	412
Calaveras	1,480	641	111	Modoc	992	555	36	Shasta	2,108	1,028	205
Colusa	1,645	907	72	Mono	170	56	22	Sierra	506	158	24
Contra Costa	9,041	3,483	1,410	Monterey	4,817	1,771	263	Siskiyou	2,909	1,502	337
Del Norte	596	279	49	Napa	4,448	1,444	274	Solano	7,102	2,954	743
El Dorado	1,636	726	115	Nevada	2,055	747	279	Sonoma	10,377	4,070	680
Fresno	14,621	9,613	1,426	Orange	12,797	3,502	632	Stanislaus	7,038	3,055	582
Glenn	1,916	902	89	Placer	2,894	1,559	288	Sutter	1,862	636	69
Humboldt	6,528	1,778	763	Plumas	999	403	114	Tehama	2,462	1,079	231
Imperial	4,699	2,022	374	Riverside	9,124	2,798	690	Trinity	622	285	75
Inyo	1,195	682	180	Sacramento	15,634	7,150	944	Tulare	9,136	4,837	527
Kern	7,079	6,095	933	San Benito	1,965	900	74	Tuolumne	1,285	659	157
Kings	2,806	1,604	180	San Bernadino	12,518	5,620	890	Ventura	5,231	1,305	181
Lake	993	571	75	San Diego	19,326	8,478	1,812	Yolo	3,375	1,787	133
Lassen	1,582	643	97	San Francisco	96,105	32,637	17,049	Yuba	2,012	696	82
Los Angeles	178,117	55,661	14,674	San Joaquin	12,003	6,487	695				
Madera	1,779	1,145	181	San Luis Obispo	4,123	1,606	643	Totals	624,992	229,191	64,076

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 25,085.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Shortridge, Rep., 447,835; Phelan, Dem., 371,580; Edwards, Proh., 57,768; Beals, Soc., 36,545.

The Allen Land Law, excluding Japanese from owning or leasing land or stock in land corporations was carried, Nov., 1920, by popular vote. The Prohibition Enforcement Act was defeated; also the acts prohibiting vivisection or compulsory vaccination.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Alameda	43,748	51,417	5 439	Marin	3,789	4,328	425	San Mateo	4,485	5,207	554
Alpine	23	60	.....	Mariposa	802	451	93	Santa Barbara	5,198	4,453	479
Amador	1,766	1,209	136	Mendocino	3,371	3,494	456	Santa Clara	14,185	16,582	1,623
Butte	4,888	3,956	445	Merced	2,637	2,132	293	Santa Cruz	4,511	4,228	386
Calaveras	1,524	1,175	136	Modoc	1,222	768	84	Shasta	2,828	2,008	452
Colusa	1,998	1,011	129	Mono	158	137	27	Sierra	594	360	56
Contra Costa	6,092	5,731	912	Monterey	3,878	3,599	371	Siskiyou	3,447	2,059	432
Del Norte	471	499	141	Napa	3,088	3,914	308	Solano	5,678	3,536	330
El Dorado	1,755	1,068	186	Nevada	2,548	1,586	286	Sonoma	8,377	9,733	937
Fresno	14,241	11,707	1,675	Orange	6,474	10,609	618	Stanislaus	5,490	4,401	743
Glenn	1,797	1,342	109	Placer	3,375	1,954	322	Sutter	1,543	1,211	81
Humboldt	4,103	5,786	1,070	Plumas	1,025	663	106	Tehama	2,531	1,739	345
Imperial	3,273	2,694	368	Riverside	4,561	7,152	785	Trinity	661	121	104
Inyo	966	846	153	Sacramento	14,538	10,696	853	Tulare	7,299	6,845	913
Kern	9,566	5,611	567	San Benito	1,688	1,419	94	Tuolumne	1,584	1,057	242
Kings	2,905	2,221	259	San Bernandino	9,398	11,932	809	Ventura	2,835	3,980	266
Lake	1,164	791	182	San Diego	16,815	16,978	1,627	Yolo	2,922	2,334	170
Lassen	1,323	877	146	San Francisco	78,225	63,093	6,358	Yuba	1,980	1,530	102
Los Angeles	114,070	135,554	8,097	San Joaquin	11,454	7,861	891				
Madera	1,880	1,323	187	San Luis Obispo	3,539	2,854	565	Total	466,289	462,516	43,263

Women voted in California in 1916.

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 27,713.

U. S. Sen. (1916), Johnson, Rep., *574,667; Patton, Dem., 277,852.

Stephens, for Gov., 1918, also got Progressive and Prohibition votes; Roser, Soc., for Gov., 1918, got 29,003 votes, and Rolph, Jr., Ind., got 20,695.

*And Progressive.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 40,718; Rep., 54,044; Lib. Rep., 81; Dem. (O'C.), 1,068.

1875 (Gov.), Dem., 61,509; Rep., 31,322; Ind., 29,752.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 76,464; Rep., 79,264; Gr., 47.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 47,647; Rep., 67,965; Work., 44,482.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 80,473; Rep., 80,370; Gr., 3,404.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 90,694; Rep., 67,175; Gr., 1,020; Proh., 5,772.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 89,288; Rep., 102,416; Gr., 2,017; Proh., 2 920.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 84,970; Rep., 84,318; Amer., 7,347; Proh., 6,432; Ind., 12,227.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,729; Rep., 124,816; Amer., 1,591; Proh., 5,761.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 117,184; Rep., 125,129; Amer., 10,073.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 118,293; Rep., 118,149; Pop., 25,352; Proh., 8,129.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 51,304; Proh., 10,561.

1894 (Sec.), Dem., 86,443; Rep., 126,541; Pop., 49,734; Proh., 8,262; Ind., 2,405.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 121,629; Pop., 21,744; Rep., 146,170; N. D., 2,006; Proh., 2,573; Soc. L., 1,611; Gold D., 1,730.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 129,261; Rep., 148,354; Soc. L., 5,143; Proh., 4,297.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 124,985; Rep., 164,755; Soc. D., 7,554; Proh., 5,024.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 143,782; Rep., 145,332; Soc. D., 9,582; Proh., 4,636.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 89,404; Rep., 205,226; Soc. D., 29,535; Proh., 7,380.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 117,590; Rep., 12,589; Soc. D., 16,030; Proh., 8,141; Ind. L., 45,008.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 127,492; Rep., 214,398; Soc. D., 28,659; Proh., 11,740; Ind., 4,278.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 154,835; Rep., 177,191; Soc., 47,819; Proh., 5,807.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 283,436; Rep., 3,914; Prog., 283,610; Soc., 79,201; Proh., 23,366.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 116,121; Rep., 271,990; Prog., 460,495; Soc., 50,806; Proh., 27,342.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 466,289; Rep , 462,516; Soc., 43,263; Proh., 27,713.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 277,852; Rep. and Prog., 574,667; Soc., 49,341; Proh., 38,797.

1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog. and Proh., 387,547; Ind., 251,189; Soc., 29,003.

1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 259,415; Rep. and Proh., 355,247; Soc., 42,161.

1918 (Sec. St.), Rep. and Dem., 478,989; Proh., 139,475.

COLORADO.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Christ'nsen F.-L.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	2,538	1,617	35	42	137
Alamosa	1,090	953	9	15	30
Arapahoe	2,805	1,697	34	73	106
Archuleta	704	390	13	6	14
Baca	1,594	107	40	24	181
Bent	1,528	905	36	31	32
Boulder	6,483	4,226	125	86	298
Chaffee	1,527	1,244	17	16	70
Cheyenne	820	359	22	19	67
Clear Creek	771	517	6	7	15
Conejos	1,587	892	12	14	9
Costilla	780	787	13	14	19
Crowley	1,345	769	32	7	35
Custer	540	290	6	11	21
Delta	2,557	1,725	48	37	168
Denver	42,742	21,551	478	946	2,098
Dolores	192	154	4	10	45
Douglas	958	561	11	5	16
Eagle	854	667	10	13	30
Elbert	1,639	687	38	49	83
El Paso	9,426	5,112	182	122	284
Fremont	2,952	2,259	84	49	170
Garfield	1,914	1,472	12	30	81
Gilpin	420	194	....	7	9
Grand	660	562	3	18	15
Gunnison	1,064	1,024	8	12	126
Hinsdale	146	64	8	3	25
Huerfano	2,590	2 298	32	36	47
Jackson	388	120	8	4	1
Jefferson	3,632	1,983	39	79	187
Kiowa	839	515	22	5	38
Kit Carson	1,857	803	35	39	119
Lake	1,295	950	10	33	89
La Plata	1,687	1,458	31	38	134
Larimer	5,633	2,709	114	56	169
Las Animas	4,757	4,217	68	48	214
Lincoln	1,828	983	24	34	79
Logan	3,150	1,916	61	61	81
Mesa	3,642	3,154	111	99	305
Mineral	184	147	1	5	35
Moffat	1,287	597	17	26	52
Montezuma	946	755	25	23	83
Montrose	2,197	1,500	63	40	198
Morgan	2,920	1,121	66	38	99
Otero	2,733	2,700	147	36	113
Ouray	706	413	7	24	27
Park	504	328	4	5	17
Phillips	1,175	468	18	27	53
Pitkin	474	407	6	24	43
Prowers	2,659	1,247	56	39	90
Pueblo	9,687	7,921	83	109	432
Rio Blanco	777	456	12	6	11
Rio Grande	1,696	996	34	14	29
Routt	1,878	1,244	17	33	106
Saguache	1,179	733	15	5	51
San Juan	332	291	3	8	22
San Miguel	925	685	20	12	62
Sedgwick	834	385	36	22	31
Summit	400	389	3	4	16
Teller	1,562	1,047	12	17	87
Washington	2,099	1,066	30	35	95
Weld	10,347	5,226	263	136	246
Yuma	2,673	1,278	67	40	187
Totals	173,248	104,936	2,807	3,046	8,046

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson. Dem.	Hughes. Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Prog.
Adams	2,120	1,165	125	21	3
Alamosa	1,308	488	64	4	2
Arapahoe	2,652	1,444	129	12	19
Archuleta	830	473	11	3	8
Baca	1,294	826	208	24	6
Bent	1,473	833	55	30	3
Boulder	7,419	3,986	482	163	21
Chaffee	2,546	864	78	21	4
Cheyenne	802	558	82	10	2
Clear Creek	1,289	474	32	1	3
Conejos	1,721	928	6	5	11
Costilla	1,028	579	25	9	30
Crowley	1,160	847	51	29	6
Custer	539	403	35	5	2
Delta	2,817	1,612	282	61	5
Denver	43,029	23,185	1,826	409	63
Dolores	251	46	30	.....	.....
Douglas	820	612	13	5	1
Eagle	1,136	397	36	7	.....
Elbert	1,230	951	90	19	9
El Paso	8,381	7,159	552	321	24
Fremont	3,395	2,257	243	69	1
Garfield	2,479	1,139	161	36	.....
Gilpin	763	407	15	5	1
Grand	624	378	11	3	1
Gunnison	1,618	736	115	11	2
Hinsdale	178	94	29	1	.....
Huerfano	2 632	2,027	25	31	12
Jackson	331	157	5	4	.....
Jefferson	3,368	2,040	139	21	6
Kiowa	936	723	141	21	6
Kit Carson	1,571	1,030	147	30	1
Lake	2,672	993	38	190	7
La Plata	2,590	1,029	158	21	3
Larimer	4,868	2,798	417	94	7
Las Animas	5,300	3,511	152	43	41
Lincoln	1,702	1,129	119	32	4
Logan	2,679	1,422	111	23	8
Mesa	4,394	2,223	544	231	3
Mineral	278	135	8	2	.....
Moffat	740	512	31	4	2
Montezuma	1,458	425	76	9	.....
Montrose	2,571	1,315	252	40	1
Morgan	2,371	1,541	111	29	4
Otero	3,963	2,678	167	104	12
Ouray	961	399	56	3	2
Park	674	372	28	2	3
Phillips	795	532	56	9	2
Pitkin	915	263	100	3	2
Prowers	2,168	1,683	244	61	2
Pueblo	10,710	6,545	731	137	18
Rio Blanco	702	468	12	4	0
Rio Grande	1,756	886	47	26	2
Routt	1,972	849	114	16	1
Saguache	1,254	681	46	5	4
San Juan	693	214	74	7	2
San Miguel	1,325	578	71	7	3
Sedgwick	519	529	67	8	6
Summit	717	268	28	7	.....
Teller	3,515	1,693	231	17	5
Washington	1,748	989	129	29	3
Weld	8,600	5,395	324	208	6
Yuma	2,466	1,436	224	31	4
Total	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,793	409

Pres. (1920) vote by Counties is the average; State totals are the highest for any one elector.

Gov. (1920), Shoup, Rep., 174,456; Collins, Dem., 108,694; Collins, Farm.-Lab., and Soc., 9,784.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Nicholson, Rep., 156,577; Scott, Dem., 112,890; Stevens, Farm.-Lab., 9,041; Thomas, Ind., 8,665.

Women voted in Colorado in 1916, for President: Gov. (1918) Shoup, Rep., 112,693; Tynan, Dem., 102,397; Geffs, Soc., 5,249.

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1876 (Gov.) Dem. 13,316; Rep. 14,154.
1878 (Gov.) Dem. 11,573; Rep. 14,396; Gr. 2,755.
1880 (Pres.) Dem. 24,647; Rep. 27,450; Gr. 1,435.
1882 (Gov.) Dem. 29,897; Rep. 27,552.
1884 (Pres.) Dem. 27,723; Rep. 36,290; Gr. 1,958; Proh. 761.
1884 (Gov.) Dem. 27,420; Rep. 30,471.
1886 (Cong.) Dem. 26,929; Rep. 27,732; Proh. 3,597.
1886 (Gov.) Dem. 28,129; Rep. 26,533; Proh. 2,710.
1888 (Pres.) Dem. 37,567; Rep. 50,774; Proh. 2,191; U. Lab. 1,266.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 34,736; Rep., 43,118; U. Lab., 5,207; Proh., 1,054.
1891 (Ch. J.), Dem., 30,361; Rep., 40,417; Proh., 6,384.
1892 (Pres.) Rep. 38,620; Proh. 1,638; Fus. 53,585.
1894 (Sup. Ct.) Dem. 9,634; Rep. 90,845; Pop.; 76,487.
1896 (Pres.) Dem. 158,674; Rep. 26,271; Proh. 1,717; Pop. 2,389; Nat. 386; Soc. L. 159.
1897 (Sup. Ct.) Fus. 68,888; Rep. 61,947.
1898 (Gov.) Fus 92,274; Rep. 50,880.
1900 (Gov.) Fus., 121,995; Rep., 93,245; Prob., 3 786.

CONNECTICUT.

VOTE FOR PRES., SEN., GOV., 1920.

Counties.	President, 1920.		U. S. Senator, 1920.		Governor, 1920.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Brandegee, Rep.	Longergan, Dem.	Lake, Rep.	Tyler, Dem.
Hartford	54,046	30,287	49,676	34,153	55,098	29,272
New Haven	65,938	37,977	63,565	40,141	66,020	38,022
New London	17,422	9,209	16,759	9,758	17,464	9,221
Fairfield	55,251	24,761	51,493	28,146	55,625	24,614
Windham	8,594	5,071	8,373	5,293	8,705	5,075
Litchfield	14,405	6,938	13,817	7,395	14,473	6,883
Middlesex	8,447	4,170	8,169	4,428	8,213	4,538
Tolland	5,135	2,308	4,940	2,510	5,194	2,287
Total	229,238	120,721	216,792	131,824	230,792	119,912

Pres. (1920), Debs, Soc., 10,335; Watkins, Proh., 1,771; Cox, Soc. Lab., 1,491; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 1,947.

Gov. (1920), Peach, Soc., 10,154; Pryor, Soc. Lab., 1,517; Krone, Farm.-Lab., 1,896.

Counties.	President 1916.				Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Spellacy, Dem.	Holcomb, Rep.
Hartford	24,398	23,265	1,247	685	19,183	18,910
New Haven	30,416	30,175	2,099	382	24,250	24,209
New London	8,322	8,283	252	177	6,416	6,642
Fairfield	20,873	25,962	1,064	235	15,484	18,996
Windham	3,797	4,259	69	82	2,883	3,692
Litchfield	6,183	7,288	163	98	4,305	6,356
Middlesex	3,765	4,524	102	65	2,629	3,835
Tolland	2,032	2,758	183	45	1,623	2,251
Total	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	76,773	84,891

Pres. (1916), Reimer, Soc. Lab., 606.

Governor (1918), Plunkett, Soc., 4,001; Lackey, Proh., 1,014; Klawansky, Soc. Labor, 560; Parsons, Nat., 121.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 45,866; Rep., 50,626; Lib. Rep., 14; Dem. (O'C.), 204.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 46,755; Rep., 39,973; Proh., 4,942.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 61,934; Rep., 59,084; Gr., 774; Proh., 378.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 46,385; Rep., 48,867; Gr., 8,314; Proh., 1,079.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 61,415; Rep., 67,071; Gr., 868; Proh., 409.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 59,014; Rep., 54,853; Gr., 697; Proh., 1,034.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,167; Rep., 65,893; Gr., 1,684; Proh., 2,489.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 67,910; Rep., 66,274; Gr., 1,379; Proh., 1,636.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1920.

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Total
Democratic	24,252	7,211	8,434	39,897
Republican	36,600	6,511	9,747	52,858

Pres. (1920), Debs. Soc., 1,002; Watkins, Proh., 998; Ind., 94.

PRESIDENT, 1916.

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Total
Democratic	14,894	4,210	5,649	24,753
Repub. & Prog	16,166	3,813	6,032	26,011
Prohibition	436	66	64	566
Socialist	480			480

Gov. (1920), Denney, Rep., 51,895; Lynch, Dem., 41,638.

Gov. (1916), Townsend, Rep.-Proh., 26,648; Hughes, Dem., 24,053; Houck, Soc., 490.

U. S. Sen. (1918), Conner, Soc., 420. State Treas. (1918), Soper, Dem., 19,243; Fisher, Rep., 21,607; Dayton, Soc., 421.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Alachua	3,318	1,118	112	2,030	440	31
Baker	339	115	22	439	52	14
Bay	818	551	71	725	279	85
Bradford	1,269	248	8	1,302	153	21
Brevard	894	659	548	599	174	42
Broward	420	442	107	382	158	92
Calhoun	898	99	70	539	209	73
Citrus	651	94	25	601	46	16
Clay	558	486	38	380	79	31
Columbia	1,248	162	68	861	226	29
Dade	4,381	3,077	285	1,654	629	209
De Soto	2,496	1,077	197	1,755	385	164
Duval	13,390	6,628	450	5,456	1,339	397
Escambia	3,485	1,127	205	2,183	416	96
Flagler	210	74	73	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	587	276	23	312	81	24
Gadsden	1,922	38	18	875	57	16
Hamilton	706	151	15	675	113	15
Hernando	624	132	29	446	38	18
Hillsborough	7,370	3,772	968	4,627	691	449
Holmes	869	537	42	763	427	169
Jackson	2,421	508	67	1,975	410	31
Jefferson	754	239	19	646	104	5
La Fayette	629	64	10	849	45	14
Lake	1,720	734	53	886	330	42
Lee	1,721	736	53	751	167	83
Leon	1,460	452	58	875	191	16
Levy	882	377	12	712	216	27
Liberty	423	20	18	280	57	9
Madison	921	30	14	721	22	6
Manatee	1,793	884	70	1,033	289	93
Marion	2,497	132	82	1,567	462	119
Monroe	979	510	152	730	345	248
Nassau	965	281	29	420	94	24
Okaloosa	569	411	20	603	303	34
Okeechobee	237	58	28	.....	.....	.....
Orange	2,099	1,447	123	1,261	415	23
Osceola	754	1,035	41	511	453	55
Palm Beach	1,543	1,898	308	725	312	147
Pasco	1,117	630	53	779	223	73
Pinellas	3,604	2,529	202	1,503	555	136
Polk	3,918	1,782	177	2,574	575	184
Putnam	1,557	1,181	89	879	416	68
St. John's	1,810	1,221	94	1,133	326	106
St. Lucie	1,167	707	64	703	134	91
Santa Rosa	813	333	2	896	111	21
Seminole	1,451	767	73	706	155	75
Sumter	926	219	8	599	70	14
Suwanee	1,493	382	11	1,209	56	124
Taylor	568	128	96	547	51	13
Volusia	530	119	3	1,541	886	121
Wakulla	2,767	2,175	126	587	121	14
Walton	1,322	619	36	753	549	57
Washington	750	307	91	626	159	108
Total	90,515	44,853	5,189	55,948	14,594	7,8[illegible]

Pres. (1920), Proh., 6,266. Pres. (1916), Proh., 4,855.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Dem., 98,957; Rep., 37,065; Soc., 3,525.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 15,428; Rep., 17,765.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 24,440; Rep., 24,350.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 27,964; Rep., 23,654.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 31,769; Rep., 28,031; Proh., 72.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 39,561; Rep., 26,657; Proh., 423.
1890 (Comp.), Dem., 29,176; Rep., 4,637.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 30,143; Pop, 4,843; Proh., 475.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 30,683; Pop., 2,053; Rep., 11,288; N. D., 654; Proh., 1,778.
1898 (Treas.), Dem., 20,788; Rep., 3,999.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 29,251; Rep., 6,238; Pop., 631.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 28,007; Rep., 7,314; Pop., 1,070; Proh., 1,039; Soc., 601.
1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 16,428—no opposition.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 28,971; Rep., 6,357; Pop., 1,270.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,046; Rep., 8,314; Pop., 1,605; Soc., 1,742.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 30,036; Rep., 6,453; Soc., 3,427.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 31,104; Rep., 9,923; Soc., 3,747; Proh., 1,356; Ind., 553.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,417; Rep., 4,279; Prog., 4,535; Soc., 4,806; Proh., 1,854.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 38,977; Rep., 2,646; Prog., 2,314; Soc., 3,467; Proh., 1,061.

GEORGIA—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

Counties.	Cox. Dem.	Harding. Rep.	Counties.	Cox. Dem.	Harding. Rep.	Counties.	Cox. Dem.	Harding. Rep.	Counties.	Cox. Dem.	Harding. Rep.
McIntosh..	119	39	Macon.....	483	68	Baker.....	141	80	Thomas....	1,130	168
Bibb.....	2,030	458	Fannin....	549	1,083	Barrow.....	731	412	Laurens....	1,167	350
Jeff Davis..	260	303	Pickens....	437	830	Richmond..	2,656	511	Tattnall....	447	301
Cook.....	260	303	Coffee.....	426	230	Dade.....	494	114	Walker.....	1,347	1,069
Gwinnett...	1,645	1,140	Tift.....	576	151	Lumpkin...	155	205	Atkinson...	453	119
Burke.....	387	39	Turner.....	393	182	Liberty.....	303	175	Towns.....	256	398
Spalding...	830	181	Glascock...	232	83	Putnam....	429	5	Candler....	673	68
Fulton....	6,635	3,336	Harris.....	398	9	Effingham.	726	118	Henry.....	608	
Mitchell...	930	144	Fayette....	231	80	Brooks.....	597	76	Habersham.	503	626
Meriwether.	1,059	186	Polk.....	658	1,004	Jefferson...	837	82	Lowndes...	1,308	220
De Kalb....	1,847	803	Franklin...	889	447	Charlton...	157	28	Forsyth....	813	741
Pike.....	1,277	280	Muscogee...	1,372	101	Houston...	723	39	Banks.....	479	342
Campbell...	263	107	Early.....	381	34	Jackson....	1,069	334	Worth.....	626	214
Haraison...	438	1,108	Wash'ton...	1,134	118	Paulding...	340	954	Cobb.....	1,208	1,095
Heard.....	461	14	Elbert.....	1,247	187	White.....	209	264	Telfair....	1,069	37
Marion....	236	180	Rockdale...	488	201	Chattooga..	887	514	Morgan....	450	176
Clinch.....	294	77	Clayton....	475	34	Ben Hill...	543	232	Rabun.....	312	147
Jasper.....	429	42	Columbia...	476		Butts.....	502	141	Lincoln....	509	3
Randolph..	534	51	Twiggs.....	273	44	Screven....	639	260	Irwin.....	525	114
Stephens...	415	252	Bleckley...	262		Murray....	728	851	Clarke.....	1,419	217
Catoosa....	55	33	Chatham...	4,243	995	Grady.....	887	232	Dodge.....	627	177
Crisp.....	565	83	Jenkins....	331	49	Madison...	693	281	Dougherty..	621	105
Taylor.....	491	211	Greene.....	681	178	Decatur....	982	300	Floyd.....	1,923	667
Oconee.....	341	108	Colquitt....	768	523	Stewart....	344	31	Gilmer....	546	662
Calhoun....	449	5	Pierce.....	407	122	Wayne.....	407	25	Hall.....	1,475	852
Oglethorpe..	844	42	Taliaferro..	330	12	Camden....	152	14	Hancock...	498	53
Whitfield...	762	1,073	Bacon.....	307	219	Johnson...	306	74	Jones.....	87	31
Wheeler....	350	101	Terrell....	500	48	Sumter....	1,076	296	Milton....	278	231
Bulloch....	1,098	248	Miller.....	155	30	Clay.....	230	63	Newton....	753	349
Quitman...	135	4	Ch'hoochee.	87	5	Hart.....	694	323	Troup.....	1,451	342
Baldwin....	554	92	Talbott....	379	43	Cherokee...	544	1,138	Union.....	469	562
Montg'ery..	169	148	Douglas ...	427	475	Dawson....	254	354	Ware.....	901	215
Appling....	313	196	Emanuel...	1,444	190	Toombs....	397	246	Warren....	402	83
Glynn.....	422	132	McDuffie...	382	109	Bartow....	922	754	Walton....	1,189	123
Berrien....	623	58	Lee.....	251	19	Webster....	135	24	Wilkes.....	876	12
Carroll....	1,632	1,227	Pulaski....	338	57	Gordon....	713	929	Evans.....	432	16
Upson.....	957	170	Crawford...	235	65	Dooly.....	944	39	Echols, no e	lectio	n.
Schley.....	235	53	Coweta....	1,094	169	Wilcox....	481	106			
Wilkinson..	256	37	Monroe....	837	83	Bryan.....	175	21	Total....	107,162	41,089

Pres. (1920), Debs., Soc., 465. Women could not vote in 1920, not having registered.

GEORGIA—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Appling....	413	44	Dawson....	440	273	Jefferson...	588	63	Schley.....	222	2
Bacon.....	287	46	Decatur....	1,147	35	Jenkins....	402	7	Screven....	625	36
Baker.....	435	.....	De Kalb...	1,690	12	Johnson....	715	20	Spalding...	835	41
Baldwin....	579	65	Dodge.....	788	64	Jones.....	398	27	Stephens...	500	15
Banks.....	989	126	Dooly.....	737	.....	Laurens....	1,269	64	Stewart....	471	23
Barrow....	712	148	Dougherty..	836	37	Lee.....	316	3	Sumter....	1,065	38
Bartow....	1,325	92	Douglas....	416	61	Liberty....	245	26	Talbot.....	511	17
Ben Hill...	627	8	Early.....	442	4	Lincoln....	333	5	Taliaferro..	255	7
Berrien....	2,102	32	Echols.....	173	.....	Lowndes...	1,870	60	Tattnall....	574	49
Bibb.....	2,018	201	Effingham..	450	8	Lumpkin...	455	55	Taylor.....	405	57
Bleckley...	262	6	Elbert.....	1,756	.....	Macon.....	440	21	Telfair.....	773	25
Brooks.....	969	103	Emanuel...	1,500	288	Madison...	1,211	19	Terrell.....	677	10
Bryan.....	295	17	Evans.....	334	34	Marion....	330	42	Thomas....	1,298	42
Bulloch....	1,410	29	Fannin.....	720	166	McDuffie...	466	70	Tift.....	1,034	42
Burke.....	673	19	Fayette....	494	25	McIntosh..	114	20	Toombs....	425	33
Butts.....	595	52	Floyd.....	2,137	50	Meriwether.	1,118	36	Towns.....	358	481
Calhoun....	265	9	Forsyth....	1,146	166	Miller.....	464	15	Troup.....	1,227	38
Camden....	251	4	Franklin...	1,540	44	Milton.....	462	11	Turner.....	400	145
Campbell...	508	77	Fulton.....	8,945	1,311	Mitchell...	921	41	Twiggs.....	365	20
Candler....	442	.....	Gilmer.....	742	258	Monroe....	721	52	Union.....	532	523
Carroll....	1,621	118	Glascock...	126	8	Montgom'y.	1,002	21	Upson.....	734	18
Catoosa....	624	32	Glynn.....	477	45	Morgan....	643	59	Walker.....	1,883	439
Charlton...	169	52	Gordon....	1,010	190	Murray....	1,162	301	Walton....	1,305	83
Chatham...	3,797	368	Grady.....	675	39	Muscogee..	1,833	110	Ware.....	1,066	133
Chatt'h'ch'e	156	5	Greene....	676	53	Newton....	943	102	Warren....	292	47
Chattooga..	1,006	20	Gwinnett...	1,528	222	Oconee....	497	.....	Washington	954	18
Cherokee...	855	292	Habersham.	1,032	48	Oglethorpe..	657	18	Wayne.....	460	29
Clarke.....	1,036	113	Hall.....	1,662	141	Paulding...	670	10	Webster....	248	20
Clay.....	225	9	Hancock...	562	30	Pickens....	497	420	Wheeler....	372	31
Clayton....	517	3	Haralson...	837	137	Pierce.....	489	85	White.....	639	6
Clinch.....	374	53	Harris.....	550	23	Pike.....	766	65	Whitfield...	1,093	16
Cobb.....	1,750	137	Hart.....	750	22	Polk.....	1,172	.....	Wilcox....	590	12
Coffee.....	2,091	120	Heard.....	439	11	Pulaski....	383	13	Wilkes....	785	17
Colquitt....	1,305	53	Henry.....	868	78	Putnam....	462	8	Wilkinson..	371	28
Columbia...	521	6	Houston...	805	52	Quitman...	125	2	Worth.....	690	31
Coweta....	1,179	85	Irwin.....	503	31	Rabun.....	633	87			
Crawford...	111	2	Jackson...	1,185	71	Randolph..	645	43	Total....	127,763	11,294
Crisp.....	577	4	Jasper.....	537	11	Richmond..	2,708	238			
Dade.....	616	25	Jeff Davis..	299	14	Rockdale...	490	73			

IDAHO.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, U. S. SENATOR AND GOVERNOR, 1920.

Counties.	President, Harding, Rep.	President, Cox, Dem.	U. S. Sen., Gooding, Rep.	U. S. Sen., Nugent, Dem.	Governor, Davis Rep.	Governor, Walters, Dem.
Ada	8,414	4,173	7,015	6,048	7,283	3,654
Adams	682	390	553	557	590	374
Bannock	4,879	2,986	4,578	3,361	4,756	2,582
Bear Lake	1,831	1,138	1,767	1,193	1,896	1,069
Benewah	1,326	794	1,151	1,060	1,175	636
Bingham	3,293	1,184	2,822	1,875	2,730	950
Blaine	1,169	561	943	895	957	599
Boise	582	373	459	527	519	405
Bonner	2,217	1,468	1,799	2,066	1,816	1,154
Bonneville	3,259	1,419	2,881	2,088	2,890	1,036
Boundary	885	759	773	655	736	419
Butte	646	316	540	470	460	243
Camas	400	276	256	459	257	172
Canyon	5,633	3,375	4,339	5,151	3,913	2,786
Caribou	541	181	511	219	561	160
Cassia	2,690	1,178	2,332	1,615	2,300	1,122
Clark	594	184	565	245	564	168
Clearwater	947	481	839	692	946	279
Custer	807	394	701	553	741	440
Elmore	1,065	867	878	1,150	794	963
Franklin	1,612	899	1,579	961	1,563	837
Fremont	1,994	1,061	1,601	1,584	1,567	660
Gem	1,404	832	1,062	1,276	1,091	510
Gooding	1,878	788	1,644	1,147	1,410	457
Idaho	2,386	1,127	1,920	1,686	1,933	1,148
Jefferson	1,794	741	1,685	943	1,607	661
Jerome	1,737	784	1,374	1,335	1,235	473
Kootenai	3,518	1,818	3,236	2,388	3,266	1,689
Latah	3,855	1,567	3,416	2,111	3,499	1,337
Lemhi	1,289	649	1,208	797	1,205	751
Lewis	1,012	712	888	966	851	659
Lincoln	755	426	676	546	593	306
Madison	1,882	979	1,716	1,211	1,741	742
Minidoka	1,622	1,107	1,226	1,585	1,136	430
Nez Perce	2,761	1,548	2,505	1,885	2,634	1,375
Oneida	1,500	752	1,326	1,005	1,252	646
Owyhee	970	514	725	872	744	381
Payette	1,690	785	1,242	1,337	1,190	618
Power	1,155	560	855	863	874	256
Shoshone	3,112	1,733	2,890	1,976	2,986	1,672
Teton	906	409	842	497	839	352
Twin Falls	5,894	2,882	4,722	4,536	4,626	1,886
Valley	492	322	371	462	447	350
Washington	1,864	1,414	1,524	1,676	1,569	1,126
Totals	88,321	46,576	75,985	64,513	75,748	38,309

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.
Ada	5,207	5,299	359	Clearwater	678	839	242	Madison	1,371	1,132	21
Adams	645	667	129	Custer	879	154	64	Minidoka	1,135	965	540
Bannock	4,084	2,950	302	Elmore	1,099	692	83	Nez Perce	2,675	1,753	249
Bear Lake	1,566	1,229	31	Franklin	1,432	1,089	30	Oneida	1,326	1,014	29
Benewah	1,374	935	337	Fremont	2,695	1,654	194	Owyhee	775	602	84
Bingham	2,306	1,885	145	Gem	990	750	146	Payette	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	1,830	1,239	173	Gooding	1,089	1,093	100	Power	1,079	1,024	50
Boise	1,048	1,231	113	Idaho	2,265	1,892	370	Shoshone	4,239	2,431	485
Bonner	2,003	679	409	Jefferson	1,606	1,002	115	Teton	726	650	27
Bonneville	2,341	1,745	86	Kootenai	2,855	2,741	715	Twin Falls	3,974	3,083	593
Boundary	653	601	100	Latah	2,811	2,777	440	Valley	.....	.....	.....
Butte	.....	.....	.....	Lemhi	1,080	723	80	Washington	1,802	1,547	109
Camas	.....	.....	.....	Lewis	1,255	901	118				
Canyon	4,478	3,570	645	Lincoln	1,084	1,139	96	Total	70,054	55,368	8,066
Cassia	1,629	1,331	291								

Four new counties voted in 1918 in Idaho.

Women voted in Idaho in 1916 for President.

Gov. (1918), Davis, Rep., 57,626; Samuels, Dem., 38,499.

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,604; Rep., 2,090.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep., 741.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 7,416; Rep., 7,842.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep., 10,262.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 8,599; Proh., 288; Pop., 10,520.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6,769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 7,057; Rep., 10,208; Pop., 7,121.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 23,190; Rep., 6,324; Proh., 179.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 19,407; Rep., 13,794; Proh., 1,175.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 28,628; Rep., 26,468; Proh., 1,031; Pop., 246.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 29,646; Rep., 27,198; Proh., 8.7; Pop., 213.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; Soc., 1,320.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,192; Rep., 41,877; Soc., 4,000; Proh., 990; Pop., 679.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 18,480; Rep., 47,783; Proh., 1,013; Soc., 4,949; Pop., 353.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 29,496; Rep., 38,386; Proh., 1,037; Soc., 4,650.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 36,162; Rep., 52,621; Proh., 1,986; Soc., 6,400; Ind., 210.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 36,605; Rep., 49,983; Proh., 2,099; Soc., 6,248; Ind., 99.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 40,856; Rep , 39,961; Pop., 5,342.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 33,921; Rep., 32,810; Prog. 25,527; Soc., 11,960; Proh., 1,537.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep., 35,056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., 1,028.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep., 40,349; Prog., 10,583; Soc., 7,967; Proh., 1,396.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog., 10,321; Soc., 7,882; Proh., 1,239.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 70,054; Rep., 55,368; Soc., 8,066; Proh., 1,127.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 63,877; Rep., 63,305; Soc., 7,321.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 38,499; Rep., 57,626.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 31,018; Rep., 63,587.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President: the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	12,852	7,222	373	14,268	11,858	389
Alexander	5,287	3,167	58	3,940	5,395	116
Bond	3,662	1,533	45	2,652	3,626	38
Boone	5,386	496	104	1,211	5,181	190
Brown	1,590	1,866	7	2,856	1,579	17
Bureau	9,968	2,354	607	5,793	8,213	249
Calhoun	1,367	703	14	1,181	1,168	29
Carroll	5,194	606	87	1,980	4,496	94
Cass	3,956	2,861	53	4,485	3,193	152
Champaign	15,573	5,247	159	9,601	14,632	254
Christian	7,535	5,398	347	7,982	6,923	421
Clark	5,312	4,181	33	5,311	4,936	51
Clay	3,683	2,358	75	3,574	3,879	145
Clinton	4,564	1,661	241	4,201	3,423	302
Coles	8,563	5,811	86	7,772	8,314	88
Cook	635,197	197,499	52,475	379,438	435,695	32,471
Crawford	5,188	4,092	52	5,570	5,084	142
Cumberland	3,095	2,162	11	2,960	2,879	41
Dekalb	10,374	1,700	163	3,386	9,764	316
Dewitt	5,001	3,079	52	4,460	4,380	99
Douglas	4,885	2,308	51	3,768	4,564	150
Dupage	12,280	2,084	349	4,816	9,610	378
Edgar	6,750	5,694	163	6,710	6,099	136
Edwards	3,002	742	.....	1,389	2,885	5
Effingham	4,176	2,950	43	4,529	3,207	72
Fayette	5,758	3,324	108	5,669	5,316	221
Ford	4,995	958	22	2,054	4,670	125
Franklin	7,608	4,894	584	6,419	6,371	704
Fulton	9,523	5,293	743	8,686	9,735	1,175
Gallatin	2,184	2,000	37	2,920	1,985	85
Greene	3,685	3,776	63	6,150	3,400	.....
Grundy	4,647	803	82	2,241	4,811	101
Hamilton	3,220	2,591	27	3,644	3,239	75
Hancock	7,379	5,125	64	7,711	6,472	166
Harding	1,555	948	8	1,264	1,419	34
Henderson	2,747	740	23	1,611	2,528	60
Henry	12,379	2,530	436	5,220	11,406	520
Iroquois	9,186	2,429	35	4,977	8,503	87
Jackson	8,003	4,575	75	6,780	8,356	185
Jasper	3,279	2,971	41	3,884	3,110	57
Jefferson	5,711	4,772	64	6,685	6,028	101
Jersey	2,873	1,999	23	3,052	2,644	20
Jo Daviess	6,098	1,604	203	3,505	5,775	143
Johnson	2,972	1,137	38	1,822	3,273	69
Kane	26,832	4,233	756	9,875	23,868	906
Kankakee	12,853	2,828	82	6,096	10,594	92
Kendall	3,459	439	8	1,008	3,316	19
Knox	12,559	2,852	233	6,785	10,918	435
Lake	15,712	2,321	787	5,447	12,905	715
La Salle	23,751	6,626	927	14,625	20,662	851
Lawrence	4,720	3,707	100	5,052	4,481	190
Lee	7,615	1,715	173	4,087	7,985	144
Livingston	10,382	3,101	74	6,462	9,801	97
Logan	6,957	3,232	199	5,726	5,933	310
Macon	16,486	7,917	378	11,181	13,997	632
Macoupin	8,700	5,936	1,208	10,012	8,875	1,089
Madison	19,249	10,149	1,000	16,302	17,594	1,091
Marion	6,620	4,351	157	7,892	6,438	425
Marshall	3,734	1,568	108	2,593	3,579	110
Mason	3,842	2,595	43	3,886	3,029	53
Massac	3,731	688	14	1,236	3,926	38
McDonough	7,221	3,930	118	5,740	7,192	250
McHenry	9,885	1,536	104	3,278	9,024	58
McLean	16,680	6,411	133	11,699	14,988	450
Menard	2,882	1,864	30	2,689	2,693	60
Mercer	5,531	1,574	90	3,430	5,308	69
Monroe	2,955	932	42	2,101	2,825	21
Montgomery	7,429	4,756	216	7,903	7,065	607
Morgan	8,169	4,447	151	7,104	7,536	157
Moultrie	3,279	2,513	24	3,370	2,933	55
Ogle	9,322	1,720	75	3,297	8,639	69
Peoria	24,541	3,230	712	18,719	18,615	718
Perry	4,598	2,478	101	4,445	4,796	170
Platt	4,283	1,903	34	3,028	4,012	88
Pike	5,564	4,279	178	7,095	5,293	239
Pope	2,486	687	24	1,158	2,924	57
Pulaski	4,002	2,276	45	2,159	3,863	87
Putnam	1,623	362	72	785	1,444	42
Randolph	6,180	3,181	135	5,403	5,517	132
Richland	3,026	2,174	41	3,431	2,992	79
Rock Island	21,908	5,208	2,221	10,914	16,169	2,855
Saline	6,722	3,500	70	5,930	7,061	787
Sangamon	21,820	11,000	752	17,958	20,900	1,001
Schuyler	2,800	2,258	24	3,392	2,595	36
Scott	2,075	1,786	19	2,457	2,126	21
Shelby	6,351	5,113	68	7,515	5,911	83
Stark	2,750	661	13	1,390	2,887	31
St. Clair	21,681	14,032	1,036	22,622	22,134	1,152
Stephenson	9,570	2,772	272	5,463	8,620	433
Tazewell	7,679	3,640	229	6,743	6,672	341
Union	3,119	3,660	25	5,171	3,135	60
Vermilion	18,175	8,634	389	13,864	16,330	605
Wabash	2,871	2,514	23	3,264	2,600	86
Warren	6,309	2,236	105	4,498	6,294	154
Washington	4,519	1,102	66	2,794	4,657	105
Wayne	4,908	3,137	25	4,934	5,383	59
White	4,494	4,148	89	5,066	4,137	151
Whiteside	10,923	1,927	125	3,839	10,045	127
Will	21,746	5,410	490	11,378	19,881	317
Williamson	10,118	4,728	296	8,172	10,262	580
Winnebago	19,913	3,355	1,175	6,198	14,893	1,439
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	3,619	4,273	87
Total	1420480	534,395	74,747	950,229	1152549	61,394

In 1920 Illinois women voted for Harding in greater proportion than did the men. The percentages were—Harding: Men, 71.5 per cent.; women, 73.9 per cent. Cox: Men, 28.5 per cent.; women, 26.1 per cent. The vote was: Harding, 855,923 men and 564,557 women; total, 1,424,480. Cox, 342,390 men and 192,005 women; total, 534,395. Debs, 55,771 men, 18,976 women. Watkins, 4,880 men, 6,336 women. Christensen, 37,288 men, 12,342 women. McCauley, 517 men, 358 women. Soc., Lab., 2,492 men, 979 women. The total women's vote in Illinois was 799,314.

Women voted in Illinois in 1916 for President.

Gov. (1920), Small, Rep., 1,243,148; Lewis, Dem., 731,551; Laflin, Soc., 58,998; Woertendyke, Proh., 9,876; Walker, Farm.-Lab., 56,480; Spaulding, Sing. Tax, 930; Francis, Soc. Labor, 3,020; Harlin, Rep., 5,985; Parker Co-operative, 1,254; Longworth, Lib., 357.

U. S. Sen. (1920), McKinley, Rep., 1,381,384; Waller, Dem., 554,362; Fraenekel, Soc., 66,463; Venum, Proh., 10,186; Fitzpatrick, Farm.-Lab., 50,749; Carrington, Sing. Tax, 784.

Vote (1920) on private banks—To abolish them, 811,873; not to abolish, 299,803.

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 11,216; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 49,630; Macauley, Single Tax, 775; Cox, Soc. Lab., 3,471.

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 26,047; Teimer, Soc. Labor, 2,488.

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1890 (Treas.), Dem., 331,837; Rep., 321,990; Proh., 23,306.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 426,281; Rep., 399,288; Pop., 22,207; Proh., 25,870.

1894 (Treas.), Dem., 322,459; Rep., 445,886; Pop., 59,793; Proh., 19,475.

1896 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 474,278; Rep., 587,587; U. D., 8,100; Proh., 14,582.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 464,523; Pop., 1,090; Rep., 607,130; Gold D., 6,390; Proh., 9,796; Nat., 793; Soc. L., 1,147.

1898 (Treas.), Dem., 405,490; Rep., 448,940; Pop., 7,886; Proh., 11,753.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 518,966; Rep., 580,198; S. D., 8,617; Proh., 15,643; S. L., 1,319; Pop., 1,048.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 503,061; Rep., 597,985; S. D., 9,687; Proh., 17,623; Pop., 1,141; Soc. L., 1,373; U. C., 352.

1902 (Treas.), Dem., 360,925; Rep., 450,695; Soc., 20,167; Proh., 18,434; S. L., 8,235; Peo., 1,518.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 334,880; Rep., 634,029; Proh., 35,390; Soc. D., 59,062; Soc. L., 4,379; Peo., 14,364; Cont., 780.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 327,606; Rep., 632,645; S. D., 69,225; Proh., 34,770; Soc. L., 4,698; Pop., 4,698; Cont., 830.

1906 (Treas.), Dem., 271,984; Rep., 417,544; S. D., 42,002; Proh., 88,393; S. L., 3,757.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 450,795; Rep., 629,929; Soc., 34,691; Proh., 29,343; Soc. L., 1,675; Pop., 601; Ind., 7,648; U. C., 400.

INDIANA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	4,144	3,653	21	2,875	1,796	23
Allen	24,208	13,804	497	9,470	10,169	1,003
Bartholom'w	6,585	5,420	85	3,441	3,287	66
Benton	3,900	2,098	13	1,502	1,872	23
Blackford	3,145	2,555	224	1,867	1,595	105
Boone	6,650	6,178	64	3,513	3,333	82
Brown	788	1,316	16	1,016	506	10
Carroll	5,006	4,186	30	2,401	2,463	34
Cass	9,545	8,194	190	5,140	4,879	121
Clark	6,466	6,729	72	3,572	3,173	73
Clay	6,129	5,612	393	3,435	3,102	562
Clinton	7,739	6,721	93	3,662	3,638	119
Crawford	2,290	2,213	94	1,508	1,201	58
Daviess	6,748	5,587	201	3,143	3,191	210
Dearborn	5,159	4,884	66	3,010	2,318	62
Decatur	5,516	3,896	48	2,374	2,717	69
De Kalb	6,514	4,750	101	3,372	2,898	136
Delaware	14,845	8,329	480	5,946	6,919	432
Dubois	3,738	4,238	80	3,072	1,492	19
Elkhart	12,297	5,770	909	5,723	5,850	708
Fayette	4,742	3,768	48	2,074	2,360	58
Floyd	7,669	7,391	156	3,850	3,200	140
Fountain	5,218	4,088	267	2,437	2,634	130
Franklin	3,137	3,671	10	2,426	1,495	8
Fulton	4,618	3,602	229	2,231	2,325	33
Gibson	7,498	6,384	225	3,765	3,576	201
Grant	12,349	7,900	1,321	5,827	6,059	1,019
Greene	7,486	6,335	1,209	3,990	3,878	833
Hamilton	7,897	4,280	39	2,799	3,951	72
Hancock	4,422	4,958	53	2,779	2,138	47
Harrison	4,271	2,898	52	2,373	2,086	64
Hendricks	6,293	4,192	45	2,453	3,046	88
Henry	8,742	5,824	335	3,560	4,386	265
Howard	10,379	5,767	1,132	3,934	4,777	840
Huntington	8,100	6,506	136	3,833	3,761	149
Jackson	5,069	5,319	55	3,312	2,422	74
Jasper	3,942	1,872	14	1,488	1,995	10
Jay	6,089	4,759	80	3,070	3,075	109
Jefferson	5,732	4,000	45	2,518	2,675	56
Jennings	3,404	2,603	30	1,686	1,791	34
Johnson	4,863	5,452	324	3,108	2,428	53
Knox	10,011	8,052	919	5,380	4,805	923
Kosclusko	8,326	4,836	114	3,447	4,025	134
La Grange	3,852	1,687	21	1,512	1,958	43
Lake	26,296	7,136	1,449	9,946	13,263	651
Laporte	11,204	5,459	340	5,276	5,726	240
Lawrence	6,808	4,709	146	3,108	3,813	246
Madison	15,704	13,325	1,833	8,106	7,449	1,579
Marion	79,957	61,460	3,262	35,043	40,699	2,224
Marshall	5,708	4,631	75	3,221	2,855	77
Martin	2,747	2,443	46	1,549	1,534	26
Miami	7,336	6,259	310	3,854	3,390	303
Monroe	5,633	4,751	51	2,796	3,033	58
Montgomery	8,792	7,159	106	4,107	4,300	147
Morgan	5,634	4,254	68	2,616	2,860	113
Newton	3,129	1,664	30	1,278	1,377	36
Noble	6,820	4,148	73	3,059	3,417	35
Ohio	1,177	1,097	1	632	597	3
Orange	4,726	3,222	60	2,091	2,481	52
Owen	2,997	2,948	100	1,812	1,585	95
Parke	4,989	3,543	148	2,329	2,598	212
Perry	3,864	3,560	25	2,089	1,762	28
Pike	4,069	3,067	256	2,212	2,172	187
Porter	5,570	1,671	126	1,871	2,913	76
Posey	4,802	4,695	45	2,722	2,291	26
Pulaski	2,740	2,228	76	1,387	1,474	27
Putnam	5,140	5,417	108	2,965	2,453	132
Randolph	8,773	4,198	85	2,682	4,045	128
Ripley	5,372	3,976	48	2,549	2,686	67
Rush	6,113	4,513	35	2,569	2,950	57
Scott	1,709	1,848	9	1,068	802	4
Shelby	6,336	6,845	55	3,900	3,201	81
Spencer	5,270	3,855	39	2,335	2,560	50
Starke	2,683	1,467	52	1,334	1,550	44
Steuben	4,963	1,676	28	1,427	2,418	657
St. Joseph	17,675	12,355	798	9,709	7,961	24
Sullivan	5,376	6,160	365	3,880	2,630	667
Switzerland	2,525	2,412	27	1,446	1,214	36
Tippecanoe	12,730	7,562	102	4,918	6,386	108
Tipton	4,357	3,956	46	2,337	2,166	62
Union	1,984	1,375	10	826	907	19
Vanderburg	19,357	13,904	666	10,023	9,966	717
Vermilion	4,916	3,218	587	2,343	2,616	771
Vigo	18,668	15,739	1,498	11,165	8,934	1,677
Wabash	8,018	4,827	166	3,168	3,849	277
Warren	3,337	1,311	21	1,011	1,823	45
Warrick	4,675	3,915	199	2,244	2,396	57
Washington	3,708	4,157	16	2,414	1,871	29
Wayne	12,631	8,015	330	5,007	6,112	295
Wells	4,430	4,653	215	2,928	1,947	56
White	4,871	3,375	12	2,262	2,412	35
Whitley	4,530	3,929	34	2,510	2,191	26
Total	696,370	511,364	24,703	334,063	341,005	21,855

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 13,462; Macauley, Single Tax, 566; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 16,499.
Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 16,368; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,659; Prog., 3,898.
Gov. (1920), McCray, Rep., 683,253; McCullough, Dem., 515,253; Hart, Soc., 23,223; Kroft, Proh., 12,235; Zion, Farm.-Lab., 16,626.
U. S. Sen. (1920), Watson, Rep., 681,854; Taggart, Dem., 519,191; Wampler, Soc., 23,395; Vayhinger, Proh., 13,323; Dillon, Farm.-Lab., 16,804.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 163,632; Rep., 186,147; Dem. (O'C.), 1,417.
1874 (Sec. St.), Dem., 182,154; Rep., 164,902; Gr., 16,233.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 213,526; Rep., 208,011; Gr. 9,533.
1878 (Sec. St.), Dem., 194,491; Rep., 180,755; Gr., 39,448.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 225,528; Rep., 232,164; Gr., 12,986.
1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 220,924; Rep., 240,000; Gr., 13,615.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 244,992; Rep., 238,480; Gr., 8,293; Proh., 3,028.
1886 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 228,598; Rep., 231,922; Gr., 4,640; Proh., 9,185.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 262,740; Rep., 255,615; Pop., 22,208; Proh., 13,050.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 238,732; Rep., 283,405; Pop., 29,388; Proh., 11,157.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 305,573; Rep., 323,754; Gold D., 2,145; Proh., 3,056; Nat., 2,268; Soc. L., 329.
1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 269,775; Rep., 287,070; Proh., 9,871; Pop., 6,057.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 306,868; Rep., 331,531; Proh., 13,451; Soc. D., 2,240; S. L., 644; Peo., 1,504; U. Rep., 248.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 309,584; Rep., 333,063; Proh., 13,718. Soc. D., 2,374; Pop., 1,438; Soc. L., 663; U. R., 254.
1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,555; Rep., 298,819; Soc., 7,111; Proh., 17,765; S. L., 1,756; Pop., 1,350.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 274,345; Rep., 368,289; Soc., 12,013; Proh., 23,496; Soc. L., 1,598; Pop., 2,444.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 274,998; Rep., 359,362; Proh., 22,690; Peo., 2,065; Soc., 10,991; S. L., 1,437.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,526; Rep., 294,351; Soc., 7,824; Proh., 20,785 and 972; Soc. L., 1,536.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 338,262; Rep., 348,993; Soc., 13,476; Proh., 18,045; Soc. L., 643; Pop., 1,193; Ind., 514.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; S. L., 578; Ind., 383.
1910 (Sec. St.), Dem., 299,935; Rep., 287,568; Proh., 17,024; Soc., 19,632; S. L., 2,974.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 281,890; Rep., 151,267; Prog., 162,007; Soc., 36,931; Proh., 19,249; Soc. L., 3,130.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 275; Rep., 142,803; Prog., 166,054; Proh., 18,454; Soc., 35,464; Soc. L., 2,884.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860; Soc., 21,719; Soc. L., 2,884.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 334,063; Rep., 341,005; Prog., 3,898; Soc., 21,855; Proh., 16,368; Soc. L., 1,659.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 324,617; Rep., 339,255; Prog., 4,573; Soc., 22,156; Proh., 15,454.
1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 251,694; Rep., 301,207; Proh., 8,409; Soc., 11,297.
State Auditor (1918), Jones, Dem., 248,381; Klauss, Rep., 296,710; De Vore, Proh., 8,060; Marlow, Soc., 10,821.
State Treas. (1918), McCarthy, Dem., 247,769; McMurtry, Rep., 296,607; Voorhees, Proh., 8,062; Wample, Soc., 10,741.

IOWA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

Counties.	President, 1920.		President, 1916.		
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adair	4,133	1,358	1,619	1,922	17
Adams	2,850	1,670	1,365	1,401	16
Allamakee	5,113	1,816	1,714	2,411	24
Appanoose	6,352	2,952	2,510	3,327	461
Audubon	2,963	1,400	1,247	1,581	7
Benton	7,042	2,340	2,556	3,189	106
Blackhawk	16,925	4,000	4,270	6,742	247
Boone	7,078	2,213	2,338	2,955	256
Bremer	6,284	902	1,132	2,684	19
Buchanan	6,224	1,695	1,808	3,000	23
Buena Vista	4,936	1,204	1,454	2,045	45
Butler	5,900	830	977	2,722	40
Calhoun	5,277	1,485	1,515	2,276	66
Carroll	6,190	2,153	2,085	2,408	18
Cass	6,558	1,668	1,801	2,763	51
Cedar	5,697	1,415	1,595	2,862	30
Cerro Gordo	8,165	2,231	2,289	3,556	105
Cherokee	4,544	1,216	1,646	1,578	22
Chickasaw	4,517	2,171	1,697	1,999	20
Clarke	3,149	1,259	1,175	1,507	19
Clay	4,471	1,001	1,234	1,619	75
Clayton	6,697	1,809	2,379	3,347	72
Clinton	11,746	3,153	3,903	5,576	291
Crawford	5,473	2,151	1,919	2,756	44
Dallas	6,577	2,577	2,495	2,900	95
Davis	3,117	2,356	1,811	1,476	39
Decatur	4,185	2,435	2,111	1,962	36
Delaware	5,880	1,031	1,332	2,837	49
Des Moines	8,539	3,836	3,827	4,132	292
Dickinson	3,298	759	893	1,249	35
Dubuque	12,218	7,618	6,063	5,772	372
Emmet	3,375	850	809	1,409	34
Fayette	8,249	1,946	2,311	3,872	140
Floyd	6,106	933	1,250	2,691	99
Franklin	4,494	656	691	2,464	22
Fremont	3,776	2,524	2,085	1,732	45
Greene	5,092	1,309	1,455	2,345	8
Grundy	4,661	714	1,015	2,127	14
Guthrie	5,324	1,645	1,805	2,316	37
Hamilton	5,940	1,094	1,125	3,037	78
Hancock	3,643	728	913	1,726	24
Hardin	6,656	1,076	1,481	3,335	46
Harrison	6,246	3,448	2,932	2,610	96
Henry	5,257	1,939	1,728	2,470	24
Howard	3,601	1,727	1,560	1,562	34
Humboldt	3,577	681	809	1,676	20
Ida	3,547	1,090	1,244	1,412	92
Iowa	4,950	2,018	1,763	2,484	18
Jackson	4,624	1,893	2,186	2,533	66
Jasper	7,417	3,382	3,382	3,092	141
Jefferson	4,558	1,459	1,734	2,167	29
Johnson	5,696	5,032	3,650	2,704	32
Jones	6,342	2,446	1,966	2,848	26
Keokuk	6,167	2,800	2,486	2,822	51
Kossuth	6,030	1,686	1,748	2,647	26
Lee	10,362	5,171	3,993	4,395	139
Linn	20,098	6,931	6,131	8,212	278
Louisa	3,560	962	1,081	1,876	37
Lucas	3,772	1,463	1,536	1,672	234
Lyon	3,632	776	1,137	1,760	46
Madison	4,465	1,575	1,711	1,871	25
Mahaska	6,738	3,338	3,151	3,143	98
Marion	5,435	3,861	3,094	2,459	145
Marshall	9,333	2,168	2,414	4,172	224
Mills	3,868	1,562	1,600	1,707	38
Mitchell	4,476	775	1,033	1,963	27
Monona	4,470	2,000	1,910	1,777	25
Monroe	4,500	2,081	2,095	2,144	451
Montgomery	4,980	1,404	1,431	2,333	82
Muscatine	8,000	2,312	2,694	3,929	573
O'Brien	5,032	1,451	1,787	2,021	29
Osceola	2,649	752	874	1,258	28
Page	6,949	1,881	1,747	2,933	106
Palo Alto	3,905	1,521	1,630	1,594	40
Plymouth	6,090	1,800	2,258	2,666	30
Pocahontas	4,054	1,630	1,658	1,808	37
Polk	36,073	16,290	12,327	11,295	764
Pottawattamie	13,521	6,541	6,263	5,992	187
Poweshiek	5,805	2,135	1,880	2,748	99
Ringgold	3,784	1,323	1,351	1,733	25
Sac	4,980	1,268	1,629	2,057	35
Scott	16,267	5,477	5,212	8,329	1,143
Shelby	4,621	1,882	2,060	1,898	25
Sioux	5,640	1,230	2,049	2,261	37
Story	8,707	1,885	1,772	3,722	49
Tama	6,350	2,552	2,572	3,061	57
Taylor	4,897	1,757	1,775	2,219	44
Union	4,466	2,228	1,985	2,050	30
Van Buren	4,321	1,782	1,735	1,994	32
Wapello	9,809	4,139	3,994	4,398	786
Warren	5,323	2,068	1,910	2,182	30
Washington	5,814	2,233	2,139	2,745	34
Wayne	4,234	2,434	1,935	1,936	71
Webster	8,150	2,756	3,196	3,917	151
Winnebago	3,917	546	584	1,713	23
Winneshiek	6,584	1,943	1,956	2,876	121
Woodbury	17,603	9,815	8,819	5,735	212
Worth	3,404	516	566	1,463	34
Wright	5,741	1,213	1,135	2,599	65
Total	634,674	227,921	221,699	280,439	10,976

Pres. (1916), Soc. Labor, 460; Proh., 3,371.

PAST VOTE OF IOWA.

1880 (Pres.) Dem., 105,845; Rep., 183,904; Gr., 32,327; Proh., 592.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 139,093; Rep., 164,182; Gr., 23,089.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr., 177,286; Rep., 197,082; Proh., 1,564.
1885 (Gov.), Dem. and Gr., 168,525; Rep., 175,505; Gr., 302; Proh., 1,405.
1886 (Sec. St.), Dem., 165,597; Rep., 180,309; Proh., 518.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 153,526; Rep., 169,686; Lab., 14,499; Proh., 309.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 179,887; Rep., 211,598; Lab., 9,105; Proh., 3,550.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353.
1890 (Sec. St.), Dem., 188,240; Rep., 191,606; F. A. & L., 8,813; Proh., 1,646.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. & L., 12,271; Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 196,367; Rep., 219,795; Pop., 20,595; Proh., 6,402.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 174, 879; Rep., 207,089; Pop., 23,888; Proh., 10,332.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 149,980; Rep., 229,376; Pop., 34,907; Proh., 7,457.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 149,433; Rep., 208,689; Pop., 32,118; Proh., 11,052.
1896 (Sec. St.), Dem. & Pop., 224,812; Rep., 288,715; Proh., 3,533.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. & Pop., 223,741; Rep., 289,293; Gold D., 4,516; Proh., 3,192; Nat., 352; Soc. L., 453.
1897 (Gov.), Dem. & Pop., 194,514; Rep., 224,501; N. D., 4,268; Proh., 8,357.
1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 172,000; Rep., 236,524; Pop., 3,472; Proh., 7,559.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 183,266; Rep., 239,543; Pop., 1,694; Proh., 7,650.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 209,466; Rep., 307,785; Soc. D., 2,778; Proh., 9,479; Pop., 613; Soc. L., 259; U. C., 707.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 183,685; Rep., 226,839; Soc. D., 3,460; Proh., 15,469; Peo., 778.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 159,708; Rep., 238,798; Soc., 6,479; Proh., 12,378; Peo., 589.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 149,141; Rep., 307,907; Soc., 14,847; Proh., 11,601; Pop., 3,207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 196,143; Rep., 216,968; Soc., 9,792; Proh., 8,901 & 346; Soc., 338.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 200,771; Rep., 275,210; Soc., 8,287; Proh., 9,837; Pop., 251; Ind., 404.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 195,855; Rep., 303,443.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 187,163; Rep., 205,607.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 185,325; Rep., 119,805; Prog. 161,819; Soc., 16,967; Proh., 8,440.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Allen	2,272	5,091	159	4,043	4,120	354
Anderson	1,708	3,068	108	2,739	2,385	227
Atchison	3,082	5,867	77	4,634	4,624	101
Barber	1,097	2,400	114	2,061	1,632	172
Barton	1,688	3,993	125	3,281	2,833	211
Bourbon	3,632	4,193	224	5,209	3,370	302
Brown	1,937	549	76	3,503	4,282	190
Butler	4,112	6,821	331	4,248	3,614	296
Chase	903	1,659	59	1,583	1,356	80
Chautauqua	936	2,539	227	1,737	2,085	345
Cherokee	3,832	5,466	492	6,188	4,350	931
Cheyenne	471	1,079	160	787	498	177
Clark	610	923	55	1,102	653	59
Clay	1,154	3,519	168	2,631	2,691	227
Cloud	1,532	4,089	234	3,837	2,870	189
Coffey	1,784	3,370	94	3,121	2,799	161
Comanche	612	1,120	45	963	730	111
Cowley	4,733	7,352	329	5,943	5,282	612
Crawford	5,362	7,955	1,234	8,064	7,067	3,279
Decatur	1,221	1,448	140	2,431	1,007	146
Dickinson	2,387	5,760	189	4,971	4,322	180
Doniphan	978	3,365	59	1,916	2,826	91
Douglas	2,195	6,263	94	3,831	4,968	171
Edwards	681	1,782	77	1,931	1,157	90
Elk	1,110	2,253	89	2,051	1,769	163
Ellis	740	2,385	48	2,335	1,186	55
Ellsworth	1,090	2,264	97	1,936	1,944	74
Finney	619	1,573	89	1,370	1,234	185
Ford	1,879	3,301	155	3,013	2,336	185
Franklin	2,606	5,213	183	4,128	3,883	304
Geary	962	2,404	90	1,740	1,730	97
Gove	285	948	33	861	642	55
Graham	762	1,658	158	1,801	1,150	241
Grant	108	339	13	208	200	32
Gray	507	961	78	889	660	90
Greeley	93	273	27	168	210	69
Greenwood	1,478	3,420	107	2,948	2,957	174
Hamilton	371	591	63	522	511	101
Harper	1,486	2,593	127	2,648	1,797	195
Harvey	2,459	4,448	149	3,129	3,468	332
Haskell	150	444	44	349	248	57
Hodgeman	306	945	38	761	564	45
Jackson	1,562	3,752	31	2,890	3,439	31
Jefferson	1,535	3,459	31	2,904	3,162	116
Jewell	1,898	3,925	116	4,180	3,021	135
Johnson	2,203	4,325	101	3,928	3,767	137
Kearny	266	617	85	488	538	109
Kingman	1,557	2,818	85	2,626	1,891	167
Kiowa	587	1,411	32	956	901	40
Labette	4,328	6,594	460	6,421	5,327	656
Lane	298	656	72	659	363	81
Leavenworth	3,409	6,846	269	6,002	5,534	536
Lincoln	935	2,298	73	2,106	1,716	54
Linn	1,764	3,188	122	2,930	2,699	256
Logan	312	781	45	709	590	70
Lyon	3,303	5,491	195	4,581	4,210	356
Marion	1,713	3,840	281	2,789	3,453	274
Marshall	2,026	5,704	252	4,275	4,581	185
McPherson	1,926	4,870	211	3 730	3,791	238
Meade	483	1,236	23	977	972	71
Miami	2,450	4,060	154	4,047	3,086	199
Mitchell	1,409	3,310	126	3,197	2,413	137
Montgomery	5,657	10,041	444	8,053	6,359	761
Morris	1,467	3,001	66	2,577	2,288	87
Morton	266	783	24	457	405	51
Nemaha	1,731	4,654	51	3 579	3,591	61
Neosho	3,195	5,150	122	4,890	4,052	239
Ness	492	1,401	111	1,213	927	177
Norton	1,082	2,288	137	2,876	1,616	173
Osage	2,414	4,507	256	4,276	3,770	287
Osborne	979	3,060	70	2,621	2,149	82
Ottawa	1,358	2,512	121	2,691	2,003	117
Pawnee	1,138	2,128	60	2,124	1,484	120
Phillips	1,230	2,862	80	2,912	2,271	149
Pottawat'ie	1,293	4,480	49	2,834	3,688	61
Pratt	1,433	2,722	88	2,607	1,820	130
Rawlins	495	1,236	176	1,271	803	165
Reno	4,385	9,649	341	6,649	6,832	941
Republic	1,672	3,661	107	3,805	2,882	147
Rice	1,532	3,651	106	2,800	2,493	188
Riley	1,610	4,875	141	2,637	3,320	299
Rooks	843	2,143	78	2,394	1,621	111
Rush	605	2,017	125	1,478	1,223	173
Russell	724	2,407	67	1,934	2,011	79
Saline	2,808	5,553	260	4,846	3,976	225
Scott	379	636	63	684	415	110
Sedgwick	10,998	16,637	494	13,368	10,871	868
Seward	722	1,290	85	1,103	678	97
Shawnee	7,214	14,809	318	9,452	12,597	510
Sheridan	477	1,194	44	1,189	760	55
Sherman	739	1,066	107	1,196	582	87
Smith	1,535	3,247	132	3,431	2,605	175
Stafford	1,057	2,779	132	2,118	1,811	174
Stanton	89	269	10	170	180	22
Stevens	346	876	39	646	291	46
Sumner	3,454	5,827	354	5,518	4,078	458
Thomas	747	1,046	124	1,299	641	101
Trego	393	1,299	37	1,094	867	68
Wabaunsee	782	2,859	42	1,706	2,640	89
Wallace	203	632	63	497	381	79
Washington	1,285	4,390	95	3,316	3,765	127
Wichita	127	422	22	333	318	43
Wilson	1,768	4,024	284	3,493	2,970	553
Woodson	944	2,253	82	1,794	1,861	161
Wyandotte	13,737	19,294	671	17,850	13,863	1,028
Soldier vote	.....	.....	..	235	286	2
Total	185,447	369,195	15,510	314,588	277,658	24,685

Gov. (1920), Allen, Rep., 319,836; Davis, Dem., 214,927; Stanton, Soc., 12,544.

U. S. Senator (1920), Curtis, Rep., 326,991; Hodges, Dem., 170,433; Reedy, Soc., 13,417.

Women voted in Kansas in 1916 for President.

Pres. (1916), Proh., 12, 882. Pres. (1920), Proh., 68.

Gov. (1918), Allen, Rep., 287,957; Lansdon, Dem., 133,054; Kleihege, Soc., 12,703.

United States Senator (1918), Thompson, Dem., 149,390, of which 741 was soldier; Capper, Rep., 281,931, of which 1,464 was soldier; Harding, Soc., 11,429, of which 29 was soldier.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 32,970; Rep., 66,805; Dem. (O'C.), 596.

1874 (Gov.), Dem., 35,301; Rep., 48,594.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 37,002; Rep., 78,322; Gr., 7,772; Proh., 110

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 37,308; Rep., 74,020; Gr., 27,057.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 59,789; Rep., 121,520; Gr., 19,710; Proh., 25.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 83,237; Rep., 75,158; Gr., 20,989.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 90,132; Rep., 154,406; Gr., 16,341; Proh., 4,954.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 115,687; Rep., 149,615; Proh., 8,094.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 102,745; Rep., 182,904; U. L., 37,788; Proh., 6,779.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 71,357; Rep., 115,025; F. A., 106,972; Proh., 1,230.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS—*Continued.*

1892 (Pres.), Rep., 157,237; Pop., 163,111; Proh., 4,539.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329; Proh., 5,496.

1895 (Ch. J.), Rep., 124,272; Fr. Sil., 42,888.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 126,660; Pop., 46,194; Rep., 159,541; Gold Dem., 1,209; Proh., 1,921; Nat., 620.

1898 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 134,158; Rep., 149,292; Soc. Lab., 642; Proh., 1,092.

1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 164,791; Rep., 181,893; Proh., 2,662; Soc. Dem., 1,258.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 162,601; Rep., 185,985; Soc. Dem., 1,258; Proh., 3,605.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 117,148; Rep., 159,242; Soc., 4,093; Proh., 6,065; Pop., 635.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 84,800; Rep., 210,893; Soc., 15,494; Proh., 7,245; Pop., 6,156.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 116,991; Rep., 186,731; Soc., 12,101; Proh., 6,584.

1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 150,024; Rep., 152,147; Soc., 4,453; Proh., 7,621.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 161,209; Rep., 197,216; Soc., 12,420; Proh., 5,033; Ind., 301.

1908 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 162,385; Rep., 196,692; Soc., 11,721; Proh., 3,886; Ind., 63.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 146,014; Rep., 162,181; Soc., 15,384; Proh., 2,373.

These returns do not include the Federal service vote for 1920, which was not available Nov. 30.

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	U. S. Sen., 1920. Ernst, Rep.	U. S. Sen., 1920. Beckham, Dem.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adair	3,526	2,725	3,499	2,703	1,675	1,863
Allen	3,476	2,255	3,445	2,244	1,647	2,147
Anderson	1,819	2,499	1,824	2,481	1,521	1,065
Ballard	1,107	3,987	1,093	3,945	2,222	692
Barren	3,972	5,499	3,948	5,482	3,370	2,462
Bath	1,997	2,440	1,975	2,437	1,796	1,360
Bell	6,691	2,277	6,650	2,273	1,373	3,321
Boone	973	3,472	982	3,453	2,008	531
Bourbon	4,029	5,452	4,040	5,416	2,715	2,167
Boyd	6,334	5,103	6,481	4,869	2,738	2,883
Boyle	3,205	4,099	3,214	4,068	2,052	1,494
Bracken	1,791	2,621	1,817	2,571	1,676	1,082
Breathitt	2,464	2,737	2,416	2,860	2,067	1,584
Breckinridge	4,369	3,702	4,333	3,668	2,172	2,549
Bullitt	1,393	2,548	1,385	2,543	1,508	826
Butler	4,097	1,356	4,084	1,353	1,158	2,456
Caldwell	2,958	2,746	2,937	2,734	1,605	1,672
Calloway	1,520	4,574	1,489	4,536	3,334	1,026
Campbell	12,210	10,597	12,502	9,927	7,290	5,696
Carlisle	688	2,688	680	2,673	1,646	494
Carroll	906	3,209	886	3,208	1,757	535
Carter	4,595	2,757	4,558	2,749	1,954	2,818
Casey	3,543	1,951	3,519	1,920	1,353	1,949
Christian	8,743	7,209	8,712	7,205	3,644	4,594
Clark	3,105	4,846	3,090	4,779	2,620	1,731
Clay	4,015	960	3,959	951	820	2,271
Clinton	2,356	431	2,324	429	379	1,260
Crittenden	2,149	2,138	3,116	2,124	1,455	1,794
Cumberland	2,380	931	2,333	923	653	1,394
Daviess	7,584	9,669	7,544	9,667	5,396	4,078
Edmonson	2,348	1,171	2,331	1,165	935	1,339
Elliott	860	1,764	837	1,748	1,151	525
Estill	2,552	1,823	2,535	1,811	1,180	1,524
Fayette	11,032	12,926	11,129	12,797	6,348	5,472
Fleming	2,960	3,488	2,956	3,474	2,240	1,836
Floyd	2,825	3,597	2,792	3,577	2,217	1,823
Franklin	2,710	5,878	2,738	5,821	3,345	1,426
Fulton	1,365	3,848	1,364	3,816	2,200	747
Gallatin	536	1,783	532	1,780	1,060	283
Garrard	2,994	2,434	2,982	2,432	1,375	1,628
Grant	1,613	2,686	1,612	2,668	1,841	1,078
Graves	3,241	9,018	3,215	8,963	5,197	1,930
Grayson	4,174	2,830	4,056	2,814	1,953	2,368
Green	2,310	1,723	2,299	1,914	1,239	1,412
Greenup	3,111	2,754	3,088	2,729	1,820	1,821
Hancock	1,146	1,384	1,444	1,379	833	918
Hardin	3,334	5,382	3,324	5,345	3,272	1,887
Harlan	7,493	1,805	7,433	1,798	690	2,670
Harrison	2,378	4,804	2,380	4,760	2,778	1,409
Hart	3,264	2,972	3,218	2,932	2,048	2,031
Henderson	4,161	7,272	4,161	7,167	3,699	2,218
Henry	2,208	4,640	2,192	4,621	2,595	1,302
Hickman	866	3,045	856	3,045	1,982	539
Hopkins	6,732	7,829	6,664	7,785	3,757	3,615
Jackson	3,174	260	3,143	261	252	1,968
Jefferson	68,202	56,046	68,761	54,710	28,840	25,386
Jessamine	2,349	3,206	2,338	3,195	1,727	1,326
Johnson	4,373	1,714	4,307	1,677	1,253	2,500
Kenton	11,411	16,300	14,515	13,398	10,402	5,267
Knott	802	2,295	797	2,247	1,454	571
Knox	5,228	1,534	5,159	1,520	1,126	3,192
Larue	1,838	2,661	1,826	2,355	1,350	936
Laurel	4,252	1,621	4,232	1,591	1,171	2,383
Lawrence	2,849	2,558	2,828	2,545	1,910	1,928
Lee	1,856	1,246	1,812	1,233	793	1,135
Leslie	2,576	142	2,532	137	123	1,516
Letcher	4,317	1,960	4,249	1,923	1,121	2,220
Lewis	4,186	1,550	4,129	1,545	1,276	2,324
Lincoln	3,710	3,787	3,715	3,772	2,212	1,868
Livingston	1,790	1,933	1,778	1,917	1,287	923
Logan	3,948	6,111	3,934	6,086	3,373	2,501
Lyon	1,275	1,968	1,257	1,966	1,191	748
Madison	6,012	5,647	5,984	5,620	3,295	3,017
Magoffin	2,347	1,352	2,306	1,331	1,433	1,535
Marion	2,431	3,807	2,413	3,750	2,063	1,396
Marshall	1,883	3,569	1,865	3,535	2,263	1,201
Martin	1,726	330	1,675	322	280	1,100
Mason	3,743	4,691	3,754	4,663	2,820	2,127
McCracken	6,085	8,496	6,098	8,405	4,356	3,058
McCreary	2,889	525	2,849	513	224	1,630
McLean	2,408	2,754	2,399	2,752	1,589	1,439
Meade	1,468	2,995	1,452	2,185	1,317	803
Menifee	580	1,149	575	1,133	730	369
Mercer	2,786	3,623	2,766	3,610	2,093	1,531
Metcalfe	1,809	1,442	1,802	1,442	1,046	1,107
Monroe	3,426	1,108	3,386	1,100	882	2,008
Montgomery	2,163	3,069	2,157	3,052	1,705	1,195
Morgan	1,802	3,347	1,770	3,342	2,319	1,123
Muhlenberg	6,667	4,824	6,585	4,775	2,900	3,532
Nelson	2,945	5,061	2,922	5,051	2,639	1,546
Nicholas	1,496	2,953	1,488	2,945	1,829	964
Ohio	5,371	4,011	5,322	3,974	2,723	3,286
Oldham	1,014	2,655	1,010	2,634	1,455	642
Owen	1,049	4,623	1,040	4,591	2,911	663
Owsley	1,914	257	1,899	254	197	1,173
Pendleton	2,105	2,598	2,107	2,587	1,728	1,206
Perry	4,345	2,303	4,180	2,161	904	2,217
Pike	7,911	5,619	7,765	5,520	3,414	4,212
Powell	835	1,038	825	1,025	757	587
Pulaski	7,262	3,749	7,210	3,713	2,531	4,136
Robertson	623	940	613	935	663	415
Rockcastle	3,561	1,438	3,526	1,420	968	1,932
Rowan	1,564	1,264	1,538	1,254	881	941
Russell	2,587	1,157	2,554	1,140	859	1,298
Scott	2,661	4,993	2,637	4,958	2,611	1,486
Shelby	2,402	5,446	2,412	5,411	2,919	1,863
Simpson	1,680	3,206	1,667	3,198	1,887	955
Spencer	1,102	2,135	1,105	2,131	1,271	591
Taylor	2,493	2,380	2,475	2,366	1,360	1,332
Todd	2,663	3,292	2,648	3,278	2,051	1,671
Trigg	2,420	3,056	2,398	3,044	1,722	1,533
Trimble	361	2,057	363	2,056	1,319	259
Union	1,943	4,919	1,923	4,880	2,754	1,184
Warren	5,474	7,010	5,430	7,261	4,228	3,002
Washington	2,892	2,600	2,874	2,592	1,654	1,654
Wayne	2,992	1,827	2,961	1,819	1,373	1,638
Webster	3,554	4,831	3,516	4,812	2,673	2,082
Whitley	7,235	1,556	7,149	1,550	1,171	3,919
Wolfe	939	1,476	920	1,470	1,108	645
Woodford	2,218	3,299	2,206	3,278	1,786	1,300
Total	452,480	456,497	454,226	449,224	269,990	241,854

Pres. (1920) Debs, Soc., 6,409; Watkins, Proh., 3,325.
Pres. (1916), Proh., 3,036; Soc., 4,734; Progressive 129; Soc. Labor, 333.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 100,212; Rep. 88,816; Dem., (O'C.), 2,374; Lib. Rep., 217.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 126,976; Rep., 90,795.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 159,690, Rep., 97,156; Gr., 1,944 Proh., 818.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 125,799; Rep., 81,882; Gr., 18,954.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 147,999; Rep., 104,550; Gr., 11,498; Proh., 258.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 133,615: Rep., 89,181.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 152,961; Rep.. 118,122; Gr., 1,691; Proh., 3,139.
1885 (Treas.), Dem., 106,214; Rep., 38,617.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 144,619; Rep., 127,604; Lab. 4,487; Proh., 8,390.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 183,800; Rep., 155,134; Lab., 622; Proh., 5,225.
1889 (Treas.), Dem., 147,982; Rep., 114,649; Proh., 3,351.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 144,168; Rep., 116,087; Lab., 25,361; Proh., 3,293.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 175,461; Rep., 135,491; Pop., 23,500; Proh., 6,442.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 217,890; Rep., 218,171; Gold D., 5,114; Proh., 4,781.
1897 (Clerk), Dem., 187,482; Rep., 169,678; Gr., 7,274; N. D., 9,562; Proh., 1,734.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714; Pop., 3,038; Proh., 2,346.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 230,273; Rep., 226,755.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 235,103; Rep., 227,128; Pop., 1,861; Proh., 3,780; Soc. D., 456; Soc. L., 408.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 229,014; Rep., 202,764; Pop., 4,830; Soc., 2,044; S. L., 615.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	President, 1920.		President, 1916.			
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Prog.	Benson, Soc.
Acadia	1,066	1,141	1,165	202	22	1
Allen	1,011	242	708	81	2	.....
Ascension	627	496	531	106	61	.....
Assumption	204	725	489	221	373	.....
Avoyelles	1,353	724	1,253	44	12	.....
Beauregard	1,151	202	968	59	2	.....
Bienville	1,385	257	1,229	20	5	11
Bossier	731	44	675	9	.....	.....
Caddo	4,256	401	3,109	151	4	1
Calcasieu	2,486	483	1,798	165	10	1
Caldwell	538	128	554	20	3	9
Cameron	146	11	163	10	.....	.....
Catahoula	522	176	459	20	1	.....
Claiborne	1,216	48	1,276	15	1	1
Concordia	380	12	264	10	3	.....
De Soto	1,219	56	1,104	17	.....	15
E. Baton R'ge	2,336	442	1,482	130	35	.....
E. Carroll	247	8	219	3	.....	.....
E. Feliciana	534	30	489	21	1	.....
Evangeline	545	587	808	26	37	28
Franklin	903	173	684	10	.....	.....
Grant	674	109	640	31	4	30
Iberia	439	1,275	802	134	850	.....
Iberville	391	465	471	160	23	.....
Jackson	1,004	166	980	27	2	.....
Jefferson	1,242	192	1,041	56	8	.....
Jeff's'n Davis	731	895	656	200	17	15
Lafayette	823	1,045	1,066	73	476	.....
Lafourche	343	1,044	629	157	1,149	.....
La Salle	575	109	610	20	8	.....
Lincoln	992	183	932	42	4	2
Livingston	666	218	503	35	18	.....
Madison	331	4	187	1	.....	.....
Morehouse	625	38	564	3	1	3
Natchitoches	1,471	203	1,181	45	7	25
Orleans	32,847	17,819	30,936	2,531	516	.....
Ouachita	1,493	164	1,215	35	3	2
Plaquemines	330	124	461	43	7	.....
Pte. Coupée	407	143	301	37	15	.....
Rapides	2,767	445	2,184	134	24	.....
Red River	766	187	567	4	.....	.....
Richland	666	50	650	7	.....	.....
Sabine	1,252	111	1,147	30	5	.....
St. Bernard	362	56	363	23	5	.....
St. Charles	185	92	297	30	3	.....
St. Helena	366	36	319	9	6	.....
St. James	352	533	520	185	22	.....
St. John Bap	247	250	289	115	8	.....
St. Landry	1,017	942	139	117	121	.....
St. Martin	319	419	971	36	392	.....
St. Mary	543	788	652	162	605	.....
St. Tamm'y	973	276	782	95	15	.....
Tangipahoa	1,510	440	1,326	159	12	.....
Tensas	243	15	204	5	2	.....
Terrebonne	484	713	606	113	588	.....
Union	1,226	98	1,106	22	1	9
Vermilion	555	1,420	1,310	78	832	10
Vernon	1,145	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1,106	165	1,094	66	14	.....
Webster	1,009	112	1,040	6	2	15
W Bat'nR'ge	354	175	237	28	5	.....
W. Carroll	341	104	311	14	2	14
W. Feliciana	354	34	261	8	5	.....
Winn	972	291	868	50	.....	100
Total	87,354	38,538	79,875	6,466	6,349	292

U. S. Sen. (1918), Ransdell, 44,224; no opposition.

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1872 (Pres.) Dem. 57,029; Rep. 71,634 (count of Rep. Returning Board).
1876 (Pres.) Dem. 83,723; Rep. 77,174.
1876 (Pres.) Dem. 70,508; Rep. 75,315 (count of Rep. Returning Board).
1880 (Pres.) Dem. 65,310; Rep. 31,891; Gr. 439.
1884 (Pres.) Dem. 62,529; Rep. 46,347; Proh. 338; Gr. 120.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,032; Rep., 30,484; Proh., 160; W. L., 39.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,922; Rep., 13,282; Pop., 13,281.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 77,175; Rep., 22,037; Gold D., 1,834.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 53,671; Rep., 14,233.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 47,747; Rep., 5,205; Soc., 995.

MAINE.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	McCal'ly S.Tax	Debs, Soc.
Androscoggin	9,565	5,757	112	290
Aroostook	11,191	1,407	14	36
Cumberland	24,623	10,484	44	434
Franklin	3,820	1,668	5	33
Hancock	5,604	2,154	5	55
Kennebec	12,333	5,466	20	154
Knox	4,979	2,971	12	221
Lincoln	3,668	1,256	1	58
Oxford	7,301	3,906	8	89
Penobscot	14,145	6,110	17	126
Piscataquis	4,049	1,788	18	31
Sagadahoc	3,857	1,709	3	73
Somerset	6,533	2,770	14	275
Waldo	4,383	1,666	5	74
Washington	6,768	2,997	17	88
York	13,536	6,852	15	177
Total	136,355	58,961	310	2,214

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	President, 1916.				Governor. 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson-Soc.	Hanly Proh.	M'Intire, Dem.	Milliken, Rep.
Androscog'n.	5,464	4,496	279	47	5,114	4,886
Aroostook	2,420	5,775	48	50	3,254	4,831
Cumberland	9,795	11,768	321	77	8,879	8,912
Franklin	1,908	1,988	63	26	1,471	2,324
Hancock	3,303	3,191	115	21	2,621	3,035
Kennebec	5,527	6,731	223	51	4,885	5,929
Knox	3,434	2,211	179	22	2,809	2,069
Lincoln	1,718	1,781	51	14	1,729	2,020
Oxford	3,615	4,026	98	33	3,058	3,882
Penobscot	7,395	7,322	135	70	7,021	5,896
Piscataquis	1,763	2,141	30	20	1,601	2,011
Sagadahoc	1,791	1,828	91	20	1,699	1,928
Somerset	3,134	3,567	236	24	3,073	3,919
Waldo	2,539	2,418	104	21	1,966	2,558
Washington	3,459	3,890	62	37	3,561	3,747
York	6,853	6,373	142	64	5,209	5,660
Soldier vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	968	462
Total	64,118	69,506	2,177	597	58,918	64,069

Gov. (1920), Parkhurst, Rep., 135,353; McIntyre, Dem., 70,237.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.

1872 (Pres.) Dem. 29,087; Rep. 61,422.
1873 (Gov.) Dem. 32,619; Rep. 45,314.
1874 (Gov.) Dem. 41,566; Rep. 52,861.
1875 (Gov.) Dem. 53,213; Rep. 57,085.
1876 (Pres.) Dem. 49,823; Rep. 66,300; Gr. 663.
1877 (Gov.) Dem. 42,114; Rep. 53,631; Gr. 5,266.
1878 (Gov.) Dem 27,872; Rep. 56,579; Gr. 41,404.
1879 (Gov.) Dem. 21,668; Rep. 68,766; Gr. 47,590.
1880 (Gov.) Fus. 73,786; Rep. 73,597; Proh. 418; Gr. 4 408.
1880 (Pres.) Dem. 65,171; Rep. 74,039; Gr. 4,408; Proh. 235.
1882 (Gov.) Dem. 63,852; Rep. 72,724; Gr. 1,302; Proh. 395.
1884 (Gov.) Dem. 58,070; Rep. 77,779; Gr. 3,147; Proh. 1,157.
1884 (Pres.) Dem. 51,656; Rep. 71,716; Gr. 3,994; Proh. 2,160.
1886 (Gov.) Dem. 56,242; Rep. 68,893; Proh. 3,873.
1888 (Pres.) Dem. 50,481; Rep. 73,734; Lab. 1,344; Proh. 2,691.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 48,044; Rep., 62,923; Pop., 2,381; Proh., 3,061.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 30,621; Rep., 69,599; Pop., 5,321; Proh., 2,730.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 3,291; Rep., 60,465; Gold D., 1,870; Proh., 1,570; Pop., 2,487.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 29,497; Rep., 54,266; N. D., 315; Proh., 2,335.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 39,823; Rep., 73,955; Soc. D., 632; Proh., 3,538.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 36,822; Rep., 65,435; Soc. D., 878; Proh., 2,585.

MARYLAND.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1920.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1920.				
	Cox. Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.	Cox, Soc. Lab.
Allegany	5,643	9,595	1,291	96	100
Anne Arundel	5,053	6,199	70	15	33
Baltimore	9,365	12,432	233	113	40
Baltimore City	86,748	125,526	6,272	1,091	509
Calvert	1,230	1,741	8	12	10
Caroline	3,012	2,929	29	17	3
Carroll	4,273	5,784	18	25	25
Cecil	3,468	3,435	7	26	21
Charles	1,642	2,585	12	2	29
Dorchester	3,950	4,218	15	6	21
Frederick	7,747	9,559	98	44	70
Garrett	1,070	2,805	91	6	21
Harford	4,134	4,175	36	13	16
Howard	2,397	2,608	23	13	27
Kent	3,034	2,838	2	4	8
Montgomery	6,277	5,948	76	50	51
Prince George's	4,857	6,628	110	45	23
Queen Anne's	3,519	2,157	38	29	19
St. Mary's	1,861	2,175	27	7	24
Somerset	2,634	3,658	16	3	43
Talbot	3,130	3,050	11	2	7
Washington	6,852	8,757	353	8	25
Wicomico	5,054	4,225	12	6	12
Worcester	3,676	3,090	28	12	41
Total	180,626	236,117	8,876	1,645	1,178

* U. S. Sen (1920), Smith, Dem., 169,200; Weller, Rep., 184,999; Toole, Soc., 6,559; Lang, Soc. Labor, 2,569; Iverson, Ind., 21,345; Hawkins, Ind., 6,538.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Reimer, Soc.L.
Allegany	4,859	5,760	147	377	29
Anne Arundel	4,111	2,705	134	137	29
Baltimore	15,226	12,633	336	158	53
Baltimore City	60,226	49,805	836	27	8
Calvert	910	975	37	7	19
Carollne	1,965	1,666	55	16	32
Carroll	4,016	3,602	108	13	26
Cecil	2,587	1,959	42	9	33
Charles	1,363	1,374	80	11	15
Dorchester	2,750	2,468	76	75	13
Frederick	6,094	5,725	119	67	13
Garrett	1,031	1,808	35	16	9
Harford	3,345	2,302	60	11	18
Howard	1,913	1,346	35	12	16
Kent	1,886	1,674	20	43	8
Montgomery	3,805	2,913	85	83	24
Prince George's	3,493	3,058	76	3	5
Queen Anne's	2,206	1,242	43	33	14
St. Mary's	1,443	1,064	57	38	11
Somerset	1,885	2,364	105	19	8
Talbot	2,180	1,753	131	267	7
Washington	5,642	5,093	91	5	5
Wicomico	3,285	2,539	88	31	31
Worcester	2,138	1,520	107	1,216	330
Total	138,359	117,347	2,903	2,674	756

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 67,506; Rep., 66,442; Lib. Rep., 181; Dem. (O'C.), 19.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 85,454; Rep., 72,530.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 91,780; Rep., 71,981; Gr., 33; Proh., 10.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 90,771; Rep., 68,609.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 93,706; Rep., 78,515; Gr., 818.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 92,694; Rep., 80,707.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 96,866; Rep., 82,748; Gr., 578; Proh., 2,827.
1885 (Comp.), Dem., 102,912; Rep., 72,304, Proh., 1,903.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 99,038; Rep., 86,622; Proh., 4,416.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 106,168; Rep., 99,986; Proh., 4,767.
1889 (Comp.), Dem., 103,900; Rep., 96,527; Proh., 3,741.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 108,539; Rep., 78,388. Proh., 5,120.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 113,866; Rep., 92,736; Pop., 796; Proh., 5,877.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1920.				GOVERNOR. 1920.	
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Cox, Soc. Lab.	Walsh, Dem.	Cox, Rep.
Barnstable	1,125	6,383	29	11	806	6,290
Berkshire	10,956	20,138	703	113	10,740	19,170
Bristol	17,719	56,734	2,179	400	19,648	51,818
Dukes	150	1,013	3	2	114	989
Essex	30,560	95,057	6,076	569	34,519	88,723
Franklin	2,542	9,931	242	42	2,071	9,558
Hampden	19,156	46,741	1,719	204	20,429	43,108
Hampshire	5,305	13,174	286	28	5,259	12,562
Middlesex	61,661	156,636	5,135	645	62,408	151,099
Nantucket	205	608	3	.....	158	560
Norfolk	15,720	51,826	1,690	147	15,562	50,096
Plymouth	9,373	33,582	2,561	143	10,360	31,883
Suffolk	67,552	108,089	9,542	915	71,360	102,748
Worcester	34,667	81,241	2,097	364	36,916	75,265
Total	276,691	681,153	32,265	3,583	290,350	643,869

Gov. (1920), Hutchins, Soc., 20,079; Mulligan, Soc. Labor, 6,383.

MASSACHUSETTS—PRES., 1916; GOV., 1919.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1919.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Long, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.
Barnstable	1,892	2,836	39	55	473	3,870
Berkshire	8,357	9,787	484	103	5,832	11,013
Bristol	18,065	22,578	932	332	13,476	28,036
Dukes	309	464	9	5	73	738
Essex	32,489	35,909	2,093	426	26,477	42,181
Franklin	3,054	4,353	166	60	1,155	5,758
Hampden	17,028	18,207	761	204	11,607	22,472
Hampshire	4,202	5,748	190	83	2,199	7,570
Middlesex	49,844	60,802	1,660	609	40,553	70,326
Nantucket	307	249	6	1	53	397
Norfolk	12,702	19,284	615	188	10,072	22,825
Plymouth	11,009	13,515	1,041	142	6,994	16,018
Suffolk	61,047	42,492	1,998	353	51,794	48,531
Worcester	27,540	32,541	1,064	432	21,915	38,039
Total	247,845	268,765	11,058	2,993	192,673	317,774
Soldier vote	40	19				
Grand total	247,885	268,784				

Gov. (1918), McBride, Soc., 7,757; Paulson, Soc. Lab., 1,913.

Gov. (1919), Proh., 679; Soc., 7,041; Soc. Lab., 2,321.

Massachusetts, in Nov., 1920, declared in favor of 2.75 beer and wine by a majority of 11,064.

The voters in 1918 lengthened the terms of Governor to two years, beginning with the candidate elected in 1920.

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 59,195; Rep., 133,495; Lib. Rep., 65.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 108,777; Rep., 150,003; Gr., 779; Proh., 84.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 10,162; Rep., 134,725; Butler Dem., 109,435; Proh., 1,913.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 9,989; Rep., 122,751; Butler Dem., 109,149; Proh., 1,643.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 111,960; Rep., 165,205; Gr., 4,548; Proh., 682.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 54,586; Rep., 96,609; Gr., 4,889; Proh., 1,640.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 133,946; Rep., 119,997; Proh., 2,137.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 150,228; Rep., 160,092; Proh., 1,881.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 111,829; Rep., 119,345; Gr., 24,363; Proh., 8,542.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 122,352; Rep., 146,724; Gr., 24,382; Proh., 9,903.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 90,346; Rep., 112,243; Gr., 2,227; Proh., 4,714.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 112,883; Rep., 122,346; Proh., 8,251; Lab., 112 and 49.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 118,394; Rep., 136,000; Lab., 595; Proh., 10,945.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,855; Rep., 183,892; Proh., 8,701.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 120,582; Rep., 127,357; Proh., 15,108.

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Alcona	1,048	267	41	453	573	38
Alger	1,272	471	146	650	687	55
Allegan	7,852	2,158	129	3,591	4,803	223
Alpena	3,490	1,907	84	1,392	2,020	61
Antrim	2,255	519	63	932	1,336	150
Arenac	1,528	673	56	938	911	59
Baraga	1,378	307	120	462	748	88
Barry	5,160	1,883	45	2,491	3,157	112
Bay	13,933	7,011	180	5,996	6,708	317
Benzie	1,522	423	89	770	900	159
Berrien	15,795	4,866	373	6,054	7,511	231
Branch	5,712	2,182	79	3,062	3,100	93
Calhoun	16,780	6,314	541	8,037	6,484	648
Cass	4,515	2,186	153	2,666	2,518	142
Charlevoix	3,090	706	136	1,152	1,877	307
Cheboygan	2,487	1,291	61	1,389	1,576	89
Chippewa	4,763	1,281	184	1,768	2,365	140
Clare	1,772	510	80	769	1,049	76
Clinton	6,039	1,468	40	2,094	3,381	39
Crawford	730	363	25	450	409	19
Delta	4,975	2,029	353	1,781	3,088	244
Dickinson	3,571	596	360	1,291	2,393	213
Eaton	7,376	2,738	93	3,461	3,802	107
Emmet	3,075	1,077	188	1,363	1,724	290
Genesee	24,604	7,444	545	9,311	9,353	416
Gladwin	1,696	317	82	729	935	62
Gogebic	5,569	839	375	1,540	2,204	123
G'd Traverse	4,097	1,163	158	1,848	1,917	331
Gratiot	6,583	1,849	42	2,960	3,434	60
Hillsdale	6,717	2,478	56	3,424	3,463	43
Houghton	14,976	3,103	380	4,615	8,013	273
Huron	8,444	1,597	94	1,816	4,743	74
Ingham	18,524	7,093	516	7,664	7,846	623
Ionia	8,001	3,405	94	3,911	3,950	139
Iosco	2,025	551	41	729	984	24
Iron	3,548	504	176	877	2,139	125
Isabella	5,113	1,634	73	2,143	2,700	73
Jackson	16,020	7,810	293	3,058	6,938	203
Kalamazoo	13,819	5,283	552	7,164	5,951	794
Kalkaska	891	225	37	430	724	80
Kent	40,802	14,763	973	20,364	16,095	939
Keweenaw	1,274	89	39	194	860	21
Lake	933	263	31	347	588	29
Lapeer	5,558	1,307	39	1,937	3,315	23
Leelanau	2,185	415	40	763	984	56
Lenawee	12,004	5,117	85	5,519	6,247	78
Livingston	4,654	2,436	12	2,297	2,460	9
Luce	717	193	7	257	527	6
Mackinac	1,685	932	37	908	1,082	31
Macomb	9,791	3,029	184	3,108	4,552	42
Manistee	3,274	2,196	151	2,177	2,360	106
Marquette	9,368	3,040	542	2,625	5,263	331
Mason	3,705	1,360	159	1,689	2,198	175
Mecosta	3,951	1,149	113	1,178	2,435	255
Menominee	5,089	1,568	243	1,854	2,671	117
Midland	4,161	967	79	1,454	2,104	60
Missaukee	1,812	347	14	917	1,160	26
Monroe	8,671	5,229	119	4,202	3,787	47
Montcalm	6,676	1,694	109	2,801	3,894	108
M'ntm'r'ncy	844	201	55	272	396	54
Muskegon	11,778	3,494	489	4,465	5,692	601
Newaygo	4,200	931	82	1,625	2,117	....
Oakland	19,349	6,449	926	6,659	7,730	292
Oceana	3,562	786	101	1,387	1,957	170
Ogemaw	1,695	448	43	713	878	42
Ontonagon	1,996	660	215	888	1,235	122
Osceola	3,612	772	35	1,285	2,193	18
Oscoda	442	77	5	175	245	5
Otsego	875	468	4	519	531	9
Ottawa	10,566	2,396	207	3,921	5,484	244
Presque Isle	2,523	527	36	896	1,407	60
Roscommon	664	185	21	239	311	24
Saginaw	20,529	8,522	533	8,431	9,544	312
Sanilac	7,299	1,152	59	1,867	4,639	38
Schoolcraft	1,797	433	235	623	994	45
Shiawassee	7,221	2,605	143	3,308	3,926	180
St. Clair	14,967	4,568	152	4,617	6,538	129
St. Joseph	6,052	2,723	120	3,567	3,132	191
Tuscola	7,310	1,276	62	2,329	4,461	52
Van Buren	6,954	2,007	166	3,225	4,302	167
Washtenaw	14,004	4,518	157	5,279	6,505	136
Wayne	224,122	52,529	14,872	60,935	70,056	3,204
Wexford	3,440	1,108	64	1,682	2,333	115
Total	762,865	233,450	28,947	283,993	337,952	16,012

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 9,646; Cox. Soc.-Labor, 2,539.
Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 8,085; Reimer, Soc.-Labor, 831.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, MICHIGAN, 1920.

Alexander J. Groesbeck, Republican, 2990 E. Gd. Blvd., Detroit, 703,180.
Woodbridge N. Ferris, Democrat, Big Rapids, 310,566.
Benjaming Blumenberg, Socialist, 42 Watson St., Detroit, 23,542.
John Y. Johnston, Prohibition, Rosebush, 6,990.
Edward R. Markley, Socialist Labor, 25 Cleveland St., Detroit, 2,133.
Edward J. Jeffries, Farmer-Labor, 1804 W. Gd. Blvd., Detroit, 11,817.

MICHIGAN APPROVES PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The people of Michigan defeated at the polls in November the proposed amendment to the State Constitution abolishing parochial schools. A bitter fight was waged on the question all over the State. The proposal was defeated in all but about a dozen counties. Some Protestant denominations besides the Roman Catholics joined in voting against the amendment. The big industrial cities went strongly in opposition to the amendment. It was asserted, just after the election, by a Detroit ecclesiastic, that $500,000 was expended in the campaign to preserve the parochial schools, and $300,000 on the other side of the controversy.

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 77,020; Rep., 136,199; Dem. (O'C.), 2,861; Proh., 1,271.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 141,095; Rep., 166,534; Gr., 9,060; Proh., 766; Anti-Secret Soc., 75.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 78,503; Rep., 126,280; Gr., 73,313.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 131,301; Rep., 185,190; Gr., 34,895; Proh., 942; Lab., 312.
1882 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 154,269; Rep., 149,697; Str. Gr., 2,006; Proh., 5,854.
1883 (Sup. Ct.), Dem.-Gr., 127,326; Rep., 119,870; Str. Gr., 541; Proh., 13,467.
1884 (Pres.), Dem.-Gr., 189,361; Rep., 192,669; Str. Gr., 753; Proh., 18,403. (Dem. without Gr. vote, 149,835.)
1884 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 186,887; Rep., 190,840; Str. Gr., 414; Proh., 22,207.
1885 (Reg't.), Dem.-Gr., 155,743; Rep., 138,358; Proh., 14,708.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 174,042; Rep., 181,474; Proh., 25,179.
1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 122,955; Rep., 156,426; U. L. 2,681; Proh., 16,380.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,651.
1891 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,271; Rep., 153,211; Indus., 9,121; Proh., 14,144.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 202,296; Rep., 222,708; Peo., 19,931; Proh., 20,857; Scat., 925.
1893 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,712; Rep., 164,754; Pop., 14,469; Proh., 14,526.
1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 221,022; Rep., 304,431; N. D., 9,738; Proh., 5,499.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 236,994; Rep., 293,072; Gold D., 6,905; Proh., 4,938; Nat., 1,815; Soc. L., 293; Scat., 585.
1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 139,307; Rep., 210,721; N. D., 30,729; Proh., 7,936.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Aitkin	2,933	613	503	877	1,122	385
Anoka	3,505	865	391	1,171	1,262	77
Becker	2,811	901	436	1,453	1,761	181
Beltrami	4,518	1,427	1,215	1,912	1,331	716
Benton	2,920	554	169	945	1,020	81
Big Stone	2,415	451	127	969	816	77
Blue Earth	8,894	1,974	207	2,211	2,864	95
Brown	5,841	796	484	1,101	2,078	252
Carlton	2,833	1,152	654	1,115	1,096	425
Carver	5,073	562	84	960	1,950	34
Cass	3,242	710	494	1,260	982	281
Chippewa	3,532	960	355	1,134	1,311	261
Chisago	4,361	484	503	944	1,749	130
Clay	4,943	1,335	289	1,716	1,549	104
Clearwater	1,788	340	298	544	493	158
Cook	467	98	58	162	125	63
Cottonwood	3,882	451	90	762	1,425	116
Crow Wing	5,262	1,077	933	1,568	1,715	445
Dakota	5,373	2,190	395	2,373	1,881	144
Dodge	3,386	516	72	895	1,260	45
Douglas	4,428	733	647	1,398	1,709	176
Faribault	6,687	869	102	1,123	2,184	76
Fillmore	7,341	899	125	1,313	2,945	92
Freeborn	6,772	1,131	138	1,347	2,418	106
Goodhue	9,330	1,118	304	1,875	3,471	122
Grant	2,427	533	106	778	878	66
Hennepin	90,517	28,911	18,800	36,395	27,957	3,302
Houston	4,101	598	36	744	1,783	23
Hubbard	2,238	453	237	799	685	171
Isanti	3,007	465	898	935	1,123	217
Itasca	3,973	1,930	738	1,504	1,163	429
Jackson	4,313	715	75	1,272	1,503	75
Kanabec	2,436	332	380	608	776	174
Kandiyohi	4,759	1,282	718	1,968	1,612	167
Kittson	2,485	599	175	749	709	107
Koochiching	1,789	859	485	1,089	474	255
Lac Qui Parle	4,219	653	107	1,047	1,614	100
Lake	990	594	757	506	401	366
Le Sueur	4,059	1,853	112	1,723	1,430	53
Lincoln	2,548	673	81	1,174	777	40
Lyon	4,557	1,232	246	1,893	1,389	200
McLeod	5,430	1,139	263	1,305	1,772	69
Mahnomen	1,076	215	167	411	262	43
Marshall	4,738	885	456	1,513	1,461	204
Martin	5,142	1,221	101	1,756	1,741	88
Meeker	4,693	878	223	1,475	1,780	67
Mille Lacs	3,521	526	640	1,113	1,127	248
Morrison	5,371	1,131	316	1,650	1,887	225
Mower	6,339	1,061	192	1,572	2,520	64
Murray	3,270	698	102	1,193	1,137	69
Nicollet	4,115	556	140	814	1,288	38
Nobles	4,420	982	81	1,280	1,413	46
Norman	3,451	481	481	1,076	1,046	227
Olmsted	7,130	1,756	176	1,926	2,101	90
Otter Tail	11,084	1,741	788	2,858	4,328	502
Pennington	2,320	768	581	1,004	868	237
Pine	3,879	1,127	654	1,507	1,531	341
Pipestone	3,106	490	232	732	1,010	151
Polk	8,197	2,111	1,057	3,498	2,471	381
Pope	3,466	709	163	1,121	1,321	57
Ramsey	40,204	21,110	6,201	22,291	13,317	1,684
Red Lake	1,308	558	159	694	463	50
Redwood	5,589	880	159	1,361	2,029	121
Renville	5,995	1,283	478	1,660	2,432	115
Rice	6,500	2,040	72	2,083	2,408	56
Rock	3,121	442	67	705	1,196	66
Roseau	2,387	500	698	834	821	405
St. Louis	27,987	14,767	5,378	12,056	10,834	2,544
Scott	3,015	1,253	52	1,361	972	13
Sherburne	2,747	307	115	731	965	41
Sibley	4,198	502	111	973	1,737	37
Stearns	13,566	1,616	318	3,350	4,312	141
Steele	4,243	1,167	56	1,497	1,734	41
Stevens	2,339	457	71	787	943	24
Swift	3,553	985	209	1,181	1,335	85
Todd	5,448	1,464	443	1,922	1,919	339
Traverse	1,739	550	49	779	774	27
Wabasha	4,907	1,275	78	1,449	1,787	41
Wadena	2,635	503	203	651	938	116
Waseca	3,626	1,257	102	1,178	1,522	47
Washington	5,852	1,558	267	1,610	2,167	149
Watonwan	3,510	647	100	801	1,300	30
Wilkin	2,106	561	76	808	690	42
Winona	7,888	2,896	271	2,907	2,916	133
Wright	7,013	1,299	303	2,262	2,683	87
Yellow Med.	4,225	814	233	1,238	1,501	149
Total	519,421	142,994	56,106	179,152	179,544	20,117

Pres. (1920), Proh., 11,489; Soc. Labor, 5,828.
Pres. (1916), Proh., 7,793; Progr., 290; Soc. Labor, 468.
Gov. (1920), Preus, Rep., 415,805; Hodgson, Dem., 81,293; Shipstead, Ind., 281,402.
Gov. (1918), Burnquist, Rep., 166,515; Evans, Farm.-Lab., 111,948; Wheaton, Dem., 76,793; Stageberg, Nat., 6,648; Berot, Soc., 7,794.
For Senator in Congress, 1918, Nelson, Rep., got 206,555 votes; Calderwood, Nat., 137,274.
Vote, 1918, on amendment to the State Constitution: For, 189,574; against, 173,615. The amendment is to Article 15 of the State Constitution, bringing state-wide prohibition after July 1, 1920.
In 1920, the voters authorized a trunk highway system; taxation of motor vehicles; and making realty used for railway purposes subject to assessment.

GOVERNORS OF MINNESOTA SINCE 1849.

TERRITORIAL.
1849—Alexander Ramsey,
1853—Willis A. Gorman,
1857—Samuel Medary.

STATE.
1858—Henry H. Sibley,
1860—Alexander Ramsey,
1863—Henry A. Swift,
1864—Stephen Miller,
1866—Wm. R. Marshall,
1870—Horace Austin,
1874—Cushman K. Davis,
1876—John S. Pillsbury,
1882—Lucius F. Hubbard,
1887—A. R. McGill,
1889—William R. Merrian,
1893—Knute Nelson,
1895—David M. Clough,
1899—John Lind,
1901—Sam'l R. Van Sant,
1905—John A. Johnson,
1909—Adolph Q. Eberhart,
1915—W. S. Hammond,
1915—J. A. A. Burnquist,
1918—J. A. A. Burnquist.
1920—J. A. O. Preus.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 34,423; Rep., 55,709; Lib. Rep., 788.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 48,787; Rep., 72,955; Gr., 2,389; Proh., 72.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 41,583; Rep., 56,918; Gr., 4,264; Proh., 2,868.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 53,315; Rep., 93,903; Gr., 3,267; Proh., 286.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 36,655; Rep., 64,485.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 57,819; Rep., 72,404; Proh., 4,924.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 70,065; Rep., 111,685; Gr., 3,583; Proh., 4,684.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 104,464; Rep., 107,064; Proh., 8,966.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 104,385; Rep., 142,492; Proh., 15,311; W. L., 1,094.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 85,844; Rep., 88,111; For. Alli., 58,514; Proh., 8,424.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 100,920; Rep., 122,823; Pop., 29,313; Proh., 14,182.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 53,579; Rep., 147,944; Pop., 87,931; Proh., 6,879.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 139,626; Rep., 193,501; Gold D., 3,202; Proh., 4,343; Soc. L., 915.
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh., 5,299.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 150,651; Rep., 152,905.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 112,901; Rep., 190,461; Proh., 8,555; Soc. D., 3,065; Soc. L., 1,329.
1902 (Gov.), Fus., 99,375; Rep., 155,861; Proh., 5,735; Soc., 3,074; Peo., 5,347; Soc. L., 2,426; Nat., 2,393.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 148,091; Rep., 141,847.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 55,187; Rep., 216,651; Proh., 6,253; Soc., 11,892; Soc. L., 974; Pop., 2,103.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.			Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.		Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	642	114	3	671	42	1	Lincoln	774	421	13	1,252	105	20
Alcorn	1,336	354	41	1,452	125	12	Lowndes	928	51	9	1,028	29	8
Amite	578	90	5	1,024	16	6	Madison	831	57	8	782	36	22
Attala	1,187	270	21	1,267	110	27	Marion	613	143	16	792	51	5
Benton	405	124	6	718	38	.....	Marshall	823	30	3	1,017	8	1
Bolivar	1,039	326	5	.....	.....	.....	Monroe	1,881	139	14	1,684	82	15
Calhoun	875	160	41	1,225	45	34	Montgomery	846	57	14	997	35	24
Carroll	669	184	11	943	34	16	Neshoba	1,088	182	55	1,459	69	43
Chickasaw	944	194	26	1,215	47	40	Newton	1,208	108	82	1,341	19	56
Choctaw	779	191	14	872	53	28	Noxubee	701	24	1	656	10	3
Claiborne	401	14	1	435	5	1	Oktibbeha	778	70	1	911	48	1
Clarke	807	47	24	1,092	49	29	Panola	843	80	3	1,262	29	..
Clay	771	48	3	832	27	1	Pearl River	464	53	2	521	35	1
Coahoma	882	61	10	697	21	3	Perry	271	69	5	395	32	23
Copiah	1,300	60	14	1,486	20	7	Pike	1,114	153	45	1,451	53	12
Covington	649	257	29	836	63	71	Pontotoc	992	439	17	1,314	110	3
De Soto	806	27	2	861	12	1	Prentiss	992	496	49	1,342	164	32
Forrest	1,146	140	66	1,146	54	62	Quitman	377	39	1	272	12	1
Franklin	641	203	3	769	22	6	Rankin	905	43	5	1,104	8	12
George	263	56	17	341	32	29	Scott	1,055	64	22	1,106	25	18
Greene	337	24	3	299	32	4	Sharkey	228	7	.....	246	6	2
Grenada	533	12	8	649	28	7	Simpson	902	109	14	966	34	6
Hancock	305	130	3	512	68	2	Smith	968	265	23	1,271	30	16
Harrison	1,270	314	44	1,395	197	55	Stone	299	16	5	451	31	5
Hinds	2,510	151	67	2,220	97	20	Sunflower	1,066	47	9	879	20	2
Holmes	917	69	15	1,070	21	14	Tallahatchie	1,092	69	13	1,061	6	.
Humphreys	316	21	2	.....	.....	.....	Tate	876	117	11	1,074	18	7
Issaquena	83	13	.....	94	8	3	Tippah	955	237	22	1,547	82	11
Itawamba	1,023	198	3	1,407	184	1	Tishomingo	841	387	21	1,031	175	19
Jackson	577	121	4	743	87	22	Tunica	256	2	1	173	..	..
Jasper	899	98	15	1,040	38	37	Union	1,224	429	12	1,666	89	8
Jefferson	430	14	1	456	3	1	Walthall	464	139	15	665	12	11
Jeff. Davis	485	179	5	634	45	4	Warren	1,082	161	15	1,204	73	5
Jones	1,396	419	240	1,664	196	220	Washington	776	60	1	836	47	3
Kemper	734	129	26	939	71	18	Wayne	547	112	48	787	47	34
Lafayette	873	321	12	1,370	47	13	Webster	576	299	46	944	143	46
Lamar	672	192	19	744	89	49	Wilkinson	416	15	2	460	8	4
Lauderdale	2,539	228	126	3,058	157	85	Winston	932	113	17	1,152	47	27
Lawrence	526	131	.....	725	18	3	Yalobusha	892	82	10	1,175	49	6
Leake	1,082	121	25	1,431	31	28	Yazoo	948	46	13	1,116	25	7
Lee	1,652	302	10	1,683	91	5							
Leflore	969	39	4	853	28	..	Total	69,277	11,576	1,639	80,422	4,253	1,484

Gov. (1915), Bilbo, Dem., 50,541; Lester, Soc., 4,064.

Governor, 1919, Lee M. Russell, Dem., was elected without opposition. At the primaries, earlier in the year, there were two contestants for the Democratic nomination. Russell got 77,453 votes; Oscar G. Johnston, 69,531.

WOMEN BARRED FROM VOTING IN MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA.

Following the passing by Congress of the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution, and the proclaiming of the amendment by the United States Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, as being in full force and effect, the various equal suffrage organizations throughout the country made preparations to have the women vote at the November, 1920, Presidential elections in those States where that sex did not already have the franchise.

The first and greatest obstacle encountered was the provision in practically every State requiring registration. The Anti-Suffrage organizations also got busy and both sides appealed to the chief State law officers in the different commonwealths, the one side claiming, the other side denying and clamoring against the right of the women to register. Finally the contest narrowed down to the two States of Georgia and Mississippi.

In Georgia, the six-months' provision in the primary law, so it was ruled by the State Attorney General, barred women from voting in 1920.

In Mississippi, the Attorney General there decided, the four-month's clause in the primary law barred women from voting in 1920..

HOW MANY WOMEN VOTED IN 1920.

There is no definite answer to this question, for the reason that in only one State, Illinois, is a separate record kept of the sexes when they register and also when they vote. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's estimate is three women voted for every five men—that is, the woman's vote was three-eighths of the total vote. The following table based on the 1910 census, but calculated for 1920, shows the estimated number of women in each State, of voting age:

Ala	552,154	Idaho	76,799	Mass.	1,181,933	N. Hamp	148,909	Oregon	185,155	Vermont	117,571
Arizona	48,280	Illinois	1,724,240	Mich.	864,636	N. Jersey	810,324	Penn.	2,325,408	Virginia	570,320
Ark.	387,193	Indiana	847,723	Minn.	563,652	N. Mex.	80,467	R. Island	183,030	Wash'ton	305,499
Cal.	738,524	Iowa	664,008	Miss.	454,235	N. York	3,033,273	S. Car.	378,353	W. Va.	313,465
Colorado	234,767	Kansas	482,827	Mo.	985,167	N. Car.	571,422	S. Dak.	147,605	Wis.	672,272
Conn.	368,644	Ky.	637,731	Mont.	89,915	N. Dak.	134,646	Tenn.	596,648	Wyo.	31,724
Del.	64,286	La.	434,889	Neb.	327,844	Ohio	1,538,175	Texas	972,639		
Florida	196,553	Maine	248,309	Nevada	19,954	Okla.	391,813	Utah	94,301	Total	26,883,566
Georgia	674,463	Md.	405,200								

MISSOURI.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.			Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.		Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adair	2,534	4,861	389	2,275	2,681	244	McDonald	2,242	2,921	100	1,631	1,414	93
Andrew	2,466	3,913	3	1,853	2,087	16	Macon	5,626	6,009	187	3,805	3,034	164
Atchison	2,227	3,236	20	1,697	1,626	27	Madison	1,830	2,023	15	1,310	1,230	21
Audrain	5,514	3,827	28	3,572	1,741	25	Maries	1,677	1,445	23	1,319	725	20
Barry	3,729	5,162	122	2,752	2,683	148	Marion	6,719	4,660	61	4,534	2,759	53
Barton	3,040	3,480	214	2,217	1,597	154	Mercer	1,044	3,170	18	1,042	1,733	28
Bates	4,433	5,039	119	3,255	2,597	129	Miller	1,833	3,555	63	1,395	1,862	88
Benton	1,506	3,367	15	1,285	1,842	26	Mississippi	2,442	2,193	38	1,874	1,330	48
Bollinger	2,019	2,869	41	1,538	1,624	69	Moniteau	2,405	3,535	17	1,675	1,742	35
Boone	8,748	4,077	28	5,601	2,180	30	Monroe	6,136	1,406	25	3,738	748	86
Buchanan	16,188	1,719	201	10,973	7,761	278	Montgomery	3,103	3,910	13	1,988	2,079	18
Butler	2,662	4,601	133	2,135	2,717	174	Morgan	1,834	2,911	9	1,368	1,578	13
Caldwell	2,498	4,168	.....	1,683	2,069	3	New Madrid	3,637	3,745	96	2,715	2,039	99
Callaway	6,035	3,274	11	3,882	2,009	15	Newton	4,078	5,541	229	3,158	2,929	249
Camden	1,031	2,276	25	930	1,261	41	Nodaway	5,504	6,971	22	3,874	3,540	41
Cp. Girard'u	4,584	7,537	68	2,993	3,753	74	Oregon	1,961	1,319	53	1,799	660	82
Carroll	4,075	5,609	28	2,822	2,978	43	Osage	1,118	3,699	27	1,383	1,769	24
Carter	930	1,057	53	586	469	66	Ozark	569	2,457	41	651	1,331	26
Cass	5,030	4,055	21	3,337	2,104	60	Pemiscot	3,901	4,443	108	2,417	2,076	95
Cedar	1,936	3,488	60	1,410	1,874	74	Perry	1,504	3,652	6	1,396	1,988	10
Chariton	4,675	4,331	17	3,135	2,183	22	Pettis	6,561	8,595	123	4,665	4,319	253
Christian	919	3,795	100	938	1,978	141	Phelps	2,422	2,692	23	1,887	1,487	36
Clark	2,383	3,310	27	1,692	1,782	28	Pike	5,034	3,860	33	3,344	2,322	45
Clay	6,283	2,804	18	3,902	1,307	38	Platte	4,361	1,724	.....	2,974	921	11
Clinton	3,304	3,165	11	2,153	1,551	19	Polk	2,847	4,967	37	2,149	2,613	63
Cole	4,167	5,878	31	2,915	2,746	31	Pulaski	1,978	1,853	21	1,339	1,003	40
Cooper	3,657	5,151	15	2,537	2,830	18	Putnam	1,315	3,880	71	1,035	2,106	59
Crawford	1,658	2,623	39	1,312	1,642	47	Ralls	2,803	1,362	16	1,994	826	9
Dade	1,892	3,540	44	1,618	1,911	54	Randolph	8,115	3,768	33	5,081	2,111	45
Dallas	1,100	2,665	25	1,022	1,428	47	Ray	4,865	3,228	27	3,380	1,718	32
Daviess	3,560	4,458	45	2,375	2,342	12	Reynolds	1,837	1,173	27	1,209	592	35
De Kalb	2,121	3,001	7	1,647	1,640	12	Ripley	1,735	1,752	179	1,325	1,053	105
Dent	1,907	2,204	58	1,457	1,252	66	St. Charles	2,472	6,645	49	1,914	3,518	33
Douglas	577	3,237	123	737	1,730	164	St. Clair	2,296	3,249	101	1,881	1,718	115
Dunklin	5,199	4,455	289	3,723	1,924	375	St. Francois	1,149	1,917	6	3,675	3,015	157
Franklin	2,814	8,712	133	2,168	4,325	94	Ste.Genev've	5,300	5,502	184	1,218	1,137	14
Gasconade	454	4,481	15	510	2,513	19	St. Louis	12,438	25,008	1,396	7,587	12,485	454
Gentry	3,374	3,442	19	2,104	1,823	33	Saline	7,114	5,613	14	4,503	2,965	26
Greene	11,514	15,755	645	7,191	7,543	542	Schuyler	1,993	1,806	13	1,341	996	15
Grundy	2,721	5,123	41	1,789	2,481	46	Scotland	2,122	2,509	57	1,592	1,248	51
Harrison	2,502	5,151	11	2,205	2,741	62	Scott	4,257	4,204	147	2,816	2,285	201
Henry	5,367	5,313	53	3,653	2,727	71	Shannon	1,651	1,639	59	1,213	783	141
Hickory	532	2,131	35	552	1,144	59	Shelby	3,935	2,128	14	2,549	1,195	21
Holt	2,329	4,153	23	1,615	2,030	14	Stoddard	4,428	4,641	324	3,274	2,182	314
Howard	4,735	2,125	9	2,866	1,121	16	Stone	672	2,749	57	621	1,525	116
Howell	2,323	4,344	150	1,861	2,132	225	Sullivan	3,473	4,476	26	2,446	2,420	40
Iron	1,554	1,563	23	1,027	874	24	Taney	913	2,001	22	679	1,123	34
Jackson	76,791	78,875	628	44,556	32,943	1,094	Texas	2,965	3,552	43	2,291	1,809	86
Jasper	11,006	17,074	793	10,513	9,358	913	Vernon	5,419	4,645	113	3,776	2,211	193
Jefferson	4,684	5,730	119	3,021	3,310	130	Warren	545	3,512	54	487	1,752	41
Johnson	5,444	5,700	36	3,701	2,966	62	Washington	1,837	2,618	23	1,394	1,657	21
Knox	2,250	2,749	34	1,657	1,460	37	Wayne	2,072	2,380	71	1,594	1,528	92
Laclede	2,183	3,469	67	1,755	1,877	89	Webster	2,428	4,000	40	1,903	2,114	61
Lafayette	6,169	7,471	60	4,073	4,019	93	Worth	1,532	1,888	4	1,079	892	7
Lawrence	3,532	6,093	216	2,809	3,228	260	Wright	2,008	3,661	49	1,593	2,176	77
Lewis	3,542	2,810	22	2,357	1,429	25	St. Louis City	106,047	163,280	10,083	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	3,660	3,209	11	2,468	1,612	11							
Linn	5,184	5,557	62	3,441	2,801	81	Total	574,799	727,162	20,224	398,032	369,339	14,612
Livingston	3,666	5,093	14	2,609	2,424	39							

Harding's plurality, 152,363.

Pres. (1920), Cox, Soc. Labor, 2,164; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 3,291; Watkins, Proh., 5,142.

Gov. (1920), Atkinson, Dem., 580,626; Hyde, Rep., 722,024; Aldrich, Soc., 19,489; Middlecuff, Soc. Lab., 1,620; Faris, Proh., 3,974; Hickman, Farm.-Lab., 3,003.

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 3,884.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Long, Dem., 589,498; Spencer, Rep., 711,161; Hodges, Soc., 20,002; Tindell, Soc. Lab., 1,675; Mallette, Farm.-Lab., 9,158.

The voters of Missouri, in Nov., 1920, sustained the referendum proposition on the State-wide Prohibition Enforcement Act.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 151,434; Rep., 121,271; Dem. (O'C.), 2,429; Lib. Rep., 5,280.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 203,077; Rep., 145,029; Gr., 3,498; Proh., 64.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 208,609; Rep., 153,567; Gr., 35,045.

1882 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 198,620; Rep., 128,239; Gr., 33,407.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 285,988; Rep.-Gr., 202,929; Proh., 2,151.

1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 229,125; Rep., 178,490; Gr., 12,430; Proh., 3,504.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 255,764; Rep., 242,533; U. L., 15,388; Proh., 4,387.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 261,974; Rep., 236,257; U. L., 18,632; Proh., 4,539.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 268,393; Rep., 226,918; Pop., 41,213; Proh., 4,331.

1894 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 226,547; Rep., 229,691; Pop., 42,463; Proh., 3,099; Soc. L., 1,572.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 363,667; Rep., 304,940; Gold D., 2,355; Proh., 2,169; Nat., 293; Soc. L., 595.

1898 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 285,778; Rep., 255,428; Peo., 9,937; Proh., 2,933; Soc. D., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,063.

MONTANA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Christ'nsen F.-L.	COUNTIES.	Harding. Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Christ'nsen F.-L.	COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Christ'nsen F.-L.
Beaverhead...	2,049	833	96	Hill.....	2,220	1,388	396	Richland.....	1,759	744	164
Big Horn.....	1,062	475	68	Jefferson.....	969	688	122	Rosebud.....	1,624	555	100
Blaine.....	1,720	848	185	Lewis & Clark.	4,348	2,413	152	Roosevelt.....	2,239	873	170
Broadwater...	723	622	59	Liberty.....	757	331	102	Sanders.....	1,033	741	234
Carbon.....	2,700	1,107	407	Lincoln.....	1,187	683	193	Sheridan.....	1,335	610	552
Carter.....	782	342	46	Madison.....	1,672	877	97	Silver Bow....	10,074	6,394	1,730
Cascade.....	6,808	3,938	826	McCone.....	1,177	537	184	Stillwater.....	1,721	664	56
Chouteau.....	2,646	1,436	266	Meagher.....	744	314	19	Sweet Grass...	1,035	349	24
Custer.....	2,347	1,127	163	Mineral.....	347	362	180	Teton.....	1,319	671	129
Daniels.....	811	289	249	Missoula.....	4,374	3,292	648	Toole.....	861	405	139
Dawson.....	1,784	875	132	Musselshell...	1,910	951	364	Treasure.....	517	174	33
Deer Lodge...	3,130	1,567	522	Park.....	2,537	1,455	328	Valley.....	2,096	895	342
Fallon.....	1,064	381	46	Phillips.....	1,693	648	181	Wheatland....	1,250	520	47
Fergus.....	5,858	3,371	498	Pondera.....	1,654	893	100	Wibaux.....	692	223	51
Flathead.....	3,900	2,241	440	Powder River.	955	330	55	Yellowstone...	5,714	2,782	284
Gallatin.....	3,238	2,370	312	Powell.....	1,345	787	220	Golden Valley.	1,185	381	67
Garfield.....	1,226	1,484	888	Prairie.....	881	242	26				
Glacier.....	1,297	531	48	Ravalli.....	2,110	1,224	154	Total.....	109,430	57,370	12,204
Granite.....	949	439	90								

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson. Soc.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Beaverhead...	1,463	1,455	89	Hill.....	3,241	1,709	428	Richland.....	1,947	1,223	180
Big Horn.....	740	497	15	Jefferson.....	1,124	712	104	Rosebud.....	1,608	1,337	95
Blaine.....	1,261	857	72	Lewis & Clark.	4,337	3,423	200	Sanders.....	1,178	793	151
Broadwater...	1,100	584	53	Lincoln.....	1,186	807	228	Sheridan.....	3,264	1,724	271
Carbon.....	1,926	1,708	379	Madison.....	1,672	1,279	67	Silver Bow....	13,084	6,757	1,563
Cascade.....	6,612	3,253	758	Meagher.....	1,482	1,158	46	Stillwater.....	1,197	918	69
Chouteau.....	2,738	1,486	183	Mineral.....	781	251	188	Sweet Grass .	839	890	44
Custer.....	2,602	1,615	141	Missoula.....	4,060	2,926	558	Teton.....	2,273	1,603	292
Dawson.....	2,845	2,105	187	Musselshell...	2,036	1,738	274	Toole.....	1,075	698	195
Deer Lodge...	4,171	1,860	109	Park.....	2,050	1,957	297	Valley.....	2,102	1,111	222
Fallon.....	1,845	1,169	95	Phillips.....	1,252	999	102	Wibaux.....	585	466	55
Fergus.....	5,749	3,290	380	Powell.....	1,340	939	83	Yellowstone...	4,259	3,281	251
Flathead.....	2,978	2,913	520	Prairie.....	622	535	22				
Gallatin.....	3,661	2,527	116	Ravalli.....	1,967	1,623	233	Total.....	101,063	66,750	9,564
Granite.....	812	574	89								

Women voted in Montana for President in 1916. Pres. (1916), Progressive, 302. Gov. (1920), Dixon, Rep., 109,884; Wheeler, Dem., 74,256.

State Constitution amendment as to elevator bond issue (1918); for, 54,205; against, 29,623.

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 6,485; Rep., 2,757.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 7,799; Rep., 6,371.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 12,398; Rep., 10,914.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 13,384; Rep., 13,385.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 17,990; Rep., 14,272.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 17,360; Rep., 22,486; Proh., 148.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 15,411; Rep., 15,128.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 17,581; Rep., 18,851; Pop., 7,334; Proh., 549.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 17,650; Rep., 18,187; Pop., 7,794; Proh., 543.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 10,369; Rep., 23,140; Pop., 15,240; Proh., 519.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 42,537; Rep., 10,494; Proh., 186.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 23,351; Rep., 14,823; Pop., 11,607.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 37,146; Rep., 25,373; Soc. D., 708; Proh., 298; Pop., 110; Soc. L., 111.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 31,119; Rep., 22,691; Ind. Dem., 9,188; Soc. D., 505.
1902 (Sup. Jus.), Fus., 21,204; Rep., 31,690; Soc., 2,466;
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 21,773; Rep., 34,932; Soc., 5,676. Proh., 335; Soc. L., 208; Pop., 1,520.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 22,874; Rep., 28,268; Soc., 4,638; Pop., 261.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 29,032; Rep., 32,819; Soc., 5,318.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 29,326; Rep., 32,333; Soc., 5,855; Proh., 827; Ind., 1,200.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 28,180; Rep., 32,525.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 27,941; Rep., 18,512; Prog., 22,456; Soc., 10,885; Proh., 32.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 25,381; Rep., 22,950; Prog., 18,881; Soc., 12,566.
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 37,012; Rep., 26,161; Prog., 6,694; Soc., 12,278.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 101,063; Rep., 66,750; Prog., 302; Soc., 9,564.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 85,683; Rep., 76,547; Soc., 11,342.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soc., 9,292.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE VOTE.

The Non-Partisan League polled a much smaller vote than was expected by A. C. Townley and his associates in Montana, Idaho, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington and Colorado. They were snowed under by the Republican avalanche. In none of the States above mentioned did the Non-Partisan League carry an important candidate to victory at the polls. In Wisconsin the league backed the Republican ticket. In North Dakota they indorsed the Republican candidate for Governor, who was elected, but many leaguers voted for O'Connor, Democrat and Independent. The struggle in North Dakota this year, dependent on the strength of the league in the Legislature, will be over a proposal to investigate the league's relations with many of the local banking institutions throughout that State, several of which have failed recently.

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Adams	4,549	1,932	109	118	2,657	2,041
Antelope	3,322	1,154	126	83	1,881	1,495
Arthur	167	94	14	18	286	143
Banner	258	69	5	24	166	142
Blaine	328	176	4	6	246	184
Boone	3,108	1,461	82	60	2,005	1,225
Box Butte	1,630	756	52	65	914	591
Boyd	1,482	527	28	79	852	809
Brown	1,417	558	57	33	901	528
Buffalo	4,954	2,258	168	177	2,877	2,216
Burt	2,969	1,194	18	47	1,425	1,508
Butler	2,478	1,918	50	40	2,332	1,120
Cass	3,575	2,192	115	245	2,505	1,927
Cedar	3,906	1,279	23	35	1,715	1,727
Chase	976	414	52	35	551	369
Cherry	1,636	711	52	76	1,734	1,091
Cheyenne	1,857	606	45	79	834	563
Clay	3,390	1,466	71	66	1,975	1,737
Colfax	1,992	957	14	42	1,628	897
Cuming	3,177	764	18	81	1,424	1,551
Custer	4,974	2,739	236	387	3,609	2,047
Dakota	1,525	873	11	28	1,032	612
Dawes	1,801	900	24	63	1,088	751
Dawson	3,384	1,444	160	35	1,989	1,444
Deuel	684	321	15	140	340	181
Dixon	2,435	911	47	16	1,550	1,208
Dodge	4,832	1,799	72	161	2,644	2,446
Douglas	28,543	18,439	246	2,116	24,796	14,557
Dundy	1,094	375	33	70	370	347
Fillmore	2,803	1,549	41	70	1,911	1,561
Franklin	2,294	1,030	43	26	1,345	1,081
Frontier	1,750	673	81	36	1,138	736
Furnas	2,445	1,371	151	66	1,607	1,163
Gage	6,059	2,477	144	72	3,385	3,383
Garden	924	421	24	106	598	306
Garfield	611	252	22	26	426	302
Gosper	794	486	47	65	617	434
Grant	256	141	.....	41	241	157
Greeley	1,345	1,180	35	2	1,289	627
Hall	4,719	1,724	98	58	2,483	2,555
Hamilton	2,950	1,356	59	582	1,816	1,444
Harlan	1,756	974	74	45	1,267	834
Hayes	512	207	10	143	332	219
Hitchcock	1,127	615	30	42	733	435
Holt	3,163	1,577	83	58	2,213	1,568
Hooker	230	117	7	75	218	109
Howard	1,508	1,311	43	8	1,695	698
Jefferson	3,488	1,408	131	109	1,841	1,813
Johnson	2,416	909	40	107	1,117	1,373
Kearney	1,683	1,273	39	24	1,396	760
Keith	1,050	472	23	77	544	389
Keya Paha	479	218	14	48	401	316
Kimball	910	339	25	29	388	223
Knox	3,678	1,470	34	25	2,329	1,910
Lancaster	15,638	8,435	503	82	9,093	7,042
Lincoln	3,342	1,896	184	282	2,192	1,309
Logan	312	180	17	400	283	172
Loup	343	117	19	35	219	164
McPherson	229	75	10	13	184	106
Madison	5,171	1,716	71	98	2,358	2,428
Merrick	2,384	1,076	148	55	1,349	1,178
Morrill	1,366	667	18	34	888	470
Nance	1,877	746	38	40	1,165	930
Nemaha	2,888	1,512	61	50	1,658	1,438
Nuckolls	2,367	1,337	53	89	1,732	1,411
Otoe	3,869	1,671	107	75	2,344	2,121
Pawnee	2,510	972	75	35	1,171	1,228
Perkins	722	387	23	48	397	210
Phelps	2,324	1,169	109	152	1,425	971
Pierce	2,478	743	33	45	1,030	1,228
Platte	4,058	1,367	39	29	2,412	1,918
Polk	2,393	1,236	76	43	1,600	1,060
Red Willow	1,993	1,133	71	188	1,418	977
Richardson	4,496	2,679	63	46	2,650	2,039
Rock	621	239	11	14	449	375
Saline	3,197	2,172	60	20	2,646	1,469
Sarpy	1,662	1,027	21	70	1,329	885
Saunders	3,733	2,296	67	127	2,671	1,957
Scott's Bluff	3,189	969	139	162	1,587	1,144
Seward	3,690	1,477	56	30	1,797	1,855
Sheridan	1,714	84	52	106	1,158	604
Sherman	1,582	848	55	110	1,208	706
Sioux	627	252	28	58	737	344
Stanton	1,457	501	15	32	899	736

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Thayer	3,456	1,120	60	78	1,581	1,772
Thomas	305	207	13	21	261	242
Thurston	1,167	925	11	29	1,255	717
Valley	1,935	912	61	78	1,388	840
Washington	2,409	1,295	45	39	1,555	1,297
Wayne	2,312	681	43	69	1,006	1,208
Webster	2,599	913	94	69	1,469	1,191
Wheeler	352	165	10	85	270	163
York	4,265	1,857	116	140	2,206	2,011
Total	247,498	119,608	5,947	9,600	158,827	117,771

Pres. (1916), Soc., 7,141; Proh., 2,952; Prog., 624.
Gov. (1918), Graves, Proh., 3,469.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Morehead, Dem., 99,690; Norris, Rep., 120,086.
Constit. Cons. (1918), for, 121,830; against, 44,491.
Suffrage amend. to State Constit. (1918), for, 123,292; against, 51,600.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1920.

Counties.	McKelvie, R.	Morehead, D.	Counties.	McKelvie, R.	Morehead, D.
Adams	3,305	1,941	Jefferson	722	1,094
Antelope	2,421	1,075	Johnson	1,888	1,870
Arthur	83	57	Kearney	1,363	1,552
Banner	168	76	Keya Paha	1,035	1,464
Blaine	256	184	Kimball	347	237
Boone	1,534	1,608	Knox	702	361
Box Butte	1,310	754	Lancaster	2,261	1,549
Boyd	993	645	Lincoln	10,336	8,203
Brown	1,063	748	Logan	1,829	1,298
Buffalo	2,760	2,167	Loup	211	143
Burt	2,475	1,423	McPherson	198	11[illegible]
Butler	1,539	2,250	Madison	66	34
Cass	2,331	2,322	Merrick	3,163	2,055
Cedar	2,268	1,709	Morrill	1,412	1,127
Chase	685	491	Nance	1,065	683
Cherry	1,094	743	Nemaha	1,163	805
Cheyenne	2,400	1,641	Nuckolls	1,794	2,276
Clay	1,126	886	Otoe	1,766	1,371
Colfax	1,013	1,297	Pawnee	2,366	2,149
Cuming	1,257	1,430	Perkins	1,666	1,611
Custer	2,589	1,730	Phelps	465	423
Dakota	1,243	883	Pierce	1,347	809
Dawes	1,491	1,038	Platte	1,431	852
Dawson	414	362	Polk	1,634	2,361
Deuel	1,765	1,062	Red Willow	1,387	1,38[illegible]
Dixon	2,066	1,149	Richardson	1,399	961
Dodge	2,869	2,453	Rock	2,943	3,62[illegible]
Douglas	18,392	17,530	Saline	520	251
Dundy	732	367	Sarpy	822	651
Fillmore	1,732	867	Saunders	1,822	3,197
Franklin	1,948	1,907	Scottsbluff	2,092	2,336
Frontier	1,395	1,422	Seward	2,333	846
Furnas	974	579	Sheridan	1,832	2,492
Gage	1,334	1,239	Sherman	1,203	922
Garden	3,830	3,142	Sioux	729	638
Garfield	571	635	Stanton	419	283
Gosper	402	289	Thayer	898	1,352
Grant	248	334	Thomas	1,847	2,490
Greeley	169	191	Thurston	217	231
Hall	629	1,026	Valley	1,283	1,117
Hamilton	564	476	Washington	1,027	581
Harlan	2,515	1,735	Wayne	1,592	1,470
Hayes	1,915	1,142	Webster	1,488	923
Hitchcock	1,108	812	Wheeler	1,556	809
Holt	338	1,203	York	2,374	1,311
Hooker	762	676			
Howard	2,204	1,933	Total	153,763	130,433
	143	138			

Graves, Proh., 8,041; Wray, Pet., 88,905.
Gov. (1916), Dem., 143, 361; Rep., 137,701.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 7 705; Rep., 18,242; Lib. Rep., 107.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 17,554; Rep., 31,916; Gr., 2,320; Pro., 1,599.

NEVADA.

Counties.	President, 1920.		President, 1916.		Governor, 1918.	
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Oddie, Rep.
Churchill	265	519	831	531	581	777
Clark	539	507	1,115	529	884	492
Douglas	141	501	301	337	254	324
Elko	909	1,090	2,020	1,072	1,226	1,056
Esmeralda	235	326	1,135	711	515	567
Eureka	146	258	263	239	174	215
Humboldt	510	605	1,681	1,004	1,190	812
Lander	183	275	473	322	413	328
Lincoln	204	249	634	202	432	170
Lyon	196	453	769	669	643	736
Mineral	154	272	617	386	319	312
Nye	586	945	1,601	1,019	1,120	1,058
Ormsby	413	595	610	534	507	460
Pershing	117	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storey	271	324	465	403	398	262
Washoe	2,282	4,042	3,311	3,225	2,615	3,334
White Pine	309	195	1,922	948	1,604	942
Total	9,851	15.479	17,778	12,131	12,875	11,845

Women voted in Nevada in 1916 for President.
U. S. Sen. (1920), Oddie, Rep., 11,550; Henderson, Dem., 10,402; Anne Martin, Ind., 4,981.
Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 3,065; Hanly, Proh., 348.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Belknap	5,628	3,464	23	2,310	2,579	62
Carroll	4,214	2,279	17	2,003	2,259	22
Cheshire	6,644	3,374	74	2,779	3,337	121
Coos	6,114	4,985	122	3,247	2,762	210
Grafton	9,650	6,102	42	4,644	4,795	49
Hillsborough	22,791	18,636	547	10,939	9,927	502
Merrimack	12,748	8,976	148	5,967	5,970	160
Rockingham	13,811	6,582	132	5,637	5,866	114
Strafford	8,700	5,643	69	4,040	4,037	49
Sullivan	4,647	2,521	54	2,215	2,193	29
Total	94,947	62,562	1,235	43,781	43,725	1,318

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 303.
Gov. (1920), Brown, Rep., 93,021; Tilton, Dem., 62,089. Butler, Soc., 1,080.
U. S. Sen. (1920), Moses, Rep., 89,937; Stevens, Dem., 64,925; Wilkins, Soc., 1,004.

NEW JERSEY VOTE FOR PRES., 1920.

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Macaul'y S. Tx.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Debs, Soc.
Atlantic	21,260	5,755	18	280	18	389
Bergen	47,475	12,400	79	155	254	1,840
Burlington	17,898	7,532	16	319	32	228
Camden	40,771	17,892	22	715	70	2,467
Cape May	5,785	2,198	3	77	3	107
Cumberland	11,925	4,487	8	508	41	475
Essex	116,200	40,975	117	175	255	5,950
Gloucester	11,700	4,865	4	712	11	226
Hudson	101,872	64,000	70	96	696	5,495
Hunterdon	7,444	6,066	3	79	12	76
Mercer	29,625	15,700	25	73	42	1,119
Middlesex	29,320	11,600	13	139	88	849
Monmouth	28,838	12,975	11	162	56	291
Morris	20,675	7,250	12	284	66	575
Ocean	6,833	2,137	2	53	8	96
Passaic	42,700	11,900	54	107	218	4,150
Salem	7,625	3,475	1	252	9	98
Somerset	10,960	4,195	7	80	26	104
Sussex	5,225	3,512	7	96	2	42
Union	39,499	12,103	40	122	234	2,353
Warren	8,040	7,212	5	227	23	227
Total	611,670	258,229	517	4,711	2,173	27,217

Pres. (1920) Soc. Labor, 923.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	President, 1916.				Governor, 1919.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Edwards Dem	Bugbee, Rep.
Atlantic	5,467	9,713	122	133	4,289	8,464
Bergen	11,530	18,494	595	113	12,623	15,207
Burlington	6,535	8,803	115	158	5,341	7,444
Camden	14,010	18,318	1,101	350	13,010	16,492
Cape May	2,097	2,904	37	66	1,352	2,644
Cumberland	4,573	5,692	308	323	2,892	4,903
Essex	34,596	54,167	2,280	184	39,424	33,736
Gloucester	3,745	5,352	118	538	2,919	5,049
Hudson	44,663	42,518	1,811	73	59,226	23,113
Hunterdon	4,462	3,408	45	65	3,221	3,218
Mercer	10,621	14,213	460	154	10,196	11,541
Middlesex	9,975	11,851	185	103	10,374	10,756
Monmouth	10,729	11,624	103	120	9,226	10,594
Morris	6,798	8,530	214	172	5,450	8,281
Ocean	2,076	3,386	31	28	1,397	2,653
Passaic	13,340	18,754	1,561	128	13,455	14,944
Salem	3,353	4,080	68	84	2,237	3,178
Somerset	3,653	4,707	34	50	3,312	4,192
Sussex	3,093	2,461	70	42	2,277	2,101
Union	10,328	16,705	1,040	97	11,498	11,664
Warren	5,374	3,202	107	201	3,767	2,812
Total	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182	217,486	202,976

Gov. (1919), Butterworth, Soc., 3,243; Dintenfass, Single Tax, 1,246; Farr, Soc., 11,814; Lane, Pro., 6,089. Legislature will be Republican by 15 on joint ballot.
Pres. (1916), Reimer, Soc. Lab., 855.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Dem., 151,454; Rep., 175,209; Soc., 13,358, Pro., 7,178; Soc. Lab., 1,826.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 76,800; Rep., 91,666; Lib. Rep., 344; Dem. (O'C.), 630.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 115,962; Rep., 103,517; Gr., 714; Pro., 43.
1877 (Gov.), Dem., 97,837; Rep., 85,094; Gr., 5,058.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 122,505; Rep., 120,555; Gr., 2,617; Pro., 191.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	President, 1920.		Governor, 1920.		President, 1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Mechem, Rep.	Hanna, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Bernalillo	4,960	4,806	4,153	5,678	2,394	2,711
Chaves	1,771	2,073	1,592	2,281	2,275	862
Colfax	3,338	2,708	3,163	2,910	2,006	1,835
Curry	885	2,147	785	2,269	1,175	355
De Baca	410	678	369	710	....	....
Doña Aña	2,627	1,318	2,530	1,426	1,078	1,606
Eddy	980	1,611	875	1,723	1,402	425
Grant	2,226	1,870	2,243	1,992	2,305	1,869
Guadalupe	1,584	1,227	1,533	1,284	1,172	1,067
Hidalgo	443	547	433	570	....	....
Lea	255	735	161	830	....	....
Lincoln	1,492	1,125	1,478	1,167	863	889
Luna	829	998	848	1,007	796	418
McKinley	1,188	768	1,256	1,035	550	669
Mora	2,478	2,180	2,258	2,388	1,505	1,590
Otero	1,227	1,094	1,208	1,131	824	561
Quay	1,213	1,801	1,171	1,845	1,539	598
Rio Arriba	3,905	1,997	3,838	2,060	1,528	1,992
Roosevelt	568	1,178	471	1,280	1,088	230
Sandoval	1,196	945	1,129	995	734	611
San Juan	968	829	899	931	637	385
San Miguel	5,540	3,490	5,105	3,798	2,231	2,932
Santa Fé	3,586	2,006	3,365	2,252	1,406	1,830
Sierra	862	643	877	685	493	460
Socorro	3,150	1,803	3,216	1,807	1,558	1,954
Taos	2,530	1,363	2,451	1,431	910	1,320
Torrance	1,745	1,116	1,605	1,290	679	948
Union	2,924	2,273	2,799	2,428	1,996	1,495
Valencia	2,810	952	2,350	1,422	383	1,540
Total	57,634	46,668	54,161	50,535	33,527	31,152
Rallr'd vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	11

Pres. (1920), Farm-Lab., 1,097; Soc., 2.
Pres. (1916), Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.
Gov. (1918), Moulton, Soc., 847.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Metcalf, Soc., 531.

NEW YORK.

Counties.	President, 1920.						Governor, 1920.					
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Cox, Soc.L.	Christensen, F.L.	Smith, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	T'mpson, Proh.	Quinn Soc.L.	Malone, F.L.
Albany	28,362	48,711	1,438	244	63	118	37,552	39,040	967	751	57	121
Allegany	2,799	10,887	513	441	24	22	2,886	10,428	495	588	20	30
Bronx	45,445	105,946	32,821	211	452	1,948	105,255	43,356	25,583	540	405	10,098
Broome	9,248	24,758	1,120	623	60	90	9,946	22,479	1,031	779	72	107
Cattaraugus	6,693	16,084	658	481	39	75	7,043	14,957	568	740	37	98
Cayuga	6,338	15,229	639	191	70	33	6,985	14,534	566	343	60	46
Chautauqua	6,783	27,608	3,144	869	114	62	8,378	25,244	2,705	1,176	111	108
Chemung	7,056	17,871	431	633	34	46	9,057	15,138	325	839	30	70
Chenango	3,735	10,109	68	282	9	14	3,197	9,865	53	293	12	36
Clinton	4,109	9,057	29	166	7	11	4,796	7,533	36	223	3	11
Columbia	5,206	9,280	210	295	15	15	5,610	8,759	188	268	12	48
Cortland	2,540	9,592	136	218	9	6	2,928	8,881	99	256	8	6
Delaware	4,527	11,709	150	269	8	27	4,170	10,894	112	392	20	104
Dutchess	9,936	21,137	882	167	36	71	12,021	18,203	758	310	36	129
Erie	40,422	99,711	15,110	1,430	536	521	62,285	82,698	12,221	1,947	479	544
Essex	2,218	8,040	47	61	2	9	2,821	7,658	33	139	233	37
Franklin	3,825	9,778	62	178	2	12	4,543	8,413	102	166	5	26
Fulton	3,192	10,947	888	436	42	35	4,035	9,863	800	588	33	36
Genesee	2,570	9,263	539	152	21	13	2,831	9,080	499	298	21	25
Greene	3,498	6,318	262	160	17	20	3,544	6,061	236	246	15	42
Hamilton	516	882	3	4	.....	2	614	674	2	6	.....	1 5
Herkimer	6,507	14,298	793	266	25	25	7,786	12,622	683	344	29	39
Jefferson	7,921	22,043	252	406	36	510	8,748	20.207	153	463	44	530
Kings	119,545	292,452	45,098	733	638	3,473	244,562	153,923	34,534	3,029	795	21,445
Lewis	2,680	5,908	25	76	3	10	2,729	5,443	22	93	1	11
Livingston	3,571	9,484	497	192	18	17	3,913	9,093	446	290	11	19
Madison	3,795	11,089	230	182	23	22	3,962	10,371	186	299	15	21
Monroe	28,519	73,782	11,089	1,324	298	678	38,273	64,843	9,882	2,382	340	824
Montgomery	5,910	12,829	476	134	43	26	7,249	11,384	394	225	39	46
Nassau	8,589	33,064	1,254	155	46	182	15,274	24,795	925	495	47	1,044
New York	136,007	273,612	46,335	3,624	.....	.....	268,662	136,888	46,335	3,624	.....	.....
Niagara	7,414	21,117	1,872	380	67	104	9,861	18 192	1,629	1,678	104	94
Oneida	15,557	36,284	2,297	412	133	78	19,739	32,165	2,038	638	133	89
Onondaga	23,306	56,968	4,707	640	221	163	29,486	51,391	4,043	1,173	213	132
Ontario	5,677	13,362	914	186	21	24	5,848	13,164	902	357	21	49
Orange	10,560	24,543	1,573	292	52	93	12,592	21,602	1,457	616	50	285
Orleans	2,266	8,301	620	176	13	30	2,487	7,793	598	319	18	41
Oswego	8,040	17,887	491	474	28	36	8,948	16,353	443	665	14	47
Otsego	6,274	12,111	132	391	13	36	5,750	11,644	83	537	10	82
Putnam	1,405	3,447	23	20	8	8	1,669	2,858	17	71	6	51
Queens	35,276	94,263	6,475	741	261	8,659	75,917	45,105	4,361	741	261	8,659
Rensselaer	20,222	28,812	1,847	278	94	116	23,770	25,441	1,526	434	88	89
Richmond	9,363	17,834	712	111	48	170	15,340	10,535	426	282	51	908
Rockland	5,056	11,172	498	80	26	67	6,815	8,874	388	219	16	281
St. Lawrence	7,213	24,626	372	282	32	55	8,023	22,640	325	325	16	58
Saratoga	6,903	16,198	351	290	17	73	9,037	13,235	210	575	21	128
Schenectady	8,736	19,197	4,941	509	117	66	12,171	16,244	4,068	877	128	120
Schoharie	3,697	5,571	30	215	11	12	3,107	5,699	26	312	7	48
Schuyler	1,231	3,825	151	138	12	9	1,157	3,727	134	116	12	17
Seneca	3,023	6,245	250	135	16	12	3,266	6,090	233	265	10	12
Steuben	7,399	18,324	1,217	784	79	52	8,011	17,016	1,113	1,167	76	59
Suffolk	8,847	26,713	596	233	38	118	13,658	20,368	435	790	43	601
Sullivan	3 623	8,027	671	98	11	26	4,419	6,777	499	236	13	143
Tioga	2,403	6,768	83	223	11	16	2,149	6,550	64	295	9	39
Tompkins	3,485	9,499	288	250	21	21	4,054	8,809	249	300	14	19
Ulster	8,759	18,982	296	455	20	76	10,172	16,127	189	774	24	98
Warren	3,226	9,001	189	101	9	20	4,702	6,812	117	232	15	40
Washington	4,124	13,620	162	123	13	24	5,468	11,516	81	227	3	58
Wayne	4,288	13,321	303	241	20	18	3,981	13,024	294	406	18	32
Westchester	28,047	75,977	6,094	435	238	485	44,347	58,757	4,690	702	237	1,937
Wyoming	2,442	9,134	294	194	16	21	2,634	8,553	292	247	18	19
Yates	1,571	5,633	52	122	2	6	1,496	5,229	34	304	2	12
Total	781,485	1,868,240	203,400	23,612	4,358	18,787	1,261,729	1,335,617	171,907	16,978	4,641	49 953

SOLDIER BONUS AUTHORIZED BY POPULAR VOTE.

The voters of New York State in November, 1920, by a large majority, passed the referendum proposal authorizing the State to issue not over $45,000,000 of bonds, redeemable in twenty-five yearly instalments, for a bonus to soldiers and sailors of the World War. The limit of each bonus is $250. The ultimate cost to the State is figured at $75,000,000. The recipients get $10 for each month of service, provided they served over two months. Conscientious objectors and slackers are barred.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION AMENDED.

The voters also amended the State Constitution (Art. VII.) to the following effect: (1) "The State is henceforth authorized to issue bonds to anticipate taxes and revenues; (2) certain debts cannot be contracted until authorized at a general election; (3) providing for sinking funds and the extinguishment of debts already incurred; (4) the Legislature must provide yearly for paying interest and instalments on debts already contracted; (5) the people must first approve, by their votes, any debt for highway construction.

NEW YORK.

Counties. (62.)	President, 1916.						Governor—1918. (Incl. Soldier Vote.)			
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hughes, Amer.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.	Smith, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.	Whitman, Proh.
Albany	18,799	26,519	285	109	159	41	25,793	36,688	723	478
Allegany	3,191	6,209	94	99	486	2	2,751	7,514	154	594
Bronx	47,870	40,338	6,995	600	95	306	78,459	31,160	20,184	185
Broome	8,906	11,366	209	79	833	13	10,130	18,469	263	159
Cattaraugus	6,565	8,685	377	140	421	9	5,159	9,991	278	565
Cayuga	6,391	7,831	117	....	336	14	6,314	9,842	192	1,322
Chautauqua	7,153	14,346	924	436	864	47	5,894	16,687	885	866
Chemung	7,461	6,351	220	58	609	5	6,438	11,186	206	625
Chenango	3,887	5,148	54	50	345	6	3,528	7,245	63	255
Clinton	4,130	4,958	21	28	148	3	2,800	4,868	13	193
Columbia	4,938	5,229	24	85	71	2	6,165	7,027	93	188
Cortland	2,693	4,468	105	53	314	3	2,602	6,351	108	405
Delaware	4,986	6,205	153	61	248	7	5,585	8,071	156	197
Dutchess	8,906	10,886	133	196	151	26	10,223	12,735	405	502
Erie	45,622	53,191	2,305	447	447	448	47,898	51,684	11,369	3,800
Essex	2,373	4,609	21	34	62	1	2,077	4,692	23	69
Franklin	3,593	5,086	17	60	172	8	2,740	5,300	32	380
Fulton	4,085	5,687	425	69	297	28	3,462	6,746	348	899
Genesee	2,802	5,537	19	53	267	4	2,675	6,178	105	365
Greene	3,622	3,617	59	32	104	4	3,911	4,735	75	84
Hamilton	623	612	3	....	11	1	554	493	2	3
Herkimer	6,271	7,647	188	287	176	11	6,210	8,461	299	764
Jefferson	7,089	11,110	324	87	454	17	7,241	14,296	216	523
Kings	125,625	119,675	10,220	1,077	445	415	202,227	120,851	29,454	951
Lewis	2,675	3,393	12	27	120	1	2,472	1,815	24	2,157
Livingston	3,608	5,133	18	78	196	5	2,988	5,940	141	605
Madison	3,937	5,816	126	65	260	13	4,172	7,029	121	618
Monroe	21,782	39,142	1,444	251	1,110	134	28,226	42,831	4,905	4,343
Montgomery	5,347	6,644	112	60	104	18	6,273	8,008	204	769
Nassau	8,430	13,775	127	135	73	15	10,333	14,314	368	225
New York	139,547	111,926	12,013	1,328	261	485	206,081	101,075	28,982	....
Niagara	8,367	11,976	317	236	312	16	8,704	12,361	708	853
Oneida	16,070	18,661	367	152	525	30	18,972	21,234	1,087	1,734
Onondaga	19,892	27,603	1,113	212	1,369	64	26,667	33,536	2,877	2,158
Ontario	5,286	7,491	53	....	349	4	5,153	10,686	123	243
Orange	10,198	13,131	238	488	217	23	10,906	14,849	494	662
Orleans	2,529	4,863	19	40	159	2	2,448	4,579	74	....
Oswego	6,210	9,854	46	....	959	3	7,267	11,817	118	1,165
Otsego	5,975	5,855	74	71	326	3	5,374	8,770	57	259
Putnam	1,290	1,708	5	9	18	....	1,797	2,233	26	36
Queens	31,350	34,670	2,356	....	115	104	59,655	29,551	7,145	172
Rensselaer	13,822	14,640	213	328	201	26	20,016	19,542	1,130	1,321
Richmond	8,843	7,204	204	115	109	23	12,862	6,506	619	157
Rockland	4,469	4,988	85	53	55	9	6,607	6,962	289	64
St. Lawrence	6,056	13,029	67	113	407	11	5,739	16,704	60	351
Saratoga	6,711	8,021	154	41	280	4	7,636	11,916	136	373
Schenectady	8,962	9,378	1,446	381	328	71	8,549	12,277	2,004	949
Schoharie	3,457	2,826	11	25	233	2	3,426	4,055	42	169
Schuyler	1,629	1,947	13	9	136	....	1,389	3,099	12	65
Seneca	2,845	3,278	25	29	327	1	2,994	4,928	37	345
Steuben	8,032	10,076	196	348	645	11	7,595	13,828	297	865
Suffolk	8,422	12,669	168	73	174	16	11,476	15,974	410	383
Sullivan	3,659	4,315	110	25	65	7	4,521	4,365	314	70
Tioga	2,748	3,335	94	41	172	6	2,518	5,102	51	132
Tompkins	3,455	4,658	121	78	316	10	3,084	6,094	104	610
Ulster	7,807	10,680	71	54	354	5	8,243	11,631	187	434
Warren	2,825	4,832	126	48	97	11	3,270	5,116	85	73
Washington	3,907	7,281	108	29	135	3	3,995	9,068	59	108
Wayne	4,797	7,341	22	124	427	2	3,367	8,657	68	427
Westchester	22,457	33,807	932	886	195	103	30,690	37,899	2,552	1,286
Wyoming	2,783	4,892	22	60	208	4	2,318	5,965	121	245
Yates	1,666	2,918	24	22	129	....	1,347	4,448	29	96
Totals	759,426	869,066	45,944	10,172	19,031	2,666	1,009,936	956,034	121,705	38,794

Olive M. Johnson, Soc.-Labor, 5,183; Whitman, "no party," 266; blank ballots, 43,630; void, 16,892; scattering, 530; whole number of votes, 2,192,970. Smith's plurality, 14,842.

Vote on Suffrage Amendment to State Constitution (1917): for, 703,129; against, 600,776.

Cities debt limit amendment to State Constitution (1917): for, 591,728; against, 420,303.

The vote (1918) on the proposed State Constitutional Amendment to limit bond issues to 50 years—for, 780,099; against, 265,977. The highway amendments were carried by substantially the same vote.

NEW YORK STATE PRIMARIES, 1920

Rep., Gov., Miller, 270,963; Thompson, 143,040.
Rep., Lieut. Gov., Jeremiah Wood (organization), 265,326; William M. Bennett, 123,661.
Rep., Sec. State, John J. Lyons (organization), 274,342; Robert R. Lawson, 104,325.
Rep., State Treas., N. Monroe Marshall (organization), 197,083; Theodore T. Baylor, 147,662; John P. Donohue, 34,325.
Rep., Comptroller, James A. Wendell (organization), 300,253; Walter Worth, 73,020.
Rep., U. S. Senator, James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (organization), 270,084; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 90,491; George Henry Payne, 46,039.
Dem., U. S. Senator, Walker, 109,995; Lunn, 44,226.

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harry C. Walker, Dem	Jas. W. Wadsworth Jr., Rep.	Jacob Panken, Soc.	Ella A. Boole Proh.	Har'y Carlson, Soc.-Labor	Rose S'neidcrman Farm-Labor
Albany..	31,000	41,164	1,227	2,664	64	118
Allegany.	2,392	8,286	426	2,844	58	20
Bronx...	63,582	90,210	38,641	1,224	560	3,194
Broome..	11,809	17,708	878	2,963	99	60
Cat'r'gus.	6,473	12,978	542	3,303	83	78
Cayuga..	6,477	12,479	575	2,157	79	41
Ch't'qua.	6,524	20,559	2,572	5,989	245	137
Chemung	8,115	10,903	395	5,316	31	47
Chenango	3,703	6,666	26	2,253	5	35
Clinton..	3,558	7,630	40	1,375	4	8
Columbia	5,076	7,869	169	964	16	30
Cortland.	2,683	6,571	90	2,010	8	14
Delaware	4,590	8,271	120	1,854	11	59
Dutchess.	9,646	17,775	781	2,134	51	55
Erie.....	43,590	86,872	12,833	7,409	714	285
Essex....	1,917	6,093	30	895	.....	28
Franklin.	3,239	7,185	50	1,946	6	16
Fulton...	3,206	8,716	775	2,685	71	23
Genesee..	2,479	7,744	436	1,703	46	17
Greene...	3,414	5,264	229	858	13	16
Hamilton	429	639	2	132	.....	.....
Herkimer	6,530	10,952	680	1,762	48	32
Jefferson.	7,261	17,730	173	2,952	40	547
Kings...	153,187	217,089	49,102	9,121	1,192	6,622
Lewis....	2,327	4,465	13	656	3	19
Livi'gst'n	3,266	8,325	412	1,518	29	12
Madison.	3,582	7,835	172	2,129	30	30
Monroe .	29,074	63,840	9,977	9,945	806	773
M'tg'm'y	5,871	11,748	377	1,396	39	38
Nassau..	9,817	28,001	1,041	1,337	67	357
NewYork	158,088	178,562	.....	4,227	.....	.....
Niagara..	7,466	17,631	1,549	3,508	171	82
Oneida...	16,734	30,354	2,082	3,476	181	79
Onond'ga	26,484	46,008	4,085	5,742	340	141
Ontario..	5,624	10,800	797	2,673	73	24
Orange..	10,633	19,298	1,346	3,449	136	101
Orleans..	2,112	6,696	624	1,306	35	25
Oswego..	7,713	14,395	459	2,326	28	65
Otsego...	5,910	9,150	83	2,187	12	53
Putnam..	1,293	2,473	17	583	6	20
Queens..	52,349	64,217	.....	2,494	.....	.....
Rcnss'l'er	21,393	25,114	1,581	2,187	133	76
Richmo'd	11,735	11,902	648	1,416	60	255
Rockland	5,378	9,010	438	953	46	129
St.Lawr'e	6,187	19,938	300	2,573	31	53
Saratoga.	6,584	11,445	356	2,953	31	90
Sch'n't'y.	9,586	14,064	4,548	4,247	160	50
Schoharie	3,070	4,064	28	1,510	5	23
Schuyler.	1,145	2,842	120	836	11	15
Seneca...	3,158	5,017	210	1,224	14	13
Steuben..	7,084	14,146	1,048	4,309	135	54
Suffolk...	9,052	20,542	579	2,763	61	250
Sullivan..	3,860	6,285	603	725	22	71
Tioga....	2,382	4,817	70	1,530	12	21
Tom'kins	3,524	6,415	218	2,713	37	18
Ulster...	8,382	14,773	248	2,524	50	92
Warren..	3,344	6,131	125	1,562	67	27
Wash't'n.	3,964	10,041	182	1,904	13	34
Wayne...	3,956	10,274	262	2,686	25	23
W'ch'ster	31,508	64,992	5,357	3,227	330	511
Wyoming	2,154	7,542	258	1,411	14	22
Yates....	1,392	4,023	28	1,329	5	10
Total....	885,061	1,431,347	151,246	159,477	6,522	15,086

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 387,221; Rep., 440,745; Pro., 201; Dem. (O'C.), 1,454; Lib. Rep., 80.
1873 (Sec. St.), Dem., 341,171; Rep., 330,180; Pro., 3,238.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Pro., 11,768.
1875 (Sec. St.), Dem., 390,211; Rep., 375,401; Pro., 11,103.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 522,043; Rep., 489,225; Pro., 2,359; Gr., 1,987.
1877 (Sec. St.), Dem., 383,062; Rep., 371,798; Pro., 7,230.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; Gr., 20,286; Pro., 4,437.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 534,511; Rep., 555,544; Gr., 12,373; Pro., 1,517.
1881 (Sec. St.), Dem., 403,893; Rep., 416,915; Gr., 16,018; Pro., 4,445.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Gr., 11,974; Pro., 25,783.
1883 (Sec. St.), Dem., 427,525; Rep., 446,103; Gr., 7,221; Pro., 18,816.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 563,048; Rep., 562,001; Gr., 17,002; Pro., 25,001.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Gr., 2,130; Pro., 30,867.
1886 (Ct. App.), Dem., 468,455; Rep., 460,637; Gr., 2,181; Pro., 36,414.
1887 (Sec. St.), Dem., 469,888; Rep., 452,811; U. L., 70,055; Pro., 41,850; Prog. L., 7,622; Union L., 1,017; Gr., 953.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 635,757; Rep., 648,759; United L., 2,668; Pro., 30,231; Union L., 626.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Pro., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.
1889 (Sec. St.), Dem., 505,894; Rep., 485,367; Pro., 26,763.
1889 (Atty. Gen.), Dem., 499,480; Rep., 489,769; Pro., 26,863.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Pro., 30,353.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 654,865; Rep., 609,350; Pop., 17,956; Pro., 38,190.
1893 (Sec. St.), Dem., 520,614; Rep., 545,098; Soc. L., 19,984; Pro., 34,241.
1894 (Gov.) Dem., 517,710; Rep., 673,818; Soc. L., 15,868; Pro., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.
1895 (Sec. St.), Dem., 511,060; Rep., 601,205; Soc. L., 21,497; Pro., 23,239.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 551,369; Rep., 819,838; Soc. L., 17,667; Pro., 16,052; Gold D., 18,950.
1897 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 554,680; Rep., 493,791; Soc. L., 20,854; Pro., 19,653.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643,921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. L., 23,860; Pro., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13,493; Pro., 22,704.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 678,386; Rep., 821,992; Soc. L., 12,622; Pro., 22,043; Soc. D., 12,869.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Gr., 15,886; Pro., 20,490; Soc. D., 23,400.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 683,981; Rep., 859,513; Gr., 36,883; Pro., 20,787; Soc. L., 9,127; Pop., 7,450.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 733,701; Rep., 813,264; Soc., 36,257; Pro., 20,565.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Pro., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.
1907 (Ct. App.), Dem., 1,165,282; Rep., 1,180,275; Soc., 23,798; Pro., 18,775.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Pro., 18,802; Soc. L., 3,655.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 667,468; Rep., 870,070; Soc., 38,451; Pro., 22,667; S. L., 3,877; Ind., 35,785.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,523; Ind. L., 48,470; Pro., 22,295; S. L., 5,717.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 655,475; Rep., 455,428; Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381; Pro., 19,427; S. L., 4,251.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 414,105; Prog., 393,183; Soc., 56,917; Pro., 18,990; S. L., 4,461.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Pro., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793; S. L., 2,350.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 571,010; Rep., 639,112; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Pro., 27,813; S. L., 3,064.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 759,426; Rep., 869,066; Soc., 45,944; Pro., 19,031; Amer., 10,172; S. L., 2,666.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820; Soc., 52,560; Pro., 21,773; Prog., 6,669; Ind., 5,266; Amer., 22,165; Soc. L., 3,847.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167; Pro., 19,302; Ind. L. and Prog., 15,339.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,936; Rep., 956,034; Pro., 38,794; Soc., 121,705. S. L., 5,183.
1918 (Lt. Gov), Dem., 965,471; Rep., 930,066; Soc., 130,206; Pro., 48,142; Soc. L., 5,605.
1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 886,306; Rep., 1,005,426; Soc., 134,520; Pro., 40,072; Soc. Lab., 5,405.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE, 1920.

MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	President.			Governor.			Senator.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.
1	7,505	7,089	2,422	12,423	2,632	7	9,060	4,052	33
2	3,372	7,313	2,510	7,613	2 943	10	4,605	4,274	29
3	10,819	11,156	867	15,836	5,154	83	12,027	7,248	168
4	2,977	4,231	4,054	6,146	1,590	14	4,348	2,023	15
5	9,655	11,690	717	15,517	5,215	41	10,601	6,554	129
6	2,227	6,533	4,225	5,728	3,358	15	3,174	4,521	15
7	6,667	16,903	738	12,618	10 733	87	7,891	13,363	278
8	1,990	6,704	4,163	6,185	2,620	18	2,976	4,006	24
9	6,967	17,532	748	11,043	10,181	61	8,325	13,213	357
10	6,731	14,551	837	11,279	9,692	90	7,923	11,460	383
11	7,165	16,248	965	14,376	8,550	89	5,850	8,021	300
12	10,763	11,430	1,397	17,141	4,477	60	12,297	6,741	184
13	6,453	13,542	926	12,490	7,274	97	7,932	9,263	530
14	6,683	11,256	2,277	13,071	4,301	247	6,456	4,748	71
15	6,228	16,336	1,576	12,172	10,339	306	6,977	12,275	265
16	6,917	12,870	3,049	14,391	4,377	1,800	9,411	7,613	189
17	2,391	9,044	5,151	8,627	3,082	17	2,533	3,833	32
18	4,222	9,472	3,564	9,762	3,793	198	5,713	6,010	47
18	4,309	14,056	1,555	10 333	8,280	61	3,995	8,532	169
20	3,786	7,582	1,427	7,584	3,262	30	2,975	2,916	65
21	3,872	14,475	618	10,170	7,979	50	4,760	11,662	228
22	8,527	14,850	949	13,873	7,140	59	8,390	10,848	207
23	7,881	19,749	1,580	17,251	9,916	184	9,889	15,366	504
Total	136,007	273,612	46,335	268,662	136,838	3,624	158,088	178,562	4,227

BRONX.

1	6,737	15,061	3,463	15,255	5,417	2,844	9,715	9,320	3,939
2	9,050	17,268	3,968	17,960	7,738	3,148	12,023	11,857	4,403
3	3,215	10,330	5,314	10,356	3,236	4,189	4,958	6,182	6,587
4	3,445	9,111	6,415	9,712	3,082	5,050	4,945	5,512	7,577
5	3,208	11,780	6,311	11,843	3,540	4,735	5,127	7,111	7,796
6	5,322	12,274	1,173	10,763	5,838	866	7,452	8,663	1,257
7	4,729	11,222	4,873	11,345	4,428	3,907	6,686	7,317	5,625
8	9,742	18,897	1,327	18,021	10,077	844	12,676	14,248	1,457
Total	45,445	105,946	32,821	105,255	43,356	25,583	63,582	70,210	38,641

BROOKLYN.

1	5,891	10,491	483	9,909	6,132	275	6,657	8,149	419
2	4,688	12,480	4,707	10,077	6,687	3,819	5,975	9,310	4,841
3	4,469	6,052	363	7,312	2,637	244	5,346	4,086	370
4	5,396	10,005	2,098	10,510	4,527	1,421	6,626	6,949	2,367
5	5,846	16,680	839	12,167	9,471	543	7,461	1,205	882
6	2,921	9,943	4,429	8,019	4,676	3,530	3,999	7,091	4,837
7	5,562	9,891	610	9,278	3,008	160	7,023	6,969	599
8	5,788	6,726	315	13,111	8,189	811	6,724	4,793	290
9	6,276	16,010	1,295	14,907	11,193	354	8,155	11,908	1,327
10	7,658	15,066	536	12,782	9,336	321	8,975	11,657	496
11	8,477	18,435	593	14,907	11,193	354	10,203	14,549	551
12	8,140	16,047	982	14,560	8,982	645	9,678	12,531	1,034
13	2,666	7,077	1,943	6 209	3,107	1,577	3,504	4,768	2,127
14	2,711	5,775	3,511	6,237	2,216	2,908	3,571	3,436	4,003
15	5,483	9,113	436	9,953	3 922	324	7,346	5,720	488
16	4,585	13,500	2,671	11,621	6,069	1,880	6,619	9,546	2,945
17	5,807	16,288	1,163	11,277	10,234	844	7,102	12,668	1,264
18	5,516	15,481	3,881	12,495	8,169	2,965	7,356	11,223	4,325
19	1,743	8,417	2,460	5,743	3,828	2,145	2,975	5,915	2,687
20	6,211	22,059	1,285	16,075	10,562	939	9,425	16,889	1,471
21	7,205	21,711	1,156	14,458	13,670	751	9,116	17,393	1,239
22	4,927	18,498	4,160	12,785	9,579	3,407	7,187	13,986	4,800
23	1,588	6,704	5,132	5,065	3,195	4,293	2,164	4,528	5,740
Total	119,545	292,452	45,098	244,562	153,923	34,534	153,187	217,089	49,102

QUEENS.

6	6,719	12,632	1,052	13,039	5,114	736	9,9250	7,521	158
2	4,589	13,182	1,121	12,500	6,375	740	7,793	8,217	122
3	6,498	13,648	1,004	11,443	4,840	811	9,377	8,576	419
4	6,188	18,107	741	11,725	11,274	494	8,147	13,226	1,042
5	6,683	18,419	1,050	14,318	9,434	652	9,399	13,570	525
6	4,500	13,275	1,207	12,892	8,068	898	7,708	13,107	228
Total	35,276	94,263	6,175	75,917	45,105	4,361	52,349	64,217	2,494

RICHMOND.

1	5,591	9,273	333	8,874	5,451	205	7,012	6,303	306
2	3,772	8,561	379	6,466	5,084	221	4,723	5,999	342
Total	9,363	17,834	712	15,340	10,535	426	11,735	11,902	648
City total	345,636	784,107	131,441	709,736	389,807	111,239	438,941	561,980	96,112

NOTE ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Manhattan figures are complete, but unofficial.

Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond figures for Governor and United States Senator in the Prohibition columns are actually those for the Socialist candidates.

Queens figures are complete, but unofficial, as to President and U. S. Senator.

REGISTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER, 1920.

The following table shows the registration by Assembly districts for the entire city:

RECAPITULATION FOR SIX DAYS.

Boroughs.	1916.	1919.	Sixth day. 1920.	Six days. 1920.	Boroughs.	1916.	1919.	Sixth day. 1920.	Six days. 1920.
Manhattan..	279,658	386,601	169,999	503,257	Richmond...	17,235	24,600	10,774	30,636
Bronx.....	100,574	150,636	69,318	198,744					
Brooklyn....	269,785	407,129	158,290	489,334	Total.....	738,737	1,079,426	459,257	1,367,835
Queens.....	71,485	110,460	50,876	145,864					

MANHATTAN.

Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.	Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.
1...	16,601	6,314	19,222	14...	18,896	8,444	22,881
2	11,933	4,817	14,586	15...	19,468	7,982	27,484
3...	20,012	9,693	24,779	16...	21,313	8,644	25,376
4...	9,922	3,432	11,231	17...	14,162	5,331	18,620
5...	19,862	9,349	25,092	18...	15,845	6,731	19,595
6...	11,910	3,879	14,093	19...	16,265	7,668	22,360
7...	18,605	8,441	24,754	20...	11,569	5,176	14,194
8...	11,626	4,479	14,095	21...	14,727	7,568	21,294
9...	19,922	9,843	28,748	22...	17,529	8,123	24,336
10...	17,821	7,873	23,459	23...	21,815	10,428	31,055
11...	18,638	8,377	26,389				
12...	21,250	9,334	26,402	Total...	386,601	169,999	503,257
13...	16,890	8,073	23,212				

BRONX.

Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.	Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.
1...	21,187	10,056	27,734	6...	15,597	7,536	20,174
2...	24,769	11,933	31,568	7...	27,646	7,583	22,515
3...	15,702	6,558	20,637	8...	22,675	11,567	31,759
4...	15,596	6,298	20,586				
5...	17,464	7,787	23,771	Total...	150,636	69,318	198,744

BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.	Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.
1...	16,010	6,020	18,346	14...	11,298	4,200	13,079
2...	17,623	3,259	18,701	15...	14,017	5,760	16,405
3...	10,579	4,292	12,034	16...	17,570	8,113	22,719
4...	16,864	6,873	19,304	17...	20,514	7,811	25,368
5...	21,020	8,012	25,212	18...	21,226	8,645	27,055
6...	16,234	5,770	17,993	19...	11,239	4,346	14,138
7...	14,521	5,319	16,559	20...	26,588	10,847	32,097
8...	13,527	5,313	14,489	21...	23,928	9,988	31,873
9...	19,201	8,769	24,258	22...	23,873	9,967	30,378
10...	20,880	7,912	25,100	23...	12,468	4,556	15,023
11...	24,308	9,330	30,860				
12...	22,575	8,987	25,364	Total...	407,129	158,290	489,334
13...	11,076	4,101	12,979				

QUEENS.

Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.	Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.
1...	17,802	7,684	22,303	5...	19,210	9,937	27,942
2...	16,434	7,059	20,362	6...	20,010	8,844	25,341
3...	17,620	8,210	22,789				
4...	19,384	9,142	27,127	Total...	110,460	50,876	145,864

RICHMOND.

Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.	Assembly District.	Total 1919.	Sixth day 1920.	Six days 1920.
1...	13,806	5,619	16,721	2...	10,794	5,155	13,915
				Total...	24,600	10,774	30,636

ENROLMENT BY SEXES, NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan—Dem., men, 131,829; women, 60,158. Rep., men, 84,715; women, 47,964. Soc., men, 12,787; women, 6,391. Proh., men, 778; women, 1,006. Total enrol., men, 259,252; women, 127,251.

Bronx—Dem., men, 53,615; women, 24,317. Rep., men, 27,296; women, 13,659. Soc., men, 8,353; women, 5,490. Proh., men, 295; women, 372. Total enrol., men, 101,316; women, 49,320.

Brooklyn—Dem., men, 129,913; women, 62,479. Rep., men, 107,502; women, 61,393. Soc., men, 11,440; women, 6,778. Proh., men, 961; women, 1,580. Total enrol., men, 266,596; women, 140,127.

Queens—Dem., men, 46,829; women, 20,135. Rep., men, 21,496; women, 12,702. Soc., men, 2,208; women, 933. Total enrol., men, 74,201; women, 35,507.

Richmond—Dem., men, 12,048; women, 4,644. Rep., men, 4,158; women, 2,108. Soc., men, 202; women, 89. Proh., men, 160; women, 271. Total enrol., men, 17,246; women, 7,352.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

PRES. AND GOV., 1916; MAYOR, 1917.—MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc. Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc. Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	6,868	325	483	23	1,261	40	2,148	74	2,903	2,057	2,737	1,805
2	4,118	201	312	28	1,305	31	2,948	60	4,314	1,423	4,140	1,262
3	8,699	492	653	52	2,471	105	1,033	45	4,002	2,045	3,906	1,716
4	2,661	97	86	4	328	11	3,878	128	3,541	1,465	3,339	1,279
5	8,536	492	938	63	1,650	95	1,140	23	4,738	1,688	4,466	1,668
6	2,187	100	381	15	831	8	3,827	92	2,486	3,003	2,526	2,687
7	3,848	312	645	64	4,924	320	708	30	4,296	2,081	3,960	2,094
8	2,715	103	292	19	994	23	4,347	127	3,678	1,636	3,392	1,488
9	3,863	260	618	75	5,570	302	977	33	3,324	1,967	3,055	1,927
10	4,024	257	562	70	5,322	430	852	19	2,871	2,641	2,858	2,219
11	4,228	225	503	56	4,913	253	1,281	41	4,865	2,388	4,566	2,295
12	8,650	442	576	43	1,882	81	1,821	37	3,721	1,758	3,691	1,512
13	4,141	243	558	71	3,444	205	1,221	43	3,823	2,172	3,582	2,088
14	6,261	375	596	40	1,683	70	2,833	63	4,330	2,226	4,094	2,091
15	3,581	251	412	48	4,957	430	1,673	57	5,349	6,821	5,169	6,643
16	7,019	382	478	52	1,389	46	4,064	91	4,221	2,319	4,075	2,167
17	2,622	112	290	12	1,773	41	4,780	141	5,404	5,675	5,145	5,196
18	4,197	267	312	24	1,399	47	2,647	68	4,063	2,995	3,974	2,720
19	3,534	204	1,074	100	2,976	112	1,867	81	7,965	7,364	7,573	7,097
20	3,824	195	402	26	1,257	32	1,342	33	3,844	2,872	3,781	2,568
21	3,003	206	832	86	3,323	142	1,267	40	5,767	6,680	5,418	6,553
22	4,401	262	498	52	4,057	152	1,391	46	3,888	3,604	4,212	3,015
23	4,654	291	680	55	5,853	210	1,713	46	15,316	15,041	14,527	14,812
									2,889	1,914	2,806	1,620
									3,815	3,889	3,586	3,806
									4,081	2,816	3,567	2,800
									3,021	4,353	2,838	4,308
									2,677	2,216	2,534	1,982
									4,060	5,111	4,073	4,766
									4,237	4,185	3,972	3,945
									6,114	5,571	5,617	5,534
Total	107,634	6,094	12,152	1,078	63,562	3,186	49,758	1,418	139,547	111,926	133,178	105,963

In Manhattan, for Mayor, 1917, Colvin, Proh., 177; Seidel, Soc. Lab., 263; Wallace, Single Taxer, 99.

The votes for President and Governor, 1916, in this table, include districts 24 to 31 inclusive, now in Bronx County.

BROOKLYN.

1	4,953	285	1,109	56	2,407	149	615	18	3,968	3,741	3,460	3,861
2	3,412	193	1,134	40	2,296	87	3,247	76	3,948	1,450	3,353	1,567
3	4,709	211	785	38	747	28	572	19	3,989	1,513	3,547	1,625
4	5,130	257	1,354	51	1,416	51	2,137	55	4,570	3,824	3,934	3,925
5	5,433	330	1,738	100	2,833	108	1,272	39	4,923	6,355	4,372	6,533
6	3,265	166	1,019	61	1,334	42	4,130	92	3,915	3,940	3,253	4,055
7	5,445	293	1,129	65	1,559	43	952	16	4,715	2,673	3,924	2,881
8	5,444	312	1,065	43	889	24	540	20	4,392	2,205	3,872	2,321
9	4,912	331	1,417	83	2,899	111	1,600	38	9,706	8,268	8,265	8,901
10	4,940	337	1,343	116	3,242	162	790	29	5,055	4,930	4,486	5,105
11	5,514	383	1,485	88	4,446	231	837	24	5,113	4,918	4,561	5,040
12	5,797	343	1,681	84	3,399	108	1,278	28	6,433	6,120	5,597	6,498
13	3,524	173	784	26	625	11	2,207	55	3,390	3,086	2,928	2,936
14	3,098	147	512	17	523	8	3,142	91	3,660	2,043	3,187	2,031
15	5,579	275	967	35	984	28	1,066	35	4,588	2,950	4,036	2,936
16	4,430	216	1,085	63	2,609	96	2,005	46	11,796	10,636	10,165	11,301
17	3,993	287	1,350	95	3,535	150	1,156	41	4,104	5,675	3,771	5,575
18	4,130	186	976	63	3,372	103	3,182	65	9,980	13,498	9,120	13,651
19	3,240	148	879	26	545	17	2,993	71	2,781	4,144	2,736	3,823
20	8,921	383	2,293	77	2,172	78	3,555	79	3,555	5,822	3,443	5,628
21	4,557	286	1,340	87	6,003	237	1,438	37	2,549	2,017	2,129	2,017
22	6,004	276	2,325	88	2,229	58	4,775	118	9,568	12,955	8,416	12,947
23	2,107	123	531	39	856	21	4,193	106	8,927	6,882	7,101	7,299
Total	108,546	5,941	28,301	1,447	50,970	1,951	47,682	1,198	125,625	119,675	109,656	122,456

BRONX.

1	6,819	308	844	56	1,978	33	3,874	76	1,795	1,057	1,629	968
2	7,103	421	908	64	3,223	112	3,567	91	14,069	11,514	13,152	10,778
3	3,301	170	407	26	1,586	41	4,865	107	5,807	5,810	5,712	5,013
4	3,016	160	383	33	1,517	54	4,967	91	14,023	11,583	12,952	10,936
5	3,313	151	402	42	2,121	47	5,684	118	12,176	10,400	11,751	9,651
6	5,213	243	860	46	1,967	59	1,701	39				
7	4,361	229	523	34	2,046	54	3,594	66	47,870	40,364	45,196	37,346
8	6,291	393	885	63	4,273	136	1,506	28				
Total	39,417	2,075	5,212	364	18,711	536	29,758	616				

The Bronx gains 3 Assemblymen in the reapportionment.

QUEENS.

1	6,366	259	604	39	1,804	47	2,024	64	6,639	4,961	6,421	4,616
2	6,036	187	930	31	880	32	3,033	70	6,637	5,490	6,511	5,012
3	5,778	234	707	45	2,133	72	2,001	44	9,608	12,569	9,443	11,691
4	4,503	209	921	69	3,720	152	1,160	44	8,434	11,252	8,220	10,791
5	5,403	273	1,167	62	2,896	87	1,389	44				
6	5,959	192	1,283	58	1,760	58	3,538	66	31,318	34,272	30,595	32,110
Total	34,045	1,354	5,612	304	13,193	448	13,145	332				

Queens gains 2 Assemblymen.

RICHMOND.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc. Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc. Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	4,648	208	772	33	1,633	79	711	7	8,843	7,294	7,574	7,402
2	3,859	135	1,114	49	1,191	37	685	22				
									353,203	313,411	326,199	305,277
Total	8,507	343	1,886	82	2,824	116	1,396	29	39,762	.....	20,922	.....
Gr'd city total.	298,149	15,807	53,163	3,275	149,260	6,230	141,739	3,589	701,356		674,241	

Richmond gains one Assemblyman under the redistricting. Hylan's plurality, 158,466.

The total civilian and soldier vote for City Comptroller was—Craig, Dem., 318,576; Prendergast, Rep. and Fus., 202,934; Sieverman, Soc., 123,821. For President Board of Aldermen—Smith, Dem., 309,676; Adamson, Rep. and Fus., 211,590; Cassidy, Soc., 122,092.

For Mayor, 1913, the total vote was—McCall, Dem., 233,919; Mitchel, Fus., 358,181; Russell, Soc., 32,057.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., 31,788; Hanly, Proh., 1,028; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, McCombs, Dem., received 119,106 in Manhattan, 40,044 in the Bronx, 87,183 in Brooklyn, 27,894 in Queens, and 7,471 in Richmond—total, 281,698; Calder, Rep., got 100,594 in Manhattan, 35,192 in the Bronx, 135,193 in Brooklyn, 31,556 in Queens, and 6,523 in Richmond—total, 309,058, giving Calder a plurality of 27,360 over McCombs; Cannon, Soc., received 44,927 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,428; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,684; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,455.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR, 1913.

MANHATTAN & BRONX.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.	Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	3,448	2,305	54	20	3,134	3,291	711
2	3,581	2,207	499	21	3,413	7,328	332
3	4,703	2,049	229	22	2,917	3,800	890
4	2,888	2,107	656	23	7,508	15,989	646
5	4,466	2,415	103	24	2,759	2,201	595
6	1,361	3,961	677	25	2,510	4,564	146
7	3,597	2,885	143	26	2,354	4,533	909
8	2,367	2,846	690	27	2,330	3,886	72
9	3,401	2,225	159	28	2,142	2,534	315
10	1,850	3,536	663	29	2,801	5,619	146
11	4,185	2,982	157	30	4,699	5,993	658
12	4,524	2,083	335	31	2,528	7,626	420
13	3,720	2,295	97	32	7,456	14,351	1,422
14	3,935	3,049	214	33	3,881	6,374	859
15	3,317	6,639	133	34	6,473	13,804	2,044
16	3,478	2,993	264	35	6,683	10,854	1,016
17	2,968	6,520	227				
18	3,237	3,444	540	T'l.	129,113	178,224	17,383
19	4,469	8,936	382				

BROOKLYN.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.	Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	2,906	4,365	159	20	2,377	6,056	563
2	3,355	2,245	127	21	1,393	2,918	824
3	3,861	2,131	68	22	4,807	13,709	1,725
4	2,904	4,883	401	23	3,596	8,243	2,201
5	2,640	7,578	232				
6	1,977	5,280	806	T'l.	77,826	137,074	11,560
7	3,553	3,613	165				
8	3,456	2,932	148				
9	5,430	9,252	598				
10	3,282	5,532	162				
11	3,116	5,628	160				
12	3,798	7,368	244				
13	2,949	3,611	332				
14	2,946	3,092	299				
15	3,794	3,828	259				
16	6,019	11,524	555				
17	2,289	6,764	231				
18	5,114	12,557	397				
19	2,264	3,965	899				

QUEENS.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	4,466	5,762	557
2	4,877	5,811	430
3	6,154	11,832	1,516
4	4,600	10,874	362
T'l.	20,097	34,279	2,865

RICHMOND.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
T'l.	6,883	8,604	249
G'd T'l.	233,919	358,181	32,057

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 31,787 votes; Hanly, Proh., 1,025; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, Cannon, Soc., received 44,924 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,426; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,646; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,454.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In 1901, Shepard, D., received in Manhattan and Bronx, 156,631; Brooklyn, 88,858; Queens, 13,679; Richmond, 6,009; total, all boroughs, 265,177. Low, F., Manhattan and Bronx, 162,298; Brooklyn, 114,625; Queens, 13,118; Richmond, 6,772; total, all boroughs, 296,813. Manierre, P., in Manhattan and Bronx, 617; Brooklyn, 501; Queens, 74; Richmond, 72; total, all boroughs, 1,264. Keinard, S. L., Manhattan and Bronx, 4,323. Brooklyn, 1,638; Queens, 181; Richmond, 71; total, all boroughs, 6,213. Hanford, S. D., Manhattan and Bronx, 6,409; Brooklyn, 2,692; Queens, 613; Richmond, 120; total, all boroughs, 9,834. Grand total, 579,301.

1903.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458	314,782
Low, Fus.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697	252,086
Furman, S. D.	11,318	4,529	976	133	16,956
Hunter, S. L.	3,540	1,411	178	76	5,205
McKee, Proh.	376	396	47	50	869
Grand total					589,898

1905.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127	228,407
Ivins, R.	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499	137,184
Hearst, M.O.L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096	224,929
Grand total					590,520

1909.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
Gaynor, D.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	250,378
Bannard, R., F.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040	177,304
Hearst, C.A.L.	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806	154,187
Cassidy, S.	6,811	3,874	1,004	79	11,168
Hunter, S. L.	813	369	56	18	1,256
Manierre, P'h.	302	363	112	89	866
Grand total					595,159

1913.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
Mitchel, Fus.	178,224	137,074	34,279	8,604	358,181
McCall, Dem.	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,883	233,919
Russell, S.	17,383	11,560	2,865	249	32,057
Walters, S. L.	952	538	129	28	1,647
Raymond, P.	412	587	118	96	1,213
Grand total					627,017

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, 1920.		Governor, 1920.		President. 1916.	
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Morris, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Alamance...	5,255	4,619	5,274	4,624	2,476	2,278
Alexander...	2,045	2,643	200	2,643	954	1,187
Alleghany...	1,409	1,201	1,417	1,187	796	611
Anson.....	3,175	433	3,340	422	2,046	301
Ashe.....	3,431	3,808	3,628	3,800	1,898	1,939
Avery.....	397	2,503	403	2,497	360	1,158
Beaufort....	3,522	2,266	3,559	2,212	1,957	1,274
Bertie.....	1,840	212	1,886	147	1,461	116
Bladen.....	1,939	1,064	1,991	1,010	1,261	651
Brunswick..	1,253	1,362	1,311	1,381	810	989
Buncombe..	10,167	8,017	10,412	8,005	4,229	3,830
Burke.....	3,262	3,592	3,314	3,566	1,621	1,474
Cabarrus....	4,418	5,148	4,394	5,226	2,080	2,311
Caldwell....	2,931	3,298	2,953	3,222	1,725	1,659
Camden.....	540	142	565	116	368	86
Carteret....	2,070	2,315	2,094	2,292	1,165	1,246
Caswell.....	1,239	505	1,250	496	849	338
Catawba....	5,404	5,935	5,424	5,912	2,569	2,621
Chatham...	3,186	2,906	3,219	2,895	1,839	1,501
Cherokee...	1,761	2,506	1,762	2,474	1,362	1,362
Chowan....	1,091	209	1,129	162	610	91
Clay.....	755	911	763	913	400	453
Cleveland...	5,181	2,953	5,116	2,978	2,764	1,497
Columbus...	3,111	1,783	3,313	1,655	2,143	1,327
Craven.....	3,413	731	3,464	604	1,780	542
Cumberland.	3,233	1,972	3,316	1,849	1,971	1,217
Currituck...	1,000	86	974	69	945	87
Dare.....	825	632	846	624	470	363
Davidson...	4,797	5,960	4,907	5,844	2,675	2,801
Davie.....	1,624	2,591	1,634	2,583	910	1,245
Duplin.....	3,398	2,397	3,432	2,704	1,824	1,527
Durham....	4,646	3,550	4,706	3,494	2,463	1,837
Edgecombe..	3,343	24	3,395	292	2,028	135
Forsyth.....	8,123	6,792	8,250	6,759	4,115	3,585
Franklin....	2,742	589	2,786	552	2,057	396
Gaston.....	7,148	5,803	7,220	5,749	3,019	2,542
Gates.....	796	327	812	294	826	309
Graham....	644	915	655	916	476	460
Granville...	2,622	833	2,662	793	1,713	648
Greene.....	1,649	439	1,564	427	1,066	291
Guilford....	9,615	7,920	9,594	7,788	4,816	3,670
Halifax.....	3,429	524	3,540	413	2,312	299
Harnett....	3,919	3,311	3,902	3,318	1,992	1,603
Haywood...	4,229	3,000	4,227	2,962	2,403	1,523
Henderson..	2,496	3,337	2,525	3,604	1,166	1,795
Hertford....	1,104	221	1,165	210	977	209
Hoke.....	1,266	166	1,266	156	780	110
Hyde.....	1,134	530	1,170	475	840	277
Iredell.....	6,470	4,402	6,351	4,419	3,335	2,073
Jackson....	2,385	2,355	2,398	2,354	1,306	1,288
Johnston....	6,030	5,588	6,076	5,336	3,468	2,857
Jones.....	964	385	999	328	712	233
Lee.....	2,327	1,143	2,319	1,155	1,054	573
Lenoir.....	2,560	1,153	2,882	1,024	1,666	657
Lincoln.....	3,341	3,137	3,326	3,127	1,521	1,369
Macon.....	2,177	2,050	2,101	2,037	1,146	1,069
Madison....	1,340	3,616	1,330	3,609	972	1,965
Martin.....	2,564	530	2,577	496	1,472	281
McDowell...	2,809	2,561	2,821	2,563	1,274	1,218
Mecklenburg	11,313	3,421	11,221	3,360	4,508	1,257
Mitchell....	697	2,153	736	2,235	462	1,298
Montgomery	2,321	2,304	2,305	2,309	1,222	1,196
Moore	2,679	2,297	2,708	2,242	1,337	1,047
Nash	4,031	1,556	4,072	1,518	2,189	826
New Hanover	4,102	712	4,342	472	2,355	492
Northampton	2,305	165	2,329	126	1,518	45
Onslow.....	1,557	873	1,587	822	1,197	785
Orange.....	1,993	1,737	2,081	1,786	1,230	1,158
Pamlico....	1,286	1,008	1,291	1,011	710	527
Pasquotank.	1,736	507	1,816	417	1,177	270
Pender.....	1,580	899	1,611	672	970	400
Perquimans.	1,042	487	1,057	480	645	288
Person.....	1,646	1,566	1,629	1,582	953	917
Pitt.....	4,196	864	4,156	834	2,839	719
Polk.....	1,360	1,326	1,387	1,349	679	750
Randolph...	5,110	6,297	5,066	6,243	2,747	3,031
Richmond...	3,341	1,124	3,219	1,134	1,553	650
Robeson....	6,183	2,220	6,185	2,111	2,894	1,453
Rockingham	4,507	3,605	4,469	3,592	2,316	1,957
Rowan.....	6,421	4,888	6,427	4,853	3,053	2,320
Rutherford..	5,101	4,015	5,092	4,002	2,445	1,871
Sampson....	2,426	5,353	2,428	5,333	1,369	2,727
Scotland....	1,705	306	1,671	296	938	137
Stanly.....	3,843	4,312	3,901	4,273	2,110	1,941
Stokes.....	1,999	2,926	2,001	2,899	1,569	1,852
Surry.....	3,547	5,170	3,569	5,173	2,029	2,977
Swain.....	1,434	2,239	1,418	2,252	829	1,128
Transylvania	1,542	1,680	1,549	1,659	821	841
Tyrrell.....	718	532	717	535	416	392
Union.....	4,168	1,404	4,025	1,499	2,662	702
Vance.....	2,461	816	2,459	804	1,451	558
Wake.....	8,020	3,653	8,145	3,349	4,627	2,461
Warren.....	1,865	295	1,891	244	1,217	227
Washington.	1,116	971	1,115	971	651	486
Watauga....	1,721	2,631	1,753	2,600	1,141	1,352
Wayne.....	4,794	2,822	4,847	2,776	2,625	1,446
Wilkes.....	2,843	6,451	2,884	6,453	1,632	3,470
Wilson.....	3,496	1,374	3,530	1,296	2,052	730
Yadkin.....	1,350	3,301	1,350	3,295	879	1,721
Yancey.....	2,280	2,596	2,306	2,574	1,273	1,082
Total....	305,447	232,847	308,151	230,175	168,383	120,890

Pres. (1920), Debs, Soc., 446.
Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 509; Hanly, Proh., 53.
U. S. Sen. (1920), Overman, Dem., 310,504; Holton, Rep., 229,343.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Gov.), Dem., 96,731; Rep., 98,630.
1872 (Pres.), Dem., 70,092; Rep., 94,783.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 125,427; Rep., 108,419.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 68,263; Rep., 53,369.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 124,204; Rep., 115,878; Gr., 1,136.
1882 (Cong. Large), Dem., 111,763; Rep., 111,320.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 142,952; Rep., 125,068; Pro., 454.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 143,249; Rep., 123,010.
1886 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 117,428; Rep., 94,079.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 147,902; Rep., 134,784; Pro., 2,789; U. L., 32.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 147,925; Rep., 133,475.
1890 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 142,316; Rep., 99,987.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 132,951; Rep., 100,342; Pop., 44,736; Pro., 2,636.
1894 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 127,593; Rep. and Pop., 148,344.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 145,216; Rep., 154,052; Pop., 30,932.
1896 (Pres.), Fus., 174,488; Rep., 155,222; Gold. D., 578; Pro., 675; Nat., 247.
1898 (Judge), Dem., 177,449; Rep., 159,511.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 186,650; Rep., 126,296; Pro., 358.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 157,752; Rep., 133,081; Peo., 830; Pro., 1,086.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Dem., 132,339; Rep., 71,275.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 128,761; Rep., 79,505; Pro., 237; Soc., 109.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,121; Rep., 81,442; Peo., 819; Pro., 361; Soc., 124.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 136,995; Rep., 114,937; Pro., 360; Soc., 337.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 145,102; Rep., 107,760; Soc., 310.
1910 (Aud.), Dem., 140,531; Rep., 94,017.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 144,507; Rep., 29,319; Prog., 69,130; Soc., 1,025; Pro., 117.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 149,975; Rep., 43,625; Prog., 49,930; Soc., 944.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., 87,101.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 168,383; Rep., 120,890; Soc., 509; Pro., 53.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 167,161; Rep., 120,157; Soc., 509.

LIMITATION ON GOVERNOR'S TERM.

Under the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for that office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieut.-Governor or President of the State Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	1,377	347	45	Kidder	1,855	336	108	Sioux	776	163	
Barnes	5,155	1,101	165	LaMoure	3,004	645	214	Slope	1,142	235	115
Benson	3,545	673	130	Logan	1,589	144	11	Stark	3,511	532	30
Billings	786	59	12	McHenry	3,532	848	389	Steele	2,222	339	50
Bottineau	3,459	964		McIntosh	1,783	79	23	Stutsman	5,505	1,405	229
Bowman	1,192	321	195	McKenzie	2,524	499		Towner	2,190	473	
Burke	1,911	448	335	McLean	3,724	748	545	Traill	3,676	523	70
Burleigh	4,310	890	392	Mercer	1,796	171	88	Walsh	4,470	1,990	192
Cass	10,881	2,852	375	Morton	4,612	632	87	Ward	6,119	2,289	698
Cavalier	3,733	964	31	Mountrail	2,785	774	421	Wells	3,100	467	
Dickey	2,822	754	156	Nelson	3,127	501	74	Williams	3,753	1,336	672
Divide	2,389	495	120	Oliver	956	92	50				
Dunn	1,962	428	48	Pembina	3,928	1,405	28	Total	160,072	37,422	8,283
Eddy	1,525	578	116	Pierce	2,102	293	89				
Emmons	2,896	243	22	Ramsey	3,991	937	104				
Foster	1,583	371	50	Ransom	3,010	783	75				
Golden Valley	1,169	283	62	Renville	1,828	512	125				
Grand Forks	7,636	2,544	154	Richland	5,669	1,347	77				
Grant	2,245	289		Rolette	2,129	535	176				
Griggs	1,739	520	83	Sargent	2,786	673	105				
Hettinger	1,846	327	40	Sheridan	1,776	134					

Governor (1920), Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Non-Partisan, 116,934; J. F. T. O'Connor, Dem.-Ind., 112,292.

United States Senator (1920), Dr. E. F. Ladd, Rep.-Non-Partisan, 130,098; H. H. Perry, Dem.-Ind., 87,006.

NORTH DAKOTA—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	President, 1916.				Governor, 1918.		COUNTIES.	President, 1916.				Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Frazier, Rep.	Doyle Dem.		Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Frazier, Rep.	Doyle Dem.
Adams	532	469	63	11	569	322	Mercer	353	730	52	3	690	236
Barnes	1,678	1,467	75	34	1,715	1,114	Morton	1,835	2,785	299	23	1,488	846
Benson	922	1,210	109	29	1,089	702	Mountrail	1,262	740	231	34	1,341	480
Billings	276	306	36	5	265	118	Nelson	861	1,013	77	36	929	633
Bottineau	1,471	1,294	329	36	1,676	788	Oliver	327	346	48	3	457	121
Bowman	685	374	88	4	650	373	Pembina	1,400	1,469	16	12	1,022	1,242
Burke	922	518	197	14	865	424	Pierce	789	703	74	22	829	477
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	129	22	1,431	1,096	Ramsey	1,331	1,169	90	13	978	980
Cass	3,303	3,093	157	73	2,150	2,882	Ransom	1,121	1,093	45	27	1,128	528
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	68	8	1,099	1,056	Renville	1,012	532	119	24	959	277
Dickey	920	1,037	99	13	989	766	Richland	1,772	2,097	41	28	1,581	1,440
Divide	950	707	126	11	820	369	Rolette	762	600	132	6	831	437
Dunn	1,028	566	46	4	822	418	Sargent	868	1,050	67	11	873	808
Eddy	650	505	89	12	644	302	Sheridan	310	807	25	10	674	171
Emmons	609	1,090	25	2	719	352	Sioux	200	232	24	7	262	284
Foster	662	549	14	10	580	491	Slope	867	516	91	7	525	305
Golden Val'y	697	499	63	10	414	574	Stark	953	1,409	57	6	822	831
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	125	50	1,514	2,259	Steele	515	676	71	6	870	422
Grant	...	...	...	...	1,068	492	Stutsman	1,866	1,644	109	24	1,672	1,242
Griggs	668	521	59	27	777	360	Towner	769	665	77	11	753	422
Hettinger	661	856	67	11	652	402	Traill	664	1,423	72	43	1,104	900
Kidder	650	604	134	23	904	314	Walsh	2,003	1,670	126	13	1,514	1,641
La Moure	990	1,045	141	20	1,387	562	Ward	2,791	1,743	301	84	2,049	1,697
Logan	260	567	51	6	411	88	Wells	810	1,226	48	9	1,134	538
McHenry	1,456	1,394	200	37	1,740	728	Williams	1,769	903	495	26	1,580	861
McIntosh	270	950	7	1	650	161							
McKenzie	1,316	692	185	16	1,184	465	Total	55,206	53,471	5,716	997	54,517	36,733
McLean	1,210	1,054	247	20	1,458	936							

Initiative and Referendum Amendment (1918), for, 47,447; against, 32,598.

Public Ownership of Industries (1918), for, 46,830; against, 32,574.

The above and other amendments to the State Constitution, adopted by the people at the November, 1918, election, were signed by the Governor and put in force on Jan. 22, 1919.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

(U. B. DAKOTA TO 1884.)

1874 (Cong.), Dem., 2,189; Rep., 4,597.
1876 (Cong.), Dem., 2,413; Rep., 6,199.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 8,493; Rep., 10,455.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 9,340; Rep., 18,796; Ind., 290.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 9,034; Rep., 38,151; Ind., 54.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 3,352; Rep., 28,906.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 15,540; Rep., 23,290.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 12,733; Rep., 25,305.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 12,604; Rep., 19,053; F. A., 4,821.
1892 (Gov.), Fus., 18,995; Rep., 17,236.
1892 (Pres.), Pop., 17,700; Rep., 17,519; Pro., 899.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 8,188; Rep., 23,723; Pop., 9,354.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 20,686; Rep., 26,335; Pro., 358.
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 19,496; Rep., 27,308.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 22,275; Rep., 34,052; Pro., 560; Soc. D., 425; Peo. 213.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 20,519; Rep., 35,891; Pro., 731; Soc. D., 528; Pop., 110.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 17,566; Rep., 31,621; Soc., 1,139.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 14,273; Rep., 52,595; Soc., 2,005; Pro., 1,137; Pop., 165.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,744; Rep., 47,828; Pro., 1,388; Soc., 1,700.
1906 (Gov.), Fus., 34,420; Rep., 29,359; Soc., 975.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 32,885; Rep., 57,680; Soc., 2,421; Pop., 165; Ind., 38; Pro., 1,549.
1908 (Gov.), Fus., 49,346; Rep., 47,093; Soc., 490.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 47,003; Rep., 45,015.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 29,555; Rep., 33,090; Prog., 25,726; Soc., 6,966; Pro., 1,243.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 31,544; Rep., 39,811; Pro., 9,406; Soc., 6,835.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,809; Rep., 44,260; Soc., 5,188; Prog., 3,817.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,918; Rep., 48,583; Prog., 2,597; Soc., 5,468.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,206; Rep., 53,471; Soc., 5,716; Pro., 997.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 20,351; Rep., 87,665; Soc., 2,615.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,988; Rep., 57,714; Soc., 8,472.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,733; Rep., 54,517.

OHIO.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	4,194	4,974	30	2,887	2,819	107
Allen	11,658	13,978	429	7,905	5,713	411
Ashland	5,705	5,951	99	4,000	2,534	97
Ashtabula	5,413	14,099	684	5,306	6,608	569
Athens	6,523	11,016	353	4,101	5,554	338
Auglaize	4,792	6,752	207	4,124	2,763	246
Belmont	13,347	14,761	1,079	7,911	7,526	1,387
Brown	5,317	4,009	41	3,959	2,227	45
Butler	16,437	14,998	1,924	10,806	5,850	1,625
Carroll	1,755	4,392	102	1,672	2,086	61
Champaign	4,775	7,285	68	3,338	3,695	70
Clark	14,097	19,869	561	8,848	8,715	538
Clermont	6,245	6,857	104	4,247	3,549	106
Clinton	3,598	6,947	36	2,602	3,620	52
Columbiana	9,774	16,846	1,128	7,788	8,118	999
Coshocton	5,617	6,154	268	4,269	2,831	284
Crawford	8,467	7,082	269	6,014	2,673	215
Cuyahoga	70,518	148,857	11,018	71,533	51,287	5,662
Darke	8,459	9,552	126	6,186	4,322	115
Defiance	3,723	5,987	176	3,359	2,565	97
Delaware	5,241	7,700	36	3,754	3,461	49
Erie	4,831	8,755	442	5,152	4,170	317
Fairfield	8,610	7,572	107	6,172	3,380	111
Fayette	3,812	5,446	40	2,616	2,772	67
Franklin	48,452	59,691	1,835	34,103	24,107	1,172
Fulton	2,049	6,111	108	2,507	2,933	69
Gallia	2,562	5,388	42	2,577	2,860	67
Geauga	1,081	3,722	43	1,215	1,806	43
Greene	4,016	8,600	166	2,913	4,458	209
Guernsey	6,888	8,764	463	4,312	4,228	776
Hamilton	77,598	112,590	6,611	51,990	64,030	3,739
Hancock	6,386	9,746	249	5,416	4,268	211
Hardin	5,817	8,071	110	4,304	4,119	113
Harrison	2,473	5,053	52	1,911	2,517	50
Henry	2,829	5,738	113	3,252	2,482	91
Highland	5,654	7,570	37	3,964	3,727	60
Hocking	4,082	4,335	109	2,907	2,357	134
Holmes	3,211	2,065	47	2,846	955	43
Huron	4,398	9,348	154	4,136	4,048	139
Jackson	4,878	5,949	98	2,922	3,116	127
Jefferson	8,064	13,038	705	5,250	6,658	500
Knox	6,361	8,178	68	4,578	3,646	96
Lake	2,711	7,465	141	2,596	2,887	106
Lawrence	3,955	7,616	128	2,821	4,363	165
Licking	10,679	11,924	361	8,183	5,935	268
Logan	4,904	8,521	54	3,483	4,345	45
Lorain	8,640	18,125	716	7,658	6,868	464
Lucas	30,452	52,449	5,782	30,779	16,711	3,000
Madison	3,769	5,397	17	2,667	2,809	16
Mahoning	14,941	29,736	1,811	13,013	11,256	741
Marion	8,065	11,320	144	5,273	4,264	264
Medina	3,120	6,846	131	2,984	2,754	111
Meigs	3,606	6,541	174	2,628	3,184	189
Mercer	4,404	5,692	42	3,803	2,065	55
Miami	8,076	13,122	557	5,582	5,772	433
Monroe	3,861	2,825	46	3,322	1,504	51
Montgomery	38,433	46,493	4,947	24,339	19,683	2,618
Morgan	2,157	4,127	134	1,833	2,136	105
Morrow	2,858	4,484	34	2,345	2,062	39
Muskingum	9,437	13,862	357	6,328	7,597	376
Noble	2,909	4,197	.....	2,175	2,290	32
Ottawa	2,867	4,336	88	3,347	1,793	46
Paulding	2,739	4,549	76	2,313	2,647	85
Perry	5,917	7,685	411	3,860	3,953	381
Pickaway	5,645	5,273	19	3,820	2,629	21
Pike	2,799	3,075	30	2,091	1,616	29
Portage	5,405	8,231	301	4,269	3,142	215
Preble	4,933	6,258	36	3,387	2,881	59
Putnam	4,673	5,157	64	4,294	2,243	53
Richland	9,349	10,940	417	6,985	4,886	343
Ross	7,063	9,330	128	5,154	4,857	109
Sandusky	5,295	8,933	230	5,264	3,557	132
Scioto	7,682	11,871	594	4,808	6,356	521
Seneca	8,175	10,064	243	6,451	4,301	320
Shelby	5,642	5,452	80	3,801	2,352	110
Stark	18,437	37,483	3,629	15,316	14,159	1,506
Summit	27,857	43,721	1,736	19,343	11,593	1,260
Trumbull	6,815	17,343	1,073	6,091	6,167	684
Tuscarawas	10,167	11,908	831	7,608	5,404	806
Union	3,286	6,544	34	2,747	3,187	47
Van Wert	4,899	7,495	93	3,753	3,802	131
Vinton	2,124	2,559	49	1,433	1,420	53
Warren	3,956	7,464	68	2,937	3,610	60
Washington	6,286	9,279	373	5,267	4,745	335
Wayne	7,751	8,932	193	5,930	3,676	135
Williams	4,183	7,000	149	3,552	3,132	131
Wood	4,965	12,042	260	5,796	5,034	202
Wyandot	4,443	4,560	19	3,250	2,078	33
Total	780,037	1182022	57,147	604,361	514,858	38,092

The Prohibition Party failed to secure the petition that the Ohio election laws require for an organization that has not polled at least 10 per cent. of the total vote at the last general election, and for that reason there was neither an electoral nor a State ticket of the party on the ballot. Only 274 scattering Prohibitionist votes were cast.

Pres. (1920), Single Tax, 2,153; Proh., 274.
Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 8,080.
Gov. (1920), Donahey, Dem., 918,962; Davis, Rep., 1,039,835; Hamilton, Soc., 42,889; Foote, Single Tax, 1,497.
Gov. (1918), Cox., Dem, 486,403; Willis, Rep., 474,459.
U. S. Sen (1920), Julian, Dem., 782,650; Willis, Rep., 1,134,953; Strong, Single Tax, 2,647.

VOTE FOR JUDICIARY, OHIO, 1920.

Votes for candidates for Chief Justice, Judges of Supreme Court, long term, and Judge of Supreme court, short term, as shown by the official returns:

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	For Judges of the Supreme Court (long term).	For Judge of the Supreme Court (short term).
Joseph N. Gottlieb.....129,681	Dan B. Cull.....407,045	Coleman Avery.....400,696
C. T. Marshall.....810,635	Frank R. Field.....219,967	George Cook.....237,556
Hugh L. Nichols.....607,926	G. D. Hersey.....140,692	Benson W. Hough.....786,494
	Thomas A. Jones.....791,606	
	George W. Mannix jr.....375,507	
	Edward S. Matthias.....820,853	

PAST VOTE OF OHIO.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 241,484; Rep., 281,852; Pro., 2,100; Lib. Rep., 2,837; Dem. (O'C.), 1,163.

1875 (Gov.), Dem., 292,273; Rep., 297,817; Pro., 2,593.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 323,182; Rep., 330,698; Pro., 1,636; Gr., 3,057.

1877 (Gov.), Dem., 271,625; Rep., 249,105; Pro., 4,836.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 319,132; Rep., 336,261; Gr., 9,072; Pro., 4,145.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 340,821; Rep. 375,048; Gr., 6,456; Pro., 2,616.

1881 (Gov.), Dem., 238,426; Rep., 312,735; Gr., 6,330; Pro., 16,597.

1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 316,874; Rep., 297,759; Gr., 5,345; Pro., 12,202.

1883 (Gov.), Dem., 359,693; Rep., 317,164; Gr., 2,949; Pro., 8,362.

1884 (Sec. St.), Dem., 380,275; Rep., 391,599; Gr., 3,580; Pro., 8,785.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 368,286; Rep., 400,082; Gr., 5,170; Pro., 11,269.

1885 (Gov.), Dem., 341,830; Rep., 359,281; Gr., 2,001; Pro., 28,081.

1886 (Sec. St.), Dem., 329,314; Rep., 341,095; Gr., 2,010; Pro., 28,982.

1887 (Gov.), Dem., 333,205; Rep., 356,534; Lab., 24,711; Pro., 29,700.

OKLAHOMA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	President, 1916. Hanly, Proh.
Adair	1,560	2,020	1,190	1,010	212	7
Alfalfa	1,350	3,004	1,390	1,378	471	69
Atoka	2,103	2,077	1,479	925	524	10
Beaver	1,068	1,965	1,382	917	433	43
Beckham	2,343	1,743	1,850	527	889	8
Blaine	1,292	2,782	1,214	1,339	678	37
Bryan	4,496	3,127	2,974	1,267	757	8
Caddo	3,581	4,818	2,735	2,272	1,112	56
Canadian	3,274	3,873	2,200	1,590	422	43
Carter	6,003	3,555	2,949	1,013	935	6
Cherokee	1,859	2,522	1,594	1,379	273	8
Choctaw	2,529	2,088	1,945	957	614	11
Cimarron	460	626	387	238	138	8
Cleveland	2,383	2,280	1,753	885	579	18
Coal	1,797	1,748	1,418	824	566	18
Comanche	2,988	3,286	2,130	1,221	790	20
Cotton	2,262	1,810	1,500	685	366	6
Craig	2,903	3,091	1,901	1,647	189	6
Creek	5,406	7,928	3,496	2,820	1,281	32
Custer	2,263	3,224	1,771	1,507	595	41
Delaware	1,240	2,059	1,223	837	221	7
Dewey	967	1,735	992	796	891	27
Ellis	842	1,786	960	983	590	28
Garfield	3,656	6,615	2,347	2,354	632	57
Garvin	4,096	2,915	2,697	804	1,001	19
Grady	4,370	3,412	3,243	1,272	819	18
Grant	1,879	3,204	1,699	1,513	294	73
Greer	1,850	1,019	1,675	365	480	4
Harmon	1,120	635	1,091	147	255	2
Harper	751	1,404	798	662	408	15
Haskell	2,192	2,672	1,486	976	477	5
Hughes	3,581	2,976	2,187	1,219	791	2
Jackson	2,694	1,349	2,096	409	684	13
Jefferson	2,821	1,728	1,739	493	621	8
Johnston	2,119	1,945	1,724	756	671	5
Kay	4,513	5,949	2,340	2,482	373	115
Kingfisher	1,743	3,214	1,364	1,728	417	25
Kiowa	2,519	2,646	2,279	1,017	1,101	25
Latimer	1,200	1,410	950	663	330	10
Le Flore	3,757	4,928	2,576	1,940	641	10
Lincoln	2,968	5,254	2,258	3,387	1,097	31
Logan	2,210	4,606	1,701	2,270	552	63
Love	1,650	711	1,125	266	364	2
McClain	2,310	1,728	1,541	680	492	2
McCurtain	2,598	1,959	1,763	795	643	9
McIntosh	2,635	2,353	1,743	896	552	8
Major	780	1,920	762	946	636	33
Marshall	1,589	1,487	1,352	449	618	5
Mayes	1,987	2,447	1,674	1,229	226	....
Murray	1,418	1,339	1,305	458	350	6
Muskogee	6,378	5,159	4,004	2,532	324	14
Noble	1,467	2,465	1,346	1,243	214	20
Nowata	1,699	2,678	1,355	1,022	178	7
Okfuskee	1,643	1,764	1,337	660	573	8
Oklahoma	11,797	15,314	7,971	5,291	1,215	77
Okmulgee	4,492	5,368	2,406	1,860	754	15
Osage	3,801	4,567	2,052	1,527	420	8
Ottawa	3,922	5,269	1,875	1,642	215	13
Pawnee	1,988	2,982	1,491	1,396	528	33
Payne	3,240	4,578	2,140	1,767	832	60
Pittsburg	5,364	5,363	3,441	1,914	886	22
Pontotoc	3,800	2,365	2,418	911	936	16
Potta'atomie	5,314	5,357	3,276	2,042	1,119	29
Pushmataha	1,365	1,863	1,059	645	449	4
Roger Mills	2,450	2,850	1,148	538	565	7
Rogers	937	1,189	1,900	1,435	531	16
Seminole	1,860	3,389	1,444	872	921	11
Sequoyah	2,503	3,192	1,632	1,179	515	8
Stephens	2,814	2,038	2,343	607	1,077	17
Texas	1,397	1,750	1,349	807	295	17
Tillman	2,640	1,540	2,250	625	367	14
Tulsa	9,994	14,494	4,497	3,857	849	31
Wagoner	1,376	1,431	1,040	799	299	3
Washington	2,122	2,065	1,839	1,727	317	41
Washita	2,800	4,102	2,107	958	703	15
Woods	1,542	2,818	1,417	1,358	473	51
Woodward	1,441	2,482	1,130	1,092	605	36
Total	215,521	243,415	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675

Pres. (1920), Debs, Soc., 25,638.
Gov. (1918), Dem., 104,132; Rep., 82,865. U. S. Sen. (1920), Ferris, Dem., 217,677; Harreld, Rep., 247,824.

OREGON.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	President, 1920. Watkins, Proh.	President, 1920. Debs, Soc.	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.
Baker	3,495	2,173	80	182	3,897	2,541
Benton	3,752	1,709	87	82	2,488	2,902
Clakamas	6,928	3,664	174	669	5,334	6,349
Clatsop	3,498	1,672	49	400	2,239	2,568
Columbia	2,007	939	56	175	1,451	2,023
Coos	3,272	2,289	94	681	3,352	3,209
Crook	872	532	18	42	2,699	1,675
Curry	599	279	9	91	512	541
Deschutes	1,649	1,066	45	230	....	....
Douglas	4,402	2,375	73	341	3,679	3,922
Gilliam	821	494	13	19	870	557
Grant	1,310	500	18	78	1,210	941
Harney	1,026	475	16	76	1,239	872
Hood River	1,449	755	61	126	1,188	1,314
Jackson	4,382	2,464	136	247	4,874	3,538
Jefferson	623	297	36	37	904	581
Josephine	1,606	828	35	100	1,656	1,660
Klamath	2,742	900	38	165	1,853	1,631
Lake	1,136	346	17	58	971	793
Lane	7,714	3,991	214	456	5,880	7,253
Lincoln	1,229	663	26	137	915	1,167
Linn	4,693	3,152	183	266	4,675	4,524
Malheur	2,352	1,074	49	126	1,937	1,682
Marion	8,798	3,822	288	325	5,699	8,316
Morrow	1,186	450	25	59	830	748
Multnomah	44,806	27,517	887	3,505	35,755	41,458
Polk	2,709	1,718	98	125	2,844	2,899
Sherman	893	423	13	31	747	717
Tillamook	1,664	825	50	165	1,175	1,547
Umatilla	4,979	3,258	106	194	4,600	3,664
Union	2,826	2,464	72	159	3,086	2,253
Wallowa	1,564	861	45	94	1,960	1,198
Wasco	2,698	1,426	53	121	2,287	2,243
Washington	4,947	2,238	133	261	3,363	4,898
Wheeler	797	227	15	11	570	629
Yamhill	4,102	2,346	264	144	3,342	4,010
Total	143,592	80,019	3,595	9,801	120,087	126,813

Women voted in Oregon, in 1916, for President.
Pres. (1920), Soc.-Labor, 1,515.

OREGON—U. S. SENATOR, 1920.

Counties.	Chamberlain. Dem.	Stanfield. Rep.	Hayes, Ind.	Slaughter, Soc.	Svenson, Ind.-L.
Baker	2,838	2,550	123	134	59
Benton	2,268	3,161	70	56	21
Clackamas	4,379	6,041	250	562	102
Clatsop	2,473	2,794	87	255	93
Columbia	1,220	1,709	57	106	54
Coos	2,704	2,742	90	375	96
Crook	607	470	21	23	3
Curry	394	458	12	76	5
Deschutes	1,439	1,109	55	153	52
Douglas	2,797	3,449	113	206	44
Gilliam	648	695	14	14	4
Grant	806	1,035	22	51	17
Harney	901	635	23	39	11
Hood River	1,133	1,102	57	84	11
Jackson	3,257	3,487	112	184	45
Jefferson	455	461	14	28	13
Josephine	959	1,385	51	77	17
Klamath	1,417	1,864	49	101	54
Lake	560	934	16	52	13
Lane	4,586	6,537	211	250	50
Lincoln	938	1,013	40	104	23
Linn	3,815	4,064	110	205	37
Malheur	1,517	1,814	78	90	22
Marion	5,132	7,224	228	297	64
Morrow	629	1,010	118	48	8
Multnomah	33,103	36,067	1,779	2,356	676
Polk	2,166	2,314	69	86	17
Sherman	558	706	11	26	6
Tillamook	1,138	1,360	36	105	24
Umatilla	3,997	3,969	104	134	41
Union	2,110	2,210	96	145	39
Wallowa	1,159	1,246	44	71	11
Wasco	1,740	2,229	44	81	22
Washington	2,837	4,199	116	201	62
Wheeler	325	648	25	8	1
Yamhill	2,878	3,599	112	118	43
Total	100,133	116,696	4,456	6,949	1,782

PENNSYLVANIA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen F.-L.
Adams	5,323	3,852	85	81	6
Allegheny	138,908	40,278	16,262	3,670	1,312
Armstrong	8,995	3,262	220	427	84
Beaver	11,691	4,771	1,164	816	101
Bedford	5,800	2,594	80	189	736
Berks	22,221	18,361	5,674	288	24
Blair	15,035	5,668	389	582	4,671
Bradford	11,947	2,825	161	943	19
Bucks	14,130	6,867	405	224	42
Butler	10,467	3,829	214	1,103	25
Cambria	19,629	6,961	834	635	2,603
Cameron	1,364	497	9	130	3
Carbon	7,900	5,030	280	86	40
Centre	7,615	4,142	75	485	52
Chester	18,129	7,004	277	599	37
Clarion	4,615	3,487	126	406	22
Clearfield	9,615	5,987	657	1,163	948
Clinton	4,303	2,976	259	228	111
Columbia	6,238	6,965	81	363	14
Crawford	10,032	4,175	423	1,419	33
Cumberland	8,579	6,455	92	476	68
Dauphin	26,094	11,990	628	776	419
Delaware	34,126	9,602	697	670	153
Elk	5,267	2,093	178	390	30
Erie	19,465	6,311	1,833	2,801	87
Fayette	20,186	13,358	1,204	770	81
Forest	993	389	58	320	2
Franklin	8,376	5,020	177	246	33
Fulton	1,292	1,231	11	24	13
Greene	4,253	5,592	51	124	2
Huntingdon	5,232	1,784	64	199	441
Indiana	8,616	1,936	354	947	131
Jefferson	7,970	3,060	386	437	83
Juniata	2,112	1,443	13	54	6
Lackawanna	40,593	24,581	971	746	125
Lancaster	29,549	9,521	636	797	29
Lawrence	9,448	2,720	854	1,586	50
Lebanon	8,778	3,016	246	301	55
Lehigh	18,032	10,863	829	262	311
Luzerne	49,419	23,473	1,891	555	190
Lycoming	10,570	5,853	695	1,470	34
McKean	7,830	2,505	328	699	36
Mercer	11,575	4,823	1,009	1,677	102
Mifflin	3,872	2,400	156	124	15
Monroe	3,278	3,396	33	114	3
Montgomery	31,963	12,239	1,180	303	106
Montour	2,296	1,872	21	77	5
Northampton	14,227	9,086	508	299	71
Northumberland	17,288	9,854	1,797	590	37
Perry	3,787	2,314	20	86	28
Philadelphia	307,825	90,151	17,305	1,831	1,208
Pike	1,319	880	36	31	6
Potter	4,036	1,106	251	342	12
Schuylkill	30,259	18,746	1,313	356	168
Snyder	2,751	964	56	34	4
Somerset	12,436	2,912	490	492	67
Sullivan	1,620	1,061	10	122	1
Susquehanna	6,572	2,905	80	320	15
Tioga	9,718	1,258	60	613	11
Union	3,305	1,155	38	128	2
Venango	7,718	2,669	283	1,032	38
Warren	7,791	2,180	312	1,669	10
Washington	18,514	8,827	1,157	836	268
Wayne	5,164	1,589	69	229	6
Westmoreland	27,077	12,845	3,338	1,866	166
Wyoming	3,208	1,247	25	200	4
York	19,379	14,396	603	754	27
	1218215	503,202	70,021	42,612	15,642

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Inds.
Adams	3,963	3,290	82	184	....
Allegheny	52,833	77,483	7,815	2,052	81
Armstrong	3,590	6,024	316	364	2
Beaver	5,805	6,864	904	526	4
Bedford	3,263	3,729	238	112	....
Berks	19,267	11,937	3,146	393	26
Blair	7,002	9,893	491	519	30
Bradford	3,655	6,178	200	707	2
Bucks	7,491	9,280	238	172	4
Butler	4,544	5,458	211	1,351	3
Cambria	9,416	10,688	725	593	8
Cameron	452	713	15	25	....
Carbon	4,090	4,275	179	138	2
Centre	4,120	4,392	122	146	....
Chester	8,514	11,845	204	295	6
Clarion	3,269	2,595	175	278	1
Clearfield	6,180	5,676	816	624	3
Clinton	2,967	2,794	344	82	3
Columbia	5,785	3,013	116	272	1
Crawford	5,814	5,487	526	590	3
Cumberland	6,432	5,296	167	421	3
Dauphin	11,483	13,954	841	470	4
Delaware	7,742	16,315	212	464	1
Elk	2,186	2,829	225	163	2
Erie	9,641	8,833	1,000	1,035	21
Fayette	10,416	9,838	849	425	1
Forest	463	617	110	113	9
Franklin	5,336	5,674	325	276	1
Fulton	1,199	802	11	11	....
Greene	3,930	2,096	67	83	1
Huntingdon	2,181	3,806	169	162	....
Indiana	2,398	4,887	381	808	3
Jefferson	3,253	4,332	445	341	2
Juniata	1,497	1,254	32	24	1
Lackawanna	15,727	17,658	598	764	11
Lancaster	10,016	20,292	551	1,117	20
Lawrence	3,966	5,134	602	680	3
Lebanon	3,821	5,876	211	320	....
Lehigh	11,920	10,588	890	300	4
Luzerne	19,999	25,348	1,249	575	8
Lycoming	6,640	6,010	1,087	728	8
McKean	3,161	4,300	87	348	3
Mercer	6,390	5,866	425	766	4
Mifflin	1,965	2,105	777	95	1
Monroe	3,348	1,456	217	65	....
Montgomery	13,658	20,431	721	257	5
Montour	1,530	1,068	16	48	1
Northampton	11,000	9,610	457	588	4
Northumberland	9,333	8,722	1,012	305	12
Perry	2,348	2,575	30	50	1
Philadelphia	90,800	194,163	4,716	874	48
Pike	971	598	14	20	....
Potter	1,733	2,386	243	179	....
Schuylkill	13,396	17,806	909	239	7
Snyder	1,249	1,797	48	20	....
Somerset	2,957	6,008	527	306	2
Sullivan	1,037	888	21	74	....
Susquehanna	3,145	3,891	28	263	3
Tioga	2,294	5,347	91	316	4
Union	1,272	1,902	44	57	1
Venango	3,938	3,856	553	1,060	3
Warren	2,628	3,413	346	749	5
Washington	7,747	10,367	1,056	587	2
Wayne	2,019	2,869	52	197	1
Westmoreland	13,829	15,283	2,591	1,017	17
Wyoming	1,414	1,698	41	74	1
York	16,314	12,276	730	1,268	10
Total	521,784	703,734	42,637	28,525	417

Gov. (1918), Macauley, Single Tax, 1,075.

Pres. (1920), Cox, Soc.-Lab., 753; Macauley, Single Tax, 803.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Penrose, Rep., 1,067,989; Farrell, Dem., 484,362; Mrs. Leah C. Marion, Proh., 132,610; Wilson, Soc., 67,316; Wheeler, Lab., 27,392; Jennings, Single Tax, 2,110.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 212,041; Rep., 349,589; Proh., 1,630.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 292,145; Rep., 304,175; Proh., 13,244.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 366,204; Rep., 384,148; Gr., 7,264; Proh., 1,318.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 297,137; Rep., 319,490; Gr., 81,758; Proh., 3,759.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 407,428; Rep., 444,704; Gr., 20,668; Proh., 1,939.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Bristol	3,626	1,611	63	54	1,292	1,574
Kent	7,284	3,112	147	25	2,632	4,038
Newport	9,425	2,628	532	51	2,932	4,003
Providence	80,618	45,708	3,533	347	31,314	32,406
Washington	6,510	1,943	76	33	2,224	2,837
Total	107,463	55,062	4,351	510	40,394	44,858

Pres. (1916) Benson, Soc., 1,914; Hanly, Proh., 470; Reimer, Soc. L., 180.

Gov. (1920), San Souci, Rep., 109,138; Sullivan, Dem., 55,963; Sherwood, Soc., 3,299; McDermott, Soc. Lab., 449.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 5,329; Rep., 13,665.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 10,712; Rep., 15,787; Gr., 68; Proh., 60.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 8,255; Rep., 11,454.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 10,779; Rep., 18,195; Gr., 236; Proh., 20.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 4,756; Rep., 10,849.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 5,311; Rep., 10,056; Gr., 120.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	Harding, Ind. Rep.	Harding, Reg. Rep.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Abbeville	868	.....	13	900	8	.....
Aiken	1,649	13	51	1,750	26	.....
Allendale	440	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	2,489	.....	33	2,609	6	.....
Bamberg	688	.....	.....	820	.....	.....
Barnwell	721	.....	25	1,454	21	.....
Beaufort	265	134	15	376	105	.....
Berkeley	548	.....	24	457	6	.....
Calhoun	631	7	34	665	41	.....
Charleston	2,929	19	354	1,929	129	35
Cherokee	1,771	24	24	1,271	13	.....
Chester	1,237	.....	22	1,182	17	.....
Chesterfield	2,066	.....	14	1,883	3	.....
Clarendon	902	.....	.....	894	18	.....
Colleton	990	.....	15	974	31	.....
Darlington	1,262	.....	18	1,462	5	.....
Dillon	1,003	.....	5	972	.....	.....
Dorchester	874	.....	58	716	44	.....
Edgefield	976	.....	.....	959	5	.....
Fairfield	737	.....	15	726	.....	.....
Florence	1,763	.....	79	1,912	26	.....
Georgetown	245	16	22	470	2	4
Greenville	4,409	20	124	3,384	81	8
Greenwood	1,568	.....	15	1,636	13	3
Hampton	623	.....	.....	852	.....	.....
Horry	1,709	2	47	1,638	.....	.....
Jasper	219	.....	.....	243	.....	.....
Kershaw	1,156	.....	42	989	14	.....
Lancaster	1,633	.....	10	1,426	1	.....
Laurens	2,263	4	31	1,895	14	1
Lee	734	.....	18	779	14	.....
Lexington	1,813	.....	59	2,060	31	46
Marion	808	.....	1	1,010	3	.....
Marlborough	960	.....	5	1,071	2	.....
McCormick	557	.....	.....	637	2	.....
Newberry	2,015	5	28	1,719	19	20
Oconee	1,249	8	62	885	59	.....
Orangeburg	2,526	32	252	2,641	159	.....
Pickens	955	13	50	1,139	7	.....
Richland	2,434	.....	295	2,283	292	12
Saluda	1,111	.....	3	1,227	1	5
Spartanburg	4,584	26	156	4,503	112	.....
Sumter	1,150	9	185	1,357	142	1
Union	2,162	12	4	1,476	6	.....
Williamsburg	895	.....	12	1,213	57	.....
York	1,583	.....	35	1,393	23	.....
Total	63,490	366	2,266	61,837	1,558	135

Pres. (1920), Debs, Soc., 28.
Gov. (1920), Cooper, Dem., 58,050; no opposition.
U. S. Sen. (1920), Smith, Dem., 63,151; no opposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Christensen, F.-L. NonP	Watkins, Proh.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Aurora	999	445	583	3	793	735
Beadle	3,912	943	1,182	39	1,828	1,662
Bennett	135	186	34	12	222	67
Bon Homme	1,845	965	661	9	1,278	1,231
Brookings	2,608	564	592	70	1,385	1,688
Brown	5,470	1,361	3,836	33	2,679	2,659
Brule	1,029	571	308	13	975	729
Buffalo	150	90	27	5	182	80
Butte	1,729	677	740	24	930	537
Campbell	1,118	67	377	5	163	644
Charles Mix	2,027	1,365	689	6	2,011	1,450
Clark	1,742	437	690	28	1,016	1,226
Clay	1,873	907	246	6	1,207	1,000
Coddington	2,679	867	930	20	1,344	1,550
Corson	1,456	484	424	22	641	503
Custer	774	383	114	6	488	292
Davison	2,574	1,105	1,088	27	1,374	1,716
Day	2,724	436	1,393	26	907	1,758
Deuel	1,619	158	486	33	584	908
Dewey	871	335	172	3	379	352
Douglas	1,245	386	324	4	597	815
Edmunds	1,483	285	673	10	634	894
Fall River	1,241	680	104	4	922	668
Faulk	1,353	346	330	7	629	759
Grant	1,817	350	848	2	772	1,098
Gregory	1,828	744	608	4	1,242	1,431
Haakon	709	393	323	9	475	399
Hamlin	1,316	337	392	19	692	1,039
Hand	1,516	655	286	17	905	801
Hanson	865	348	471	2	712	767
Harding	639	178	236	30	597	520
Hughes	1,312	433	167	4	536	611
Hutchinson	2,100	243	1,503	18	519	1,636
Hyde	699	233	91	1	305	438
Jackson	593	206	44	.....	279	283
Jerauld	1,021	351	387	.....	589	612
Jones	601	256	106	3	.....	.....
Kingsbury	2,311	481	425	17	1,096	1,339
Lake	2,363	398	587	13	1,027	1,398
Lawrence	2,969	1,199	136	21	2,157	2,074
Lincoln	2,774	441	556	8	936	1,591
Lyman	1,044	463	258	4	1,052	981
Marshall	1,541	266	955	5	885	808
McCook	1,859	565	615	28	1,021	1,194
McPherson	1,407	170	436	11	224	992
Meade	1,879	894	436	21	1,224	858
Mellette	526	261	43	1	436	379
Miner	1,399	651	452	7	880	1,006
Minnehaha	8,195	3,235	2,154	83	3,494	4,318
Moody	1,048	371	562	11	898	973
Pennington	2,539	1,807	208	13	1,339	1,108
Perkins	1,313	417	450	11	939	890
Potter	1,076	253	140	16	408	512
Roberts	2,314	452	1,883	26	1,191	1,259
Sanborn	1,038	517	562	19	898	711
Spink	3,917	785	752	28	1,622	1,660
Stanley	596	394	55	3	381	254
Sully	534	147	163	2	268	281
Tripp	1,803	968	266	4	1,311	1,0.4
Turner	2,692	604	663	2	1,134	1,573
Union	1,917	841	140	10	1,313	1,108
Walworth	1,404	478	394	11	590	761
Yankton	2,557	1,147	419	12	1,438	1,429
Ziebach	498	177	87	4	211	275
Total	109,874	35,938	34,406	900	59,191	64,217

Pres. (1916), Soc., 3,760; Proh., 1,774.

Gov. (1920), McMaster, Rep., 103,517; Howes Dem., 31,862; Bates, Non-Partisan, 48,413.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Norbeck, Rep., 92,020; Cherry, Dem., 36,790; Ayres, Non-Partisan, 44,343; Richards Ind., 10,056; Manbeck, Ind., 746.

Gov. (1918), Norbeck, Rep., 51,175; Bird, Dem., 17,858; Bates, Ind., 25,118; Lewis, Ind., 1,268; Anderson Soc., 741.

U. S. Sen. (1918), Rinehart, Dem., 36,210; Sterling Rep., 51,198; Rafferty, Ind., 5,560.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	President, 1920.		Governor, 1920.		President, 1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Taylor, Rep.	Roberts Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Anderson	3,258	748	3,134	704	540	1,733
Bedford	2,056	2,182	2,351	1,743	2,578	1,327
Benton	1,514	1,914	1,571	1,817	1,313	805
Bledsoe	1,198	482	1,194	478	423	681
Blount	5,540	1,550	5,524	1,562	1,017	2,462
Bradley	2,255	1,058	2,138	931	795	1,482
Campbell	3,368	659	3,233	604	485	1,691
Cannon	697	830	725	716	936	456
Carroll	4,741	3,215	4,769	3,133	2,003	2,222
Carter	6,059	674	6,120	597	498	2,961
Cheatham	563	1,219	650	1,085	1,117	439
Chester	2,612	1,236	2,556	1,077	864	646
Claiborne	1,081	1,103	1,087	1,089	1,053	1,398
Clay	1,44	772	1,040	751	689	578
Cocke	3,294	929	3,162	983	595	1,504
Coffee	821	2,043	1,015	1,851	1,840	494
Crockett	2,326	2,252	2,381	2,161	1,608	1,144
Cumberland	1,485	558	1,493	543	429	924
Davidson	6,801	13,352	8,902	11,229	8,958	3,168
Decatur	1,608	1,149	1,613	1,143	887	893
DeKalb	2,572	1,893	2,622	1,878	1,407	1,343
Dickson	1,420	2,096	1,523	1,946	2,105	1,008
Dyer	1,167	3,181	1,184	3,092	1,997	459
Fayette	346	2,294	356	2,265	1,812	117
Fentress	1,808	604	1,827	642	348	925
Franklin	1,558	3,504	1,536	3,349	2,469	711
Gibson	3,299	5,943	3,171	5,672	3,609	1,462
Giles	2,225	3,129	2,333	2,740	3,209	1,488
Grainger	2,758	895	2,786	852	843	1,529
Greene	5,077	2,924	5,688	2,801	2,255	3,059
Grundy	447	745	606	547	736	319
Hamblen	1,571	1,301	1,570	1,182	741	795
Hamilton	10,793	9,910	12,632	7,756	5,840	4,709
Hancock	1,740	384	1,741	382	387	1,229
Hardeman	895	2,272	859	2,192	1,729	490
Hardin	3,078	1,407	3,030	1,391	979	1,811
Hawkins	2,650	1,381	2,588	1,285	1,147	1,755
Haywood	161	2,068	118	2,003	1,677	61
Henderson	3,118	1,217	3,103	1,076	982	1,387
Henry	1,957	4,613	2,213	4,318	2,988	1,393
Hickman	1,470	1,362	1,804	1,504	1,479	1,026
Houston	385	790	429	723	627	207
Humphreys	674	1,534	697	1,413	1,148	452
Jackson	1,187	1,097	1,317	919	1,506	740
Jefferson	3,583	741	3,610	704	520	1,689
Johnson	3,627	291	3,639	257	263	1,812
Knox	12,015	6,805	11,636	7,053	4,214	5,836
Lake	354	1,165	354	1,165	727	130
Lauderdale	1,190	2,312	1,188	2,286	1,579	532
Lawrence	3,843	2,610	3,854	2,574	1,787	1,837
Lewis	446	403	431	419	387	414
Lincoln	1,081	2,463	1,193	2,195	2,791	552
Loudon	1,872	686	1,819	659	424	710
Macon	3,208	1,066	3,245	1,029	980	1,600
McMinn	2,800	1,636	3,152	1,511	1,090	1,726
McNairy	3,212	1,868	3,204	1,853	1,461	1,616
Madison	2,614	5,262	2,698	4,701	2,660	1,194
Marion	2,662	1,874	2,652	1,351	1,155	1,432
Marshall	753	1,820	864	1,669	1,653	462
Maury	1,376	2,689	1,469	2,411	2,169	720
Meigs	915	712	917	696	541	608
Monroe	2,580	1,840	2,492	1,741	1,263	1,470
Montgomery	1,780	2,564	1,684	2,065	1,981	1,015
Moore	90	497	110	423	722	72
Morgan	2,248	816	2,333	716	563	1,265
Obion	1,307	4,547	1,283	4,349	3,170	598
Overton	1,539	1,779	1,951	1,741	1,512	1,030
Perry	747	692	758	640	663	483
Pickett	896	607	900	601	418	501
Polk	1,018	775	973	689	767	892
Putnam	2,729	2,996	2,851	2,759	2,307	1,383
Rhea	1,340	1,049	1,359	963	661	768
Roane	1,989	852	2,049	845	669	1,395
Robertson	1,191	3,046	1,434	2,712	2,107	733
Rutherford	1,857	3,331	2,088	3,230	2,941	1,116
Scott	2,537	3,221	2,421	212	206	1,486
Sequatchie	509	545	515	525	335	238
Sevier	6,007	405	6,048	398	302	2,859
Shelby	8,597	15,986	10,552	11,359	10,967	4,515
Smith	1,981	3,150	2,062	2,965	2,196	941
Stewart	849	2,366	1,017	2,002	1,712	591
Sullivan	3,591	4,327	3,960	3,590	2,602	1,776
Sumner	1,268	3,674	1,429	3,374	2,488	612
Tipton	906	2,829	743	2,796	2,036	299
Trousdale	574	955	594	860	688	217
Unicoi	2,584	547	2,761	387	226	961
Union	2,607	423	2,610	413	389	1,490
Van Buren	226	337	223	339	405	151
Warren	1,010	1,986	1,132	1,823	1,857	632
Washington	4,859	2,261	5,161	1,924	1,831	2,744
Wayne	2,505	635	2,505	632	517	1,626
Weakley	3,741	4,395	2,822	4,143	3,639	1,785
White	1,458	1,974	1,481	1,894	1,407	590
Williamson	946	2,004	1,142	1,688	2,036	608
Wilson	1,560	2,726	1,704	2,469	2,535	841
Total	219,829	206,558	229,463	182,836	153,282	116,223

Pres. (1920), Debs., Soc., 2,239.
Gov. (1918), Roberts, Dem., 99,706; Lindsay, Rep., 60,623.
Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 2,542; Hanly, Proh., 147.
Gov. (1918), Wiles, Soc., 2,070; no Proh. vote recorded.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 94,391; Rep., 83,655.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 133,166; Rep., 89,568.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 89,018; Rep., 42,328; Gr., 15,136.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,191; Rep., 107,677; Gr., 5,917; Pro., 43.
1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; Rep., 103,971; Gr., 3,614; No Credit Dem. 57,546.
1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 120,637; Rep., 93,168; Gr., 9,180; No Credit Dem., 4,814.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 133,270; Rep., 124,094; Gr., 957; Pro., 1,151.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 156,150; Rep., 122,431.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 126,628; Rep., 109,835.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 156,799; Rep., 139,014; Pro., 6,893.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 158,779; Rep., 138,988; U. L., 48; Pro., 5,969.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 113,549; Rep., 76,081; Pro., 11,082.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 127,247; Rep., 100,629; I. Dem., 31,515; Pro., 5,427.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 138,874; Rep., 100,331; Pop., 23,447; Pro., 4,851.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop., 23,092.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 163,651; Pop., 4,525; Rep., 148,773; Gold D., 1,951; Pro., 3,098.
1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 105,640; Rep., 72,611; Pop., 1,722; Pro., 2,411.
1900 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 145,708; Rep., 119,831; Pop., 1,269; Pro., 3,378; Soc. L., 257.
1900 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 144,751; Rep., 121,194; Pro., 3,914; Soc. D., 415; Pop., 1,360.
1902 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 98,954; Rep., 59,002; Pro., 2,193.
1904 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 131,653; Rep., 105,369; Pop., 2,401; Pro., 1,889; Soc., 1,354.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 131,503; Rep., 103,409; Soc., 1,109;.
1906 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 101,166; Rep., 92,804; Soc., 1,169.
1908 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 135,819; Rep., 118,519; Soc., 1,882; Pro., 268; Pop., 1,081; Ind., 232.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 1,704.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 130,335; Rep., 59,444; Prog., 53,725; Soc., 3,492; Pro., 825.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369; Rep., 123,828; Soc., 4,464; Pro., 2,702.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 136,816; Rep., 115,821; Soc., 1,671.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 152,955; Rep., 116,257; Soc., 2,542; Pro., 147.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 146,759; Rep., 117,819; Soc., 2,070.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,718; Rep., 118,138; Soc., 2,187.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 99,706; Rep., 60,623.

TEXAS (PRESIDENT 1916).

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Anderson	1,984	501	187
Andrews	71	.....	.....
Angelina	1,344	75	335
Aransas	179	24	6
Archer	527	104	34
Armstrong	353	43	7
Atascosa	635	119	44
Austin	960	673	10
Bailey	.....	.....	.....
Bandera	537	168	44
Bastrop	1,335	550	21
Baylor	711	47	74
Bee	584	152	29
Bell	3,615	356	162
Bexar	7,008	5,483	186
Blanco	628	235	19
Borden	84	1	3
Bosque	1,561	179	73
Bowie	1,941	414	273
Brazoria	1,033	581	80
Brazos	1,027	273	3
Brewster	207	43	7
Briscoe	260	4	22
Brooks	101	63	1
Brown	1,986	181	104
Burleson	1,208	262	23
Burnet	913	115	23
Caldwell	1,216	225	15
Calhoun	388	84	64
Callahan	959	74	83
Cameron	1,260	420	25
Camp	721	206	35
Carson	326	78	7
Cass	1,505	707	124
Castro	176	69	5
Chambers	239	101	43
Cherokee	2,002	241	245
Childress	948	31	77
Clay	1,324	177	54
Cochran	.....	.....	.....
Coke	484	29	42
Coleman	1,700	96	182
Collin	4,141	594	190
Collingsworth	589	31	54
Colorado	1,041	358	76
Comal	432	743	38
Comanche	1,494	148	304
Concho	418	36	53
Cooke	2,273	353	106
Coryell	1,802	188	72
Cottle	455	12	67
Crane	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	65	16	5
Crosby	456	31	46
Culberson	124	82	1
Dallam	363	81	39
Dallas	13,410	2,554	184
Dawson	288	14	10
Deaf Smith	356	77	16
Delta	1,254	72	115
Denton	2,844	451	157
De Witt	1,056	1,068	23
Dickens	389	15	39
Dimmit	193	74	.....
Donley	636	42	54
Duval	597	37	3
Eastland	1,486	146	294
Ector	120	2	.....
Edwards	299	73	5
Ellis	4,718	324	74
El Paso	3,603	1,770	111
Erath	2,024	184	287
Falls	2,037	729	232
Fannin	3,493	471	236
Fayette	1,902	1,212	40
Fisher	950	46	229
Floyd	600	48	78
Foard	475	41	88
Fort Bend	788	329	15
Franklin	684	62	42
Freestone	1,575	637	97
Frio	410	55	4
Gaines	80	.....	4
Galveston	3,543	1,263	72
Garza	330	14	14

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Gillespie	405	1,463	12
Glasscock	96	8	4
Goliad	605	548	59
Gonzales	1,675	649	51
Gray	482	69	35
Grayson	5,092	1,024	285
Gregg	820	159	25
Grimes	1,166	108	25
Guadalupe	830	1,812	7
Hale	908	80	43
Hall	925	49	88
Hamilton	1,231	201	46
Handsford	166	47	14
Hardeman	932	94	123
Hardin	1,279	158	92
Harris	10,131	3,009	433
Harrison	1,374	172	60
Hartley	161	30	1
Haskell	1,200	95	369
Hays	905	123	10
Hemphill	496	141	23
Henderson	1,790	268	354
Hidalgo	1,364	260	29
Hill	3,951	382	86
Hockley	.....	.....	.....
Hood	693	64	84
Hopkins	2,568	218	231
Houston	1,730	373	155
Howard	747	30	99
Hunt	4,242	424	153
Hutchinson	114	28	6
Irion	150	6	11
Jack	862	121	115
Jackson	403	123	63
Jasper	906	75	41
Jeff Davis	234	74	1
Jefferson	3,082	488	155
Jim Hogg	187	11	.....
Jim Wells	335	100	35
Johnson	3,040	275	166
Jones	1,798	114	214
Karnes	889	238	6
Kaufman	2,780	427	172
Kendall	232	590	5
Kent	212	2	25
Kerr	621	272	30
Kimble	223	13	13
King	47	3	.....
Kinney	223	201	7
Kleberg	427	106	44
Knox	884	64	105
Lamar	3,412	309	96
Lamb	150	14	4
Lampasas	848	113	31
La Salle	340	40	3
Lavaca	1,784	936	241
Lee	571	836	82
Leon	979	335	162
Liberty	704	235	82
Limestone	2,188	225	107
Lipscomb	350	116	47
Live Oak	397	119	51
Llano	716	72	23
Loving	.....	.....	.....
Lubbock	633	34	27
Lynn	331	15	8
Madison	730	120	41
Marion	445	166	1
Martin	125	14	22
Mason	386	157	32
Matagorda	748	252	79
Maverick	192	246	2
McCulloch	847	61	117
McLennan	4,979	940	122
McMullen	115	29	.....
Medina	758	650	26
Menard	267	44	32
Midland	339	24	7
Milam	2,198	576	230
Mills	640	129	106
Mitchell	803	39	80
Montague	1,803	245	242
Montgomery	880	197	141
Moore	103	6	.....
Morris	689	163	52

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Motley	393	9	28
Nacogdoches	1,766	92	141
Navarro	3,527	294	100
Newton	193	34	23
Nolan	1,048	91	79
Nueces	1,330	404	142
Ochiltree	238	41	8
Oldham	138	42	.....
Orange	758	92	.....
Palo Pinto	1,431	124	282
Panola	1,228	125	71
Parker	1,797	173	240
Parmer	194	64	10
Pecos	394	96	2
Polk	918	107	113
Potter	1,288	166	99
Presidio	245	27	.....
Rains	509	71	289
Randall	341	63	6
Real	242	14	25
Reagan	59	2	.....
Red River	2,021	356	141
Reeves	346	43	5
Refugio	408	232	47
Roberts	220	27	3
Robertson	1,313	218	44
Rockwall	828	27	.....
Runnels	1,487	195	133
Rusk	1,849	521	196
Sabine	681	22	54
San Augustine	682	18	51
San Jacinto	442	255	1
San Patricio	594	130	65
San Saba	935	66	90
Schleicher	163	10	1
Scurry	994	40	78
Shackleford	378	51	36
Shelby	1,767	131	175
Sherman	152	39	9
Smith	2,422	773	270
Somervell	278	20	83
Starr	516	115	.....
Stephens	572	12	103
Sterling	205	6	.....
Stonewall	502	21	119
Sutton	130	13	.....
Swisher	381	62	10
Tarrant	10,269	1,550	329
Taylor	3,134	120	118
Terrell	181	59	2
Terry	146	1	.....
Throckmorton	133	10	76
Titus	1,164	189	95
Tom Green	1,243	92	63
Travis	3,682	690	71
Trinity	906	156	91
Tyler	635	24	31
Upshur	1,346	198	121
Upton	42	6	1
Uvalde	728	92	24
Val Verde	446	135	5
Van Zandt	2,040	232	648
Victoria	897	476	35
Walker	763	315	24
Waller	636	182	6
Ward	178	23	8
Washington	1,119	1,306	3
Webb	676	472	.....
Wharton	948	351	85
Wheeler	554	56	83
Wichita	2,108	347	94
Wilbarger	1,242	99	116
Willacy	110	10	.....
Williamson	2,701	656	80
Wilson	869	346	24
Winkler	21	.....	.....
Wise	2,023	263	9
Wood	1,719	248	416
Yoakum	85	1	1
Young	1,175	71	71
Zapata	26	214	.....
Zavalla	229	43	17
Totals	286,514	64,999	18,969

TEXAS (PRESIDENT 1920).

Counties.	President, 1920. Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Ferguson, Amer.
Anderson	2,300	400	185
Andrews	85	5	3
Angelina	1,500	70	331
Aransas	220	21	4
Archer	638	100	29
Armstrong	422	41	5
Atascosa	732	116	40
Austin	1,000	670	8
Bailey	10	1	1
Bandera	644	165	35
Bastrop	1,605	525	19
Baylor	853	43	70
Bee	700	149	25
Bell	4,305	354	160
Bexar	7,148	5,400	185
Blanco	753	233	17
Borden	97	1	3
Bosque	2,773	175	70
Bowie	2,291	411	270
Brazoria	1,239	579	78
Brazos	1,232	270	3
Brewster	218	35	4
Briscoe	312	3	20
Brooks	121	56	1
Brown	2,301	176	100
Burleson	1,454	1	258
Burnet	1,106	110	18
Caldwell	1,459	221	11
Calhoun	405	81	61
Callahan	1,150	69	80
Cameron	1,400	415	24
Camp	865	200	31
Carson	391	75	5
Cass	1,800	705	120
Castro	211	66	4
Chambers	286	100	40
Cherokee	2,402	235	240
Childress	956	28	75
Clay	1,588	175	50
Cochran	10	5	2
Coke	580	26	10
Coleman	2,040	94	181
Colin	4,980	591	180
Collingsworth	606	30	50
Colorado	1,413	356	73
Comal	1,792	147	300
Concho	401	35	52
Cooke	2,727	350	102
Coryell	2,064	186	70
Cottle	546	11	1
Crane	500	19	2
Crockett	78	13	5
Crosby	517	30	44
Culberson	148	2	1
Dallam	435	79	38
Dallas	14,410	2,550	175
Dawson	346	10	11
Deaf Smith	427	75	14
Delta	1,800	70	110
Denton	3,401	450	156
De Witt	1,276	1,060	19
Dickens	346	14	38
Dimmit	332	70	1
Donley	700	40	50
Duval	695	36	3
Eastland	1,382	116	290
Ector	144	2	1
Edwards	358	71	4
Ellis	4,608	321	70
El Paso	4,315	1,765	110
Erath	2,424	180	285
Falls	2,437	728	230
Fannin	4,010	465	235
Fayette	2,282	1,211	39
Fisher	969	43	225
Floyd	612	45	75
Foard	570	40	85
Fort Bend	938	325	14
Franklin	814	6	40
Freestone	1,705	464	97
Frio	490	55	4
Gaines	96	2	3
Galveston	4,500	1,000	70
Garza	380	10	10
Gillespie	485	1,461	11
Glasscock	106	7	3
Goliad	775	545	50
Gonzales	1,905	645	48
Gray	580	65	30
Grayson	5,200	1,020	280
Gregg	980	156	20
Grimes	1,324	100	20
Guadalupe	946	1,800	7
Hale	1,400	40	80
Hall	1,025	205	25
Hamilton	1,431	45	85
Hansford	199	45	10
Hardeman	1,099	90	120
Hardin	1,529	155	85
Harris	11,135	3,000	430
Harrison	1,644	170	55
Hartley	193	29	1
Haskell	1,440	93	364
Hays	1,194	120	9
Hemphill	595	136	20
Henderson	1,040	265	350
Hidalgo	1,638	255	25
Hill	4,760	380	80
Hockley	550	50	10
Hood	831	60	80
Hopkins	3,078	372	161
Houston	2,070	215	250
Howard	897	29	95
Hunt	5,082	420	150
Hutchinson	182	26	5
Irion	175	5	10
Jack	894	121	61
Jackson	483	120	111
Jasper	1,092	73	40
Jeff Davis	280	70	1
Jefferson	3,217	410	151
Jim Hogg	214	10	1
Jimm Wells	402	95	30
Johnson	3,648	270	168
Jones	2,157	112	213
Karnes	1,056	235	4
Kaufman	3,230	424	170
Kendall	278	586	4
Kent	257	2	23
Kerr	725	270	28
Kimble	269	10	10
King	56	2	2
Kinney	279	200	5
Kleberg	512	100	40
Knox	4,194	308	93
Lamar	956	60	100
Lamb	180	11	3
Lampasas	909	110	30
La Salle	408	38	2
Lavaca	2,140	934	240
Lee	685	830	80
Leon	1,175	333	160
Liberty	848	220	80
Limestone	2,625	220	105
Lipscomb	380	113	43
Live Oak	474	116	50
Llano	859	70	20
Loving	510	25	20
Lubbock	759	30	26
Lynn	992	13	6
Madison	876	116	39
Marion	534	164	1
Martin	150	12	20
Mason	463	155	31
Matagorda	997	250	77
Maverick	225	240	2
McCulloch	980	58	115
McLennan	5,880	935	120
McMullen	138	25	1
Medina	909	649	24
Menard	320	40	30
Midland	406	23	4
Milam	2,637	572	227
Mills	768	126	104
Mitchell	963	29	75
Montague	2,163	240	236
Montgomery	1,055	175	135
Moore	123	3	1
Morris	826	160	50
Motley	471	5	24
Nacogdoches	2,166	90	137
Navarro	4,240	289	95
Newton	592	30	20
Nolan	1,257	90	75
Nueces	2,196	400	140
Ochiltree	286	39	5
Oldham	165	41	1
Orange	917	85	1
Palo Pinto	1,717	125	280
Panola	1,472	123	70
Parker	2,056	170	240
Parmer	242	64	10
Pecos	472	95	2
Polk	1,101	105	111
Potter	1,545	165	98
Presidio	290	27	1
Rains	617	70	285
Randall	409	63	5
Real	257	14	25
Reagan	70	2	1
Red River	2,225	355	140
Reeves	415	42	5
Refugio	129	230	16
Roberts	260	22	3
Robertson	1,575	217	44
Rockwall	993	25	1
Runnels	1,775	195	132
Rusk	2,218	520	195
Sabine	817	20	50
San Augustine	818	18	50
San Jacinto	170	353	1
San Patricio	782	126	62
San Saba	1,146	65	88
Schleicher	195	8	1
Scurry	1,198	36	75
Shakleford	453	56	35
Shelby	1,978	130	170
Sherman	182	37	8
Smith	2,866	770	268
Somervell	333	17	80
Starr	619	113	1
Stephens	684	10	101
Sterling	246	5	1
Stonewall	606	30	117
Sutton	156	12	1
Swisher	477	60	10
Tarrant	11,170	1,455	325
Taylor	2,560	115	114
Terrell	217	58	2
Terry	275	1	1
Throckmorton	390	10	74
Titus	1,296	186	93
Tom Green	1,789	90	60
Travis	4,318	687	71
Trinity	1,088	155	90
Tyler	762	22	30
Upshur	1,614	197	119
Upton	50	6	1
Uvalde	883	91	12
Val Verde	535	133	5
Van Zandt	2,412	230	645
Victoria	1,077	475	33
Walker	915	313	23
Waller	762	181	6
Ward	113	20	8
Washington	1,342	1,305	3
Webb	811	472	1
Wharton	1,101	350	84
Wheeler	661	55	81
Wichita	2,530	346	92
Wilbarger	2,456	95	115
Willacy	121	10	1
Williamson	3,245	655	76
Wilson	1,043	344	29
Winkler	23	1	1
Wise	2,427	245	416
Wood	2,130	261	9
Yoakum	102	1	1
Young	1,401	70	70
Zapata	29	140	1
Zavalla	274	50	17
Totals	289,688	115,640	47,669

(Debs), 8,194; (Ind. Rep.), 27,515.

UTAH.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen F.-L.
Beaver	741	1,056	25	15
Box Elder	2,330	3,421	35	26
Cache	4,239	5,063	53	42
Carbon	1,559	1,675	102	224
Daggett	32	94	2	.....
Davis	1,632	2,463	19	8
Duchesne	822	1,523	48	73
Emery	1,029	1,285	68	16
Garfield	393	1,023	9	6
Grand	278	306	8	6
Iron	561	1,399	48	2
Juab	1,308	1,692	145	40
Kane	186	501	2	1
Millard	1,167	2,199	126	23
Morgan	397	544	2	2
Piute	283	538	13	9
Rich	322	449	No r	eturns
Salt Lake	19,249	27,841	1,483	2,300
San Juan	260	523	23	1
Sanpete	2,406	3,741	61	11
Sevier	1,425	2,506	35	22
Summit	874	1,503	69	68
Tooele	916	1,387	59	108
Uintah	817	1,354	62	6
Utah	6,377	7,752	272	131
Wasatch	665	1,061	10	2
Washington	1,008	1,138	7	3
Wayne	224	396	14	5
Weber	5,239	7,122	359	1,325
Total	56,639	81,555	3,159	4,475

Gov. (1920), Mabey, Rep., 83,518; Taylor, Dem., 54,913; Locke, Soc., 2,843; Crosby, Farm-Lab., 2,300.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Smoot, Rep., 82,566; Welling, Dem., 56,280; Bevan, Soc., 3,995; Bevan, Farm-Labor, 3,017.

UTAH—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Reimer, Soc.L.	Hanly, Proh.
Beaver	1,291	842	.....	61	.....	.....
Box Elder	2,957	2,416	1	34	.....	.....
Cache	5,305	3,756	.....	75	4	2
Carbon	1,478	1,301	.....	147	1	4
Daggett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis	2,131	1,641	3	22	1	2
Duchesne	1,443	687	.....	410	9	.....
Emery	1,406	896	1	88	5	.....
Garfield	843	516	.....	16	.....	1
Grand	306	213	.....	19	1	.....
Iron	1,156	825	.....	76	4	.....
Juab	2,221	1,248	.....	151	3	.....
Kane	329	304	.....	14	.....	.....
Millard	1,804	1,293	.....	94	11	6
Morgan	484	464	.....	8	.....	.....
Piute	417	269	.....	55	1	.....
Rich	454	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake	30,707	17,593	.....	1,778	41	70
San Juan	448	213	.....	15	.....	.....
San Pete	3,382	2,918	75	78	8	1
Sevier	2,052	1,720	.....	67	1	.....
Summit	1,495	1,195	2	240	3	1
Tooele	1,528	1,124	.....	113	2	1
Uintah	1,459	712	6	94	1	4
Utah	8,235	5,201	13	410	17	11
Wasatch	885	817	.....	14	.....	.....
Washington	1,397	703	.....	4	.....	.....
Wayne	393	225	.....	9	.....	.....
Weber	8,139	4,720	9	368	31	46
Total	84,145	54,137	110	4,460	144	149
Salt Lk. Cy., incl. in Co., above	22,435	110	13,071	1,128	32	62

Daggett County was created after 1916.

Women voted in Utah in 1916 for President.

U. S. Sen. (1916), King, Dem., 80,895; Sutherland, Rep., 56,862; Poulson, Soc., 4,497. King also got the Progressive vote—162.

Gov. (1916), Bamberger, Dem., 78,298; Morris, Rep., 59,522; McHugh, Soc., 4,391.

VERMONT.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1920. Harding, Rep.	PRESIDENT, 1920. Cox, Dem.	PRESIDENT, 1920. Watkins, Proh.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Hughes, Rep.
Addison	4,515	503	59	874	2,762
Bennington	4,172	1,615	39	1,590	2,602
Caledonia	5,537	1,694	70	1,887	3,027
Chittenden	7,215	3,564	85	2,772	3,786
Essex	1,243	552	9	544	734
Franklin	4,869	2,342	87	2,107	2,496
Grand Isle	928	354	14	434	407
Lamoille	2,311	458	47	643	1,474
Orange	3,713	938	55	1,379	2,151
Orleans	4,400	738	40	1,047	2,758
Rutland	8,940	3,192	87	2,785	5,926
Washington	6,418	1,953	90	2,732	4,216
Windham	5,551	1,302	55	1,698	3,375
Windsor	8,400	1,714	34	2,216	4,236
Total	68,212	20,919	774	22,708	40,250

Gov. (1920), Hartness, Rep., 65,940; Martin, Dem., 18,555.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Dillingham, Rep., 70,541; Shaw, Dem., 19,590.

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 9,243; Rep., 39,716; Lib. Rep., 1,684; Dem. (O'C.), 593.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 20,350; Rep., 44,428.

1878 (Gov.). Dem., 17,247; Rep., 37,312; Gr., 2,635.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 18,316; Rep., 45,567; Gr., 1,215.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 14,467; Rep., 35,839; Gr., 1,543.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 17,331; Rep., 39,514; Gr., 785; Proh., 1,752.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 17,187; Rep., 37,709; Gr., 644; Proh., 1,541.

1888 (Gov.) Dem., 19,527; Rep., 48,522; Proh., 1,372.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,788; Rep., 45,192; Proh., 1,460.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 19,290; Rep., 33,462; Proh., 1,161.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 16,325; Rep., 37,992; Proh., 1,451; Pop., 43.

1894 (Gov.). Dem., 14,142; Rep., 42,663; Pop., 740; Proh., 457.

1896 (Gov.), Dem., 14,855; Rep., 53,246; Pop., 8,313; Proh., 755.

1896 (Pres.), D., 10,179; Pop., 458; Rep., 51,127; Gold D., 1,331; Proh., 733.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 14,686; Rep., 38,555; Proh., 1,075.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,129; Rep., 43,441; Soc. D., 567; Proh., 950.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 12,849; Rep., 42,568; Proh., 368; Pop., 367.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 7,364; Rep., 31,861; Proh., 2,498. Ind. Lic. Refo., 2,498.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,566; Rep., 48,115; Soc., 769; Proh., 1,175.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 9,777; Rep., 40,459; Soc. D., 859; Proh., 792.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 26,912; Rep., 42,392; Soc. D., 512; Proh., 733.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,496; Rep., 39,552; Proh., 799; Ind. 804.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 15,953; Rep., 45,598; Soc. D., 547; Proh., 918; Ind., 1,351.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 17,425; Rep., 35,263; Proh., 1,044; Soc., 1,055.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,350; Rep., 23,305; Prog., 22,670; Proh., 1,154; Soc., 928.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 20,001; Rep., 26,237; Prog., 15,269; Proh., 1,735; Soc., 1,210.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 16,191; Rep., 36,972; Prog., 6,929; Proh., 1,074; Soc., 899.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 35,137; Prog.-Dem.-Proh., 26,776; Soc., 702.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 22,708; Rep., 40,250; Soc., 798; Proh., 709.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 15,789; Rep., 43,265; Proh., 876; Soc., 920.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362; Soc., 1,336.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 13,859; Rep., 28,358.

VIRGINIA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

Counties.	Pres., 1920. Cox, Dem.	Pres., 1920. Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Pres., 1920. Cox, Dem.	Pres., 1920. Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Pres., 1920. Cox, Dem.	Pres., 1920. Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Pres., 1920. Cox, Dem.	Pres., 1920. Harding, Rep.
Accomac	2,026	409	Fluvanna	562	146	New Kent	190	109	Warwick	152	109
Albemarle	1,587	541	Franklin	1,765	1,381	Norfolk	1,824	813	Washington	2,251	2,672
Alleghany	663	736	Frederick	1,337	875	North'm'ton	954	217	Westmo'l'nd	396	133
Amelia	389	179	Giles	1,104	877	Nor'umbl'd	536	221	Wise	2,587	3,238
Amherst	1,094	168	Gloucester	677	283	Nottoway	821	154	Wythe	1,465	2,104
Appomattox	837	190	Goochland	384	212	Orange	718	258	York	281	92
Arlington	835	997	Grayson	1,781	2,153	Page	846	1,126	Cities—		
Augusta	2,106	1,707	Greene	306	414	Patrick	1,154	1,230	Alexandria	1,417	921
Bath	343	362	Greensville	424	111	Pittsylvania	2,715	1,162	Bristol	784	344
Bedford	1,774	583	Halifax	2,103	586	Powhatan	263	140	Buena Vista	262	154
Bland	403	478	Hanover	903	224	Pr. Edward	774	189	Charlot'svil'	1,041	351
Botetourt	1,331	1,240	Henrico	1,078	388	Pr. George	375	127	Clif'n Forge	727	274
Brunswick	866	125	Henry	871	698	Princ's Anne	610	105	Danville	1,888	551
Buchanan	675	1,078	Highland	379	474	Prince Wm.	786	393	Fred'ksburg	581	299
Buckingham	749	311	Isle of Wight	759	245	Pulaski	1,814	1,710	Hampton	601	152
Campbell	1,341	375	James City	207	61	Rap'han'ock	418	210	Harrisonb'g	594	704
Caroline	665	308	King George	249	253	Richmond	321	206	Hopewell	97	41
Carroll	1,265	2,520	King & Q'en	347	181	Roanoke	1,286	955	Lynchburg	2,096	609
Charles City	119	82	King Wm.	353	176	Rockbridge	1,365	1,054	Newp. News	1,703	1,450
Charlotte	1,266	364	Lancaster	404	138	Rockingham	2,068	2,464	Norfolk	5,953	2,380
Chesterfield	964	302	Lee	1,592	2,162	Russell	1,704	1,772	Petersburg	2,072	485
Clarke	774	154	Loudoun	1,725	757	Scott	1,671	2,449	Portsmouth	3,228	1,061
Craig	381	315	Louisa	684	312	Shenandoah	2,077	2,683	Radford	402	245
Culpeper	973	330	Lunenburg	818	208	Smyth	1,516	1,883	Richmond	14,878	4,515
Cumberland	413	114	Madison	499	431	So'th'm'ton	1,314	250	Roanoke	4,715	2,329
Dickenson	903	1,067	Mathews	624	216	Spots'lvania	440	380	Staunton	931	705
Dinwiddie	636	186	Mecklenb'rg	1,619	264	Stafford	459	599	Suffolk	761	302
Eliz'b'thCty	675	439	Middlesex	438	170	Surry	397	92	W'msburg	166	62
Essex	319	101	Montg'mery	969	1,160	Sussex	548	166	Winchester	736	540
Fairfax	1,598	987	Nansemond	690	243	Tazewell	1,770	2,408			
Fauquier	1,365	568	Nelson	973	392	Warren	720	293	Totals	141,670	87,458
Floyd	497	1,355									

Pres. (1920), Watkins., Proh., 826; Debs, Soc., 807; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 240.
U. S. Sen. (1920) Glass, Dem., 184,646; Pollard (col.) Rep., 17,576.

VIRGINIA—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.
Accomac	1,745	299	Dickenson	650	753	Lee	1,287	1,569	Radford*	206	115
Albemarle	1,376	223	Dinwiddie	592	85	Loudoun	1,490	404	Rappahan'k	401	84
Alexandria*	1,038	364	ElizabethCy	411	132	Louisa	710	263	Richmond*	6,987	1,210
Arlington	515	412	Essex	302	77	Lunenburg	814	110	Richmond	329	180
Alleghany	544	432	Fairfax	1,179	472	Lynchburg*	1,465	353	Roanoke*	2,246	640
Amelia	403	80	Fauquier	1,204	367	Madison	572	348	Roanoke	850	460
Amherst	1,142	93	Floyd	472	893	Mathews	549	90	Rockbridge	1,049	601
Appomattox	700	133	Fluvanna	513	81	Mecklenb'rg	1,317	222	Rockingham	1,996	1,641
Augusta	1,751	845	Franklin	1,481	1,094	Middlesex	373	155	Russell	1,570	1,410
Bath	387	219	Frederick	1,194	366	Montg'mery	765	891	Scott	1,319	1,743
Bedford	1,628	298	Fred'ksb'g*	380	173	Nansemond	663	70	Shenandoah	1,440	1,425
Bland	356	420	Giles	839	596	Nelson	1,063	249	Smyth	1,134	1,321
Botetourt	900	775	Gloucester	589	142	New Kent	192	69	So'tham'ton	1,045	128
Bristol*	489	184	Goochland	413	193	Newp.N'ws*	939	465	Spots'lvania	398	249
Brunswick	772	82	Grayson	967	1,244	Norfolk*	3,234	963	Stafford	444	422
Buchanan	720	827	Greene	221	239	Norfolk	1,612	684	Staunton*	511	311
Buckingham	625	181	Greenesville	392	76	North'm'ton	802	109	Suffolk*	437	158
BuenaVista*	158	92	Halifax	1,781	493	Nor'umbl'd	503	111	Surry	429	90
Campbell	1,007	185	Hampton*	350	56	Nottoway	608	91	Sussex	486	96
Carollue	637	198	Hanover	760	102	Orange	608	153	Tazewell	1,108	1,591
Carroll	858	1,424	Harris'nb'g*	.....	.....	Page	842	613	Warren	583	214
Charles City	139	57	Henrico	690	140	Patrick	872	815	Warwick	97	53
Charlotte	856	227	Henry	851	567	Petersburg*	1,155	161	Washington	1,863	1,717
Charlesville*	618	117	Highland	370	310	Pittsylvania	2,012	801	Westmorel'd	338	126
Chesterfield	699	141	Hopewell*	.....	.....	Por'smouth*	1,368	376	Willi'msb'g*	97	21
Clarke	590	49	Isle of Wight	679	140	Powhatan	233	112	Winchester*	468	196
CliftonF'ge*	455	104	James City	127	34	Prince Edwd	668	108	Wise	1,468	1,862
Craig	369	200	King George	223	217	Pr. George	282	75	Wythe	1,334	1,370
Culpeper	849	184	King and Qn	271	127	Princ's Anne	515	67	York	247	51
Cumberland	446	73	King Wil'am	342	119	PrinceWil'm	754	192			
Danville*	1,151	229	Lancaster	461	58	Pulaski	1,057	721	Total	102,824	49,358

Pres. (1916), Soc., 1,063; Soc. Lab., 67; Proh., 683.
Gov. (1917), Soc., 629; no Proh.
Atty. Gen. (1917), Saunders (Dem.), 63,756; Walcott (Rep.), 25,744.
U. S. Sen. (1916). Swanson, Dem., 133,056; no opposition.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Martin, Dem., 40,403; no opposition.

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Christensen, F.-L.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	1,525	515	167	1,294	1,237	112
Asotin	1,210	497	61	1,136	1,004	117
Benton	2,001	975	764	1,351	1,460	342
Chelan	3,885	1,540	957	2,704	3,011	403
Clallam	1,775	489	966	1,339	1,475	418
Clarke	4,852	2,941	1,127	3,728	4,419	677
Columbia	1,376	612	57	1,164	1,148	108
Cowlitz	2,267	801	464	1,282	2,113	378
Douglas	1,587	918	171	1,916	1,125	148
Ferry	592	505	214	913	581	221
Franklin	839	571	397	1,110	671	109
Garfield	869	370	62	728	845	32
Grant	1,378	684	216	1,563	1,205	221
Grays Harb'r	5,920	3,378	1,978	4,992	5,024	1,209
Island	883	285	488	855	804	170
Jefferson	1,128	322	321	861	1,094	134
King	58,584	17,369	26,768	52,362	38,959	3,193
Kitsap	4,989	1,350	3,326	3,479	2,638	751
Kittitas	2,837	1,119	1,054	2,699	2,310	262
Klickitat	1,649	745	298	1,478	1,570	186
Lewis	6,160	2,212	2,520	4,318	5,186	845
Lincoln	3,038	1,395	114	2,827	2,356	221
Mason	997	333	351	779	764	162
Okanogan	2,784	1,260	809	2,924	1,896	474
Pacific	2,607	874	372	1,537	2,688	257
Pend d'Or'le	1,079	651	167	1,080	916	111
Pierce	22,048	8,259	10,836	18,940	16,780	1,894
San Juan	833	196	172	669	591	122
Skagit	5,320	1,840	2,756	4,936	4,142	951
Skamania	409	247	87	451	489	34
Snohomish	10,793	3,056	6,146	8,390	8,265	2,543
Spokane	26,219	13,412	2,373	21,339	19,503	1,321
Stevens	3,282	1,452	914	3,184	2,684	678
Thurston	3,899	1,367	1,849	2,658	3,223	624
Wahklakum	494	164	75	340	490	102
Walla Walla	5,957	2,338	349	4,456	4,429	218
Whatcom	9,157	2,288	3,744	5,629	7,632	2,075
Whitman	6,344	2,806	425	5,888	4,933	239
Yakima	11,571	4,062	3,301	6,136	7,188	735
Total	223,137	84,298	77,246	183,388	167,208	22,800

Women voted in Washington, in 1916 for Pres.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Jones, Rep., 217,069; Cotterill, Dem., 68,488; France, Farm.-Lab., 99,309.

Gov. (1920), Hart, Rep., 210,622; Black, Dem., 66,079; Bridges, Farm.-Lab., 121,371.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 5,673; Rep., 6,974.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 7,013; Rep., 8,810.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 8,244; Rep., 11,252.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 20,995; Rep., 20,847.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 23,272; Rep., 21,080; Pro., 2,875.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 18,920; Rep., 26,201; Pro., 1,137.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 24,732; Rep., 33,711.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 22,831; Rep., 29,153; Pro., 2,819.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 29,802; Rep., 36,460; Pop., 19,165; Pro., 2,542.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 14,160; Rep., 34,812; Pop., 25,140; Pro., 209.
1896 (Pres.), Fus., 51,646; Rep., 39,153; Gold D., 1,688; Pro., 965; Nat., 148.
1898 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Fus., 32,339; Rep., 40,362; Soc. L., 1,323.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 44,833; Rep., 57,456; Pro., 2,363; Soc. D., 2,006; Soc. L., 866.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 51,944; Rep., 49,860; Pro., 2,103; Soc. D., 1,670; Soc. L., 843.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 59,119; Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; S. L., 1,070.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 28,098; Rep., 101,540; Soc., 10,023; Pro., 3,229; S. L., 1,592; Pop., 669.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 58,601; Rep., 102,062; Soc., 14,177; Pro., 4,700; Pop., 669; Ind., 248.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 86,840; Rep., 70,445; Prog., 113,698; Soc., 40,134; Pro., 9,810; S. L., 1,872.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 97,251; Rep., 96,629; Prog., 77,792; Soc., 37,155; Pro., 8,163; S. L., 1,369.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479; Prog., 83,282; Soc., 30,234; Pro., 9,551
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 182,993; Rep., 166,399; Soc., 22,544; Pro., 6,823; S. L., 700.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 181,642; Rep., 167,802; Soc., 21,117; Pro., 3,514; Prog., 2,894; S. L., 623.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,339; Rep., 202,287; Soc., 21,709; Pro., 4,411; Prog., 1,441.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	President, 1920. Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Barbour	3,763	2,777	94	1,818	2,063	57
Berkeley	5,259	4,399	60	2,938	2,802	86
Boone	2,674	2,529	108	1,397	1,504	105
Braxton	4,274	4,269	10	2,957	2,332	9
Brooke	3,060	2,129	104	1,261	1,422	120
Cabell	13,170	12,845	204	6,416	5,728	229
Calhoun	1,671	1,773	2	1,317	936	13
Clay	1,981	1,533	.....	1,047	1,021	26
Doddridge	3,135	1,110	12	1,061	1,803	41
Fayette	10,561	9,003	340	5,377	5,511	361
Gilmer	1,635	1,854	6	1,695	943	9
Grant	2,417	492	27	391	1,438	5
Greenbrier	4,850	4,994	55	3,170	2,601	86
Hampshire	1,214	2,221	11	2,181	745	10
Hancock	2,768	1,435	101	891	1,434	117
Hardy	1,354	2,014	6	1,425	701	6
Harrison	13,784	10,206	620	5,970	6,262	584
Jackson	4,330	2,843	18	2,032	2,474	29
Jefferson	2,168	3,944	29	2,514	1,181	44
Kanawha	23,781	19,284	627	10,276	10,096	598
Lewis	4,618	3,310	109	2,248	2,263	102
Lincoln	3,339	2,649	19	2,113	2,104	59
Logan	4,304	5,588	27	3,270	2,107	62
Marion	11,494	8,734	408	5,493	4,443	443
Marshall	7,208	4,814	259	2,997	3,699	229
Mason	4,912	3,177	101	2,336	2,454	101
Mercer	8,613	7,986	38	4,836	4,788	55
Mineral	3,646	2,516	99	1,747	1,965	79
Mingo	3,972	4,934	.....	2,472	2,223	10
Monongalia	6,773	3,442	284	2,227	3,412	297
Monroe	3,001	2,521	8	1,609	1,584	8
Morgan	1,817	713	13	666	1,208	30
McDowell	12,198	5,068	16	3,692	7,086	20
Nicholas	3,691	3,564	27	2,467	2,056	69
Ohio	15,735	10,287	746	6,074	7,349	509
Pendleton	1,581	1,814	.....	1,276	888	9
Pleasants	1,657	1,449	16	899	876	7
Pocahontas	2,836	2,541	26	1,849	1,550	53
Preston	6,729	2,150	87	1,691	3,838	105
Putnam	3,223	2,578	108	1,837	1,925	131
Raleigh	7,668	5,916	53	3,319	3,791	151
Randolph	4,158	4,676	153	3,024	2,162	253
Ritchie	4,377	2,050	40	1,657	2,225	89
Roane	4,232	3,032	6	2,186	2,406	33
Summers	3,611	3,552	15	2,389	1,781	24
Taylor	3,649	2,111	76	1,672	2,002	87
Tucker	2,498	1,961	185	1,388	1,531	158
Tyler	3,654	1,762	63	1,336	1,900	68
Upshur	4,936	1,418	12	1,019	2,553	68
Wayne	3,754	4,490	.....	2,989	2,215	43
Webster	1,562	1,942	5	1,513	854	14
Wetzel	3,619	4,103	54	2,797	1,910	77
Wirt	1,680	1,376	4	1,072	951	12
Wood	10,463	8,839	129	4,817	4,521	142
Wyoming	2,950	1,825	.....	1,199	1,484	7
Total	282,007	220,789	5,618	140,403	143,124	6,150

Pres. (1920), Watkins, Proh., 1,528.

Gov. (1920), Koontz, Dem., 184,762; Morgan, Rep., 242,327; Montgomery, Non-Part., 81,330; Holt, Soc., 2,695.

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,537; Rep., 32,283; Lib. Rep., 86; Dem. (O'C.), 600.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 56,565; Rep., 42,001; Gr., 1,373.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 57,391; Rep., 46,243; Gr., 9,079.
1882 (Judge), Dem., 46,661; Rep., 43,440.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,317; Rep., 63,096; Gr., 805; Pro., 939.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 65,184; Rep., 64,279; Pro., 1,492.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 79,661; Rep., 77,791; U. L., 1,064; Pro., 669.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 84,467; Rep., 80,293; Pop., 4,166; Pro., 2,145.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 92,927; Rep., 104,411; Gold D., 677; Pro., 1,203.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 98,791; Rep., 119,351; Pro., 1,585; Soc. D., 187; Pop., 274.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 110,850; Rep., 132,608; Pro., 4,413; Soc., 1,572; Pop., 337.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 111,418; Rep., 137,369; Soc., 3,679; Pro., 5,139; Pop., 16; Ind., 46.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	President, 1920.			President, 1916.		
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Adams	1,528	393	60	824	957	48
Ashland	4,005	1,083	498	1,582	1,998	187
Barron	6,887	745	336	1,863	2,746	138
Bayfield	2,536	594	258	996	1,320	226
Brown	8,867	3,870	1,501	5,771	4,132	220
Buffalo	3,082	300	173	1,043	1,492	65
Burnett	2,025	190	275	638	1,007	169
Calumet	3,730	609	416	1,382	1,979	76
Chippewa	6,750	1,109	195	2,233	3,324	71
Clark	6,246	750	692	1,614	3,371	130
Columbia	7,389	1,227	121	2,299	3,395	82
Crawford	3,602	1,104	70	1,764	1,883	34
Dane	23,030	4,879	1,280	9,859	6,931	192
Dodge	11,357	2,314	866	4,519	4,887	112
Door	3,817	385	78	1,204	1,656	39
Douglas	7,250	2,119	1,271	2,940	3,007	801
Dunn	5,596	495	170	1,447	2,556	171
Eau Claire	7,856	1,194	348	2,290	2,922	187
Florence	912	98	31	162	412	9
Fond du Lac	12,550	3,429	707	5,021	5,781	128
Forest	1,429	379	72	637	738	17
Grant	9,767	1,977	120	3,459	4,718	72
Green	5,454	636	109	1,687	2,422	66
Green Lake	3,455	893	182	1,352	1,647	34
Iowa	5,428	945	68	2,230	2,271	20
Iron	1,714	275	173	475	672	43
Jackson	3,652	413	108	963	1,866	50
Jefferson	8,865	1,895	203	3,645	3,785	86
Juneau	4,382	786	177	1,442	2,292	109
Kenosha	9,810	1,718	990	2,816	3,537	501
Kewanee	2,667	598	99	2,011	1,104	17
La Crosse	10,067	2,588	606	4,123	3,597	278
La Fayette	4,893	1,362	46	2,059	2,544	19
Langlade	4,059	1,637	196	1,755	1,538	81
Lincoln	3,713	842	545	1,282	2,189	100
Manitowoc	8,374	2,010	3,116	4,338	4,224	459
Marathon	11,356	2,144	3,729	3,677	5,838	607
Marinette	6,138	1,331	578	2,205	2,767	145
Marquette	2,436	689	42	923	1,377	15
Milwaukee	73,253	689	42,989	34,812	27,831	16,943
Monroe	6,784	985	209	1,991	3,013	123
Oconto	4,735	1,029	234	1,892	2,570	70
Oneida	2,425	849	428	1,054	1,089	234
Outagamie	11,140	3,121	511	4,442	5,302	164
Ozaukee	3,523	835	281	1,577	1,610	51
Pepin	1,817	265	37	622	766	25
Pierce	4,441	646	167	1,650	1,915	73
Polk	4,796	749	303	1,713	2,080	195
Portage	5,527	2,678	208	3,000	2,520	71
Price	2,990	554	441	1,049	1,620	147
Racine	14,406	3,795	1,713	5,081	4,495	455
Richland	3,951	922	52	1,845	2,051	89
Rock	16,152	2,447	422	4,015	7,011	224
Rusk	2,609	445	231	926	989	115
St. Croix	5,601	1,647	265	2,352	2,731	178
Sauk	8,074	954	218	2,257	3,779	43
Sawyer	1,668	304	100	562	550	52
Shawano	5,836	529	1,504	1,367	3,415	131
Sheboygan	11,994	1,902	3,412	3,885	5,562	983
Taylor	2,707	288	72	845	1,544	135
Trempealeau	4,746	718	72	1,578	2,138	29
Vernon	5,694	624	185	1,830	2,912	49
Vilas	903	261	151	467	531	82
Walworth	8,437	1,629	151	2,449	3,988	58
Washburn	2,023	353	423	644	938	78
Washington	5,949	1,328	491	2,732	2,892	76
Waukesha	8,657	2,767	491	4,192	3,768	151
Waupaca	8,302	888	197	1,720	4,492	99
Waushara	4,176	485	147	1,015	2,345	78
Winnebago	12,035	3,398	1,699	5,242	5,923	406
Wood	6,863	1,053	1,657	2,625	2,954	200
Soldier vote	.....	.....	.....	1,090	1,087	.....
Total	498,576	113,422	80,635	193,042	221,323	27,631

Pres. (1916), Proh., 7,318.

Gov. (1920), Blaine, Rep., 366,247; McCoy, Dem., 247,746.

U. S. Sen. (1920), Thompson, Ind., 235,029; Lenroot, Rep., 281,576; Reinsch, Dem., 89,265; Weber, Soc., 66,172; Mead, Proh., 5,107.

For liquor referendum (1920), 419,309; against, 199,876.

WYOMING.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920.

Counties.	President, 1920.				
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.	Watkins, Prob.
Albany	1,769	1,145	46	76	23
Big Horn	2,157	1,082	59	39	19
Campbell	1,027	493	34	20	9
Carbon	1,871	1,039	105	175	8
Converse	1,561	679	25	9	13
Crook	934	451	26	4	8
Fremont	2,194	994	75	57	19
Goshen	1,496	552	45	9	17
Hot Springs	1,212	529	76	135	10
Johnson	1,202	525	19	6	2
Laramie	3,399	1,810	107	221	32
Lincoln	2,443	1,154	88	149	1
Natrona	2,957	1,153	62	357	18
Niobrara	969	345	50	4	12
Park	1,630	666	57	15	21
Platte	1,405	694	59	40	19
Sheridan	2,645	1,192	80	540	14
Sweetwater	1,744	1,216	145	261	8
Uinta	1,194	914	53	31	1
Washakie	609	333	29	5	2
Weston	1,073	463	48	27	9
Total	35,091	17,429	1,234	2,180	265

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	President, 1916.				Gov. 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Houx, Dem	Carey, Rep.
Albany	1,571	1,313	73	38	978	1,442
Big Horn	1,493	1,239	29	8	941	1,295
Campbell	690	148	12	10	421	530
Carbon	1,661	1,217	155	10	1,020	1,249
Converse	879	766	20	15	824	1,067
Crook	1,181	846	51	9	559	648
Fremont	1,752	1,407	75	17	1,158	1,557
Goshen	1,096	770	49	21	693	888
Hot Springs	760	523	95	23	550	692
Johnson	812	814	28	2	526	789
Laramie	2,759	2,428	78	55	1,916	2,886
Lincoln	2,373	1,126	142	10	1,410	1,255
Natrona	1,377	912	30	8	936	1,682
Niobrara	599	573	14	22	342	584
Park	1,146	1,092	69	22	765	1,062
Platte	1,276	806	62	53	778	1,329
Sheridan	2,906	1,914	205	23	1,698	1,694
Sweetwater	1,496	1,287	152	4	1,224	1,092
Uinta	1,295	822	51	6	1,022	830
Washakie	455	244	16	3	365	467
Weston	734	791	47	14	514	687
Total	28,316	21,698	1,453	373	18,640	23,825

Women voted in Wyoming for President in 1916.

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 2,769; Rep., 3,848.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,907; Rep., 3,760.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 5,813; Rep., 4,702.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 5,586; Rep., 7,225.
1886 (Cong.), Rep., 8,259; scattering, 1,113.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 7,557; Rep., 10,451.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,153; Rep., 8,879.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 8,454; Pop., 7,722; Proh., 530.
1892 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 8,442; Rep., 7,446; Proh., 416.
1894 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 6,965; Rep., 10,149; Pop., 2,176.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 10,369; Rep., 10,072; Pop., 286; Proh., 136.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 8,989; Rep., 10,383; Pop., 431.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 10,164; Rep., 14,482.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 10,017; Rep., 14,483; Soc., 552.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 12,137; Rep., 17,765; Soc., 816; Proh., 191.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 8,904; Rep., 20,487; Soc., 10,77; Proh., 207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 9,483; Rep., 16,396; Soc., 1,310.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 13,643; Rep., 21,531; Soc., 2,486.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 14,918; Rep., 20,846; Soc., 1,715; Proh., 66; Ind., 64.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN 1920.

The campaign for the Republican and Democratic Presidential primary nominations cost over $2,500,000, according to evidence collected by the Kenyon Congressional Committee. Of this, about $2,250,000 was pledged on behalf of the Republican candidates in part as follows: Gen. Leonard Wood, $1,180,000; Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Ill., $415,000; Senator Hiram Johnson of Calif., $200,000; Senator W. G. Harding of Ohio, $113,000; Senator Miles Poindexter of Wash., $75,000; Herbert Hoover, $87,000; N. M. Butler, $40,000; Senator Sutherland of W. Va., $3,700. The Hoover pledges covered California only. The pledges for the Democratic candidates were named in part as follows: A. M. Palmer, $60,000; Gov. Cox of Ohio, $22,000; J. W. Gerard, $14,000; Gov. Edwards of N. J., $12,000; Senator Owen of Okla., $10,000; Senator Hitchcock of Nebr., $4,000. The foregoing figures included, especially in the case of Wood, money pledged but not testified as having been paid in. In Indiana, alone, the expenses of the Wood primary campaign were somewhat over $60,000.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The cost of the Harding-Coolidge campaign was estimated, beforehand, by the Republican National Committee, at $4,900,000. The final report of the committee, filed Nov. 22, with the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, showed $4,022,580 was spent, and $3,833,152 was collected. Of the collections, about $1,400,000 was loaned, making the total deficit about $1,500,000. Of its funds, the Republican National Committee apportioned $333,500 to the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Committees The Congressional Committee spent over $488,000; the Senatorial Committee, over $147,000. The chief individual contributor to the Congressional fund was Jos. E. Widener, Phila., $10,750. The contributions to the Republican National Committee were mostly in amounts of $1,000 or less. J. D. Rockefeller and son were in the $1,000 class. The largest contributors to the Congressional fund were four who gave $5,000 each: William H. Childs, New York; Anderson Gratz, St. Louis; George A. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., and Henry Hornblower, Boston.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic National Committee spent $1,316,057 in the Presidential campaign, according to the statement of its treasurer. It received $1,339,237, of which $1,203,708 came through the New York headquarters. The Chicago headquarters furnished $82,063, Washington $25,432 and San Francisco $4,852. A large part of the money was apportioned to the various Democratic State Committees, Massachusetts getting the biggest amount, $17,000. California was given $10,000 and New York $9,000, of which $1,000 was assigned to Erie County. The other States got an average of $2,000 each. Advertising, circularizing and speaking tours make the biggest holes in the campaign fund. Railroad trains for the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates cost $58,573. Cox and Roosevelt gave $5,000 each to the campaign fund. Among the large contributors were Bernard M. Baruch, New York, $45,000; Allan A. Ryan, New York, $45,000; Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York, $20,000; Joseph E. Guffey, Pittsburgh, $21,700; H. A. Wroe, Austin, Tex., $20,000; Thos. F. Ryan, New York, $10,000; Rembrandt Peale, Carroltown, Pa., $10,000; E. L. Doheny, New York, $8,300; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, $6,500; Charles R. Crane, New York, $7,500; Mrs. Anita McC. Blaine, Chicago, $7,228. Bernard M. Baruch reported having spent over $30,000 for the production of a screen version of the story "Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge," in behalf othe League of Nations.

OTHER NATIONAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

Contributions of $03,174 and expenditures of $01,988 were reported by the American Federation of Labor's Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee in a statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The period covered by the report was from Feb. 24 to Nov. 2. About two-thirds of the expenditures were shown to be for printing. Contributions were received from labor organizations and individuals.

Expenditures of the Single Tax Party in the Presidential campaign totalled $2,548.85, according to a report of the party's National Committee filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Receipts were placed at $3,122.65 and there were no individual contributions of more than $500. The list included several donations from persons living abroad.

The Prohibitionists spent over $13,000.

The highest reported expenditure in a Congressional (House) primary was $5,000.

The Suffragists spent $150,000 in the 1919-1920 campaign for the Constitutional Amendment, of which $80,000 was used to have a thirty-sixth State ratify. The Tennessee campaign cost $12,000. The largest contributor to the ratification fund of the Woman's Party was Miss Mary E. Burnham of Philadelphia, Pa., $14,000. Next largest was Miss Fannie T. Cochran of Pennsylvania, $6,100. Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood gave $5,050 and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York $4,850. From 1913 to 1920 the National Woman's Party spent $664,208, not including legal expenses in defending the Suffrage Amendment.

The campaign of Miss Alice Robertson, Okla., elected a member of the House of Representatives, cost $2,940.

The Socialists reported spending $58,188.

The Socialist Labor Party reported campaign receipts of $18,000 up to Nov. 12 and expenditures of $16,146. Loans and donations had been made to party activities in Oregon, Michigan, Kentucky and Washington.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN NEW YORK STATE.

In New York State, the Democratic State Committee spent $59,935, of which $40,000 was contributed by Tammany Hall. Gov. Smith reported he got nothing and spent nothing.

George F. Thompson's campaign for Governor on the Prohibition ticket cost $7,616, his report showed. The receipts were $8,025.

Dudley Field Malone, Gubernatorial candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party, filed a statement showing expenditures of $766. Mr. Malone received contributions totalling $310 and his personal share was $456.

The New York County Republican Committee reported receipts of $147,650 and expenditures of $146,400.

The New York County Democratic Committee reported receipts of $182,011 and expenditures of $167,000.

Receipts reported by the Alfred E. Smith Personal Campaign Committee were $51,028 and expenditures $50,274.

Pro-League Independents—Receipts, $28,783; expenditures, $27,866.

Non-Partisan Senatorial Committee—Receipts and expenditures, $12,295.

James A. Wendell Campaign Committee—Receipts, $9,266; expenditures, $9,252.

John J. Lyons Campaign Committee—Receipts, $13,489; expenditures, $11,686.

Women's Non-Partisan Committee, supporting Harriet May Mills, candidate for Secretary of State—Receipts, $3,736; expenditures, $3,628.

The Queens County Democratic Committee received $46,300 and spent $46,474. J. J. Kindred, with a donation of $3,000, was the largest contributor.

Harry C. Walker, defeated for the United States Senate, spent $1,500. His successful opponent, J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., spent $2,129. His campaign committee got $22,630 and spent $17,175.

The campaign of Nathan Straus, Jr., for the State Senate cost $10,597.

The Sons and Daughters of Washington received $1,194 and spent $1,228.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York State, in the year ending April 30, 1920, received $347,313, and spent $348,049.

PAST VOTES OF THE STATES.

(Following are the past votes not carried under the regular election tables preceding.)

ALABAMA.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 96,368; Rep., 53,669; Proh., 1,407; A. F. Peop., 3,796; Soc. Dem., 928.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 67,763; Rep., 24,421.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 79,857; Rep., 22,472; Soc., 853; Proh., 612; Soc. L., 839; Pop., 5,051.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 62,771; Rep., 10,002; Soc., 389.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 74,374; Rep., 25,308; Soc., 1,399; Proh., 662; Pop., 1,560; Ind., 495.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 77,694; Rep., 20,097; Soc., 1,042; Prog., 837.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 82,438; Rep., 9,732; Prog., 22,680; Soc., 2,309.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 63,389; Rep., 12,320; Prog., 4,263; Soc., 1,159.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 64,275; Rep., 13,695; Prog., 3,795; Soc., 1,196.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,409; Rep., 22,809; Proh., 1,034; Soc., 1,916.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,880 (unopposed).

COLORADO.

1900 (Pres.), Fus., 122,733; Rep., 93,072; Proh., 3,790; Soc. D., 714; Pop., 389; Soc. L., 684.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 80,217; Rep., 87,512; Proh., 4,022; Soc., 2,562; Soc. L., 1,432; Proh., 6,554.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 107,103; Rep., 134,601; Soc., 4,304; Proh., 3,438; Soc. L., 335; Pop., 824.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 124,617; Rep., 113,499; Soc., 2,614; Soc. L., 247; Peo., 298; Proh., 2,755.
1906 (Gov.), Fus., 74,512; Rep., 92,646; Soc., 16,938; Ind., 17,640.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 126,644; Rep., 123,700; Soc., 7,974; Proh., 5,559.
1910 (Gov.), Fus., 115,627; Rep., 97,618.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 114,223; Rep., 58,386; Prog., 72,306; Soc., 16,418; Proh., 5,063; Soc. L., 475.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,044; Rep., 63,061; Prog., 66,132; Soc., 16,194.
1912 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 102,037; Rep., 98,728; Prog., 27,072; Soc., 13,943; Soc. L., 11,433.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 95,640; Rep., 129,096; Prog., 33,320; Soc., 10,516.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 178,816; Rep., 102,308; Soc., 10,049; Proh., 2,793; Prog., 409.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 151,962; Rep., 117,723; Soc., 12,495; Lib., 3,025.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 102,397; Rep., 112,693; Soc., 5,249.

CONNECTICUT.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 82,395; Rep., 77,025; Pop., 806; Proh., 4,025.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 66,287; Rep., 83,975; Pop., 1,546; Proh., 2,310.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 56,749; Rep., 110,285; M. D., 4,334; Proh., 1,808; Soc. L., 1,223; Gold D., 4,334.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 64,277; Rep., 81,015; Proh., 1,460; Soc. L., 2,866.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 73,997; Rep., 102,567; Soc. D., 1,029; Proh., 1,617; Soc. L., 908.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 81,420; Rep., 95,822; Proh., 1,548; Soc. D., 1,056; Soc. L., 898.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 69,330; Rep., 85,338; Soc., 2,804; Proh., 1,436; Soc. L., 777.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 72,909; Rep., 111,089; Soc., 4,543; Proh., 1,506; Soc. L., 575; Pop., 494.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 79,164; Rep., 104,736; Pop., 481; Proh., 1,498; Soc., 4,390; Soc. L., 562.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 67,776; Rep., 88,384; Soc., 2,932; Proh., 1,820.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 68,255; Rep., 112,915; Soc., 5,110; Proh., 2,380; Soc. L., 608; Ind., 650.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 82,260; Rep., 98,179; Soc., 4,827; Soc. L., 582; Ind., 622; Proh., 2,597.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 77,385; Rep., 73,945; Soc., 10,812; Proh., 1,811.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 78,264; Rep., 67,531; Prog., 31,020; Soc., 10,236.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 74,561; Rep., 68,324; Soc., 10,056; Prog., 34,129; Proh., 2,068; Soc. L., 1,260.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 73,888; Rep., 91,262; Soc., 5,914; Proh., 8,030; Soc. L., 633.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,786; Rep., 106,514; Soc., 5,179; Proh., 1,789; Soc. L., 606.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 96,787; Rep., 109,293; Soc., 5,300; Proh., 1,803; Soc. L., 621.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,649; Rep., 107,020; Soc., 5,279; Proh., 1,768; Soc. L., 619.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,773; Rep., 84,891.

DELAWARE.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 18,868; Rep., 22,529; Soc. D., 57; Proh., 533.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 19,360; Rep., 23,714; Proh., 607; Soc., 146; Pop., 46.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 22,071; Rep., 25,014; Soc. D., 239; Proh., 670; Ind., 28.
1910 (Treas.), Dem., 21,107; Rep., 21,686.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 22,631; Rep., 15,997; Soc., 556; Prog., 8,886; Proh., 623.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep., 22,745; Soc., 556; Prog., 3,019; Proh., 623.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 24,753; Rep., 26,011; Soc., 490; Proh., 566.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 21,953; Rep., 26,648; Soc., 490.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog., 2,361; Soc., 490.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.

FLORIDA.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 22,761; Scat., 110.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,984; Rep., 14,611; Proh., 4,855; Soc., 5,353.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 30,343; Proh., 39,546; Rep., 10,333; Soc., 2,470; Ind., 193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 58,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304.

GEORGIA.

1896—Dem., 94,232; Rep., 60,091; N. D., 2,708; Proh., 5,613.
1900—Dem., 81,700; Rep., 35,035; Pop., 4,584; Proh., 1,396.
1904—Dem., 88,331; Rep., 25,335; Pop., 23,490; Soc., 1,917; Proh., 845.
1908—Dem., 72,413; Rep., 41,692; Soc., 584; Pop., 16,969.
1912—Dem., 93,076; Rep., 5,191; Prog., 22,010; Soc., 1,026; Proh., 147.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 127,763; Rep., 11,294; Soc., 941; Prog., 20,692.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53,731; Rep., 7,078.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 59,526; no opposition.

ILLINOIS.

1910 (S. Treas.), Dem., 376,046; Rep., 436,486; Prog., 20,113; Soc., 49,687; Soc. L., 2,943.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 405,048; Rep., 253,613; Prog., 386,478; Soc., 81,278; Proh., 15,710; Soc. L., 4,066.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 443,120; Rep., 318,469; Prog., 303,401; Soc., 78,679; Proh., 15,231; S. L., 3,980.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; S. L., 2,078.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 950,229; Rep., 1,152,549; Soc., 61,304; Proh., 26,047; S. L., 2,488.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 556,654; Rep., 696,535; Soc., 52,316; Proh., 15,309; S. L., 1,739.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 426,943; Rep., 479,967; Soc., 37,167; Proh., 3,151; Soc. L., 3,268.

IOWA.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 182,441; Rep., 184,151; Prog., 71,182; Soc., 14,882; Proh., 7,741.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 183,990; Rep., 214,851; Prog., 17,329; Proh., 7,094; Soc., 8,977.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205,832; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., 24,490.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 312,100; Rep., 186,027; Soc., 8,200; Proh., 2,880; Prog., 2,035; Soc. L., 326.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 221,699; Rep., 280,449; Soc., 10,976; Proh., 3,371; Prog., 1,793.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 161,451; Rep., 175,568.

KANSAS.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 143,670; Rep., 74,844; Prog., 120,123; Soc., 26,807.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,541; Rep., 167,509; Soc., 24,804;
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,929; Rep., 180,823; Prog., 116,755; Soc., 24,502; Proh., 9,885.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 161,696; Rep., 209,543; Prog., 84,060; Soc., 20,360; Proh., 7,346; Ind., 47,201.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 314,588; Rep., 277,658; Soc., 24,685; Proh., 12,882.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 132,444; Rep., 286,424.

KENTUCKY.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 217,171; Rep., 205,277; Pop., 2,511; Proh., 6,609; Soc., 3,602; Soc. L., 2,596
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,428; Rep., 214,481; Proh., 3,652.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 244,092; Rep., 235,711; S. L., 404; Soc., 4,060; Proh., 5,887; Pop., 324; Ind., 200.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 226,771; Rep., 195,436; Proh., 3,673; Soc., 8,718; S. L., 800; Peo., 218.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 219,584; Rep., 115,512; Prog., 102,766; Soc., 11,647; Proh., 3,233; S. L., 956.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,605; Rep., 144,758; Soc., 4,890; Prog., 14,108.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 219,991; Rep., 219,520; Prog. 1,371; Soc., 3,317; Proh., 4,201.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 269,990; Rep., 241,854; Proh. 3,036; Soc., 4,734; Prog., 122; S. L., 333.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,385; Rep., 178,797.

LOUISIANA.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 63,568; Rep., 8,958; Soc., 2,538; Ind., 82.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 60,966; Rep., 3,834; Prog., 9,323; Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 79,875; Rep., 6,466; Prog., 6,349; Soc., 292.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 80,807; Rep., 48,068.

MAINE.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,630; Rep., 64,347; Soc. D., 2,103; Proh., 1,510; Pop., 338.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 61,477; Rep., 69,315; Soc. D., 1,553; Proh., 1,139.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 35,403; Rep., 66,987; Soc. D., 1,758; Proh., 1,457; Ind., 652.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 66,075; Rep., 73,728; Soc. D., 1,430; Proh., 1,425.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,552.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 51,113; Rep., 26,545; Prog., 48,493; Soc., 2,541; Proh., 945.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 67,748; Rep., 71,043; Soc., 2,110; Proh., 1,204.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep., 58,862; Prog., 18,225; Soc., 1,872; Proh., 594.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 64,118; Rep., 69,506; Soc., 2,186; Proh., 595.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572; Soc., 1,490; Proh., 279.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 67,719; Rep., 81,317; Soc., 1,558; Proh., 249.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 58,918; Rep., 64,069.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.

MARYLAND.

1893 (Comp.), Dem., 98,806; Rep., 79,954; Proh., 7,586.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 106,169; Rep., 124,936; Pop., 989; Proh., 7,719.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 104,735; Rep., 136,959; Gold D., 2,507; Proh., 5,918; Nat., 136; Soc. L., 587.
1897 (Comp.), Dem., 114,061; Rep., 121,173; Proh., 6,096.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 128,409; Rep., 116,286; Proh., 5,275.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,271; Rep., 136,212; Soc. D., 908; Proh., 4,582; Soc. L., 391; U. R., 147.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 108,548; Rep., 95,923; Soc. D., 1,302; Proh., 2,913.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 109,446; Rep., 109,497; Soc. D., 2,247; Proh., 3,034.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 102,051; Rep., 94,300; Proh., 3,776.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 115,908; Rep., 113,803; Soc., 2,323; Proh., 3,302; Ind., 485.
1909 Comp.), Dem., 102,562; Rep., 92,823.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 103,395; Rep., 106,392.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 112,674; Rep., 54,956; Prog., 57,786; Soc., 3,996; Proh., 2,244; Soc. L., 322.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,204; Rep., 94,864; Prog., 3,697; Soc., 3,255; Proh., 3,144; Lab., 969.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 119,317; Rep., 116,136; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 2,082; Lab., 852.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 138,359; Rep., 117,347; Proh., 2,903; Soc., 2,674; Soc. L., 756.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 113,662; Proh., 3,325; Soc., 2,590; Lab., 1,143.
1917 (Comp.), Dem., 85,368; Rep., 84,449; Proh., 2,621.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 112,240; Rep., 112,075.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 156,977; Rep., 238,866; Soc. L., 2,599; Proh., 6,202; Soc. D., 9,601.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 165,746; Rep., 257,822; Soc., 13,604; Proh., 4,279; Soc., 2,359; Pop., 1,294.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 155,543; Rep., 265,966; Soc., 10,781; Proh., 4,374; Soc. L., 952; Ind., 19,175.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 173,408; Rep., 155,948; Prog., 142,228; Soc., 12,616; Proh., 2,751; Soc. L., 1,102.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 247,885; Rep., 268,784; Soc., 11,058; Proh., 2,993; Soc. L., 1,097.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 234,238; Rep., 267,177; Soc., 15,538.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 228,883; Rep., 276,123; Soc., 10,582; Proh., 5,938; Soc. L., 3,893.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 135,666; Rep., 226,145; Soc., 16,496; Proh., 4,140.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 197,828; Rep., 214,863; Soc., 7,757; Soc. L., 1,913.

MICHIGAN.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 211,685; Rep., 316,269; Soc. D. 2,826; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 833; Soc. L., 903.
1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,077; Rep., 211,261; Soc. D., 4,271; Proh., 11,326; Soc. L., 1,264.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 135,392; Rep., 364,957; Soc., 9,042; Proh., 13,441; Soc. L., 1,036; Pop., 1,159.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 175,771; Rep., 335,580; Soc., 11,586; Proh., 16,974; Soc. L., 1,096; Ind., 760; Unattached, 63.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 159,670; Rep., 202,863; Proh., 9,989.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 155,372; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 150,721; Rep., 152,244; Prog., 214,584; Soc., 23,211; Proh., 8,934; Soc. L., 1,252.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. L., 497.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,775; Rep., 339,097; Soc., 16,120; Proh., 8,139; Soc. L., 842.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 264,441; Rep., 263,724; Soc., 15,040; Proh., 7,255; Soc. L., 963.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 158,142; Rep., 266,738; Soc., 7,068; Proh., 1,637; Soc. L., 790.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,054; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.

MINNESOTA.

1906 (Gov.), Fus., 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh., 7,709; Soc., 5,006.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 173,845; Rep., 153,667; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 109,594; Rep., 195,376; Proh., 8,658; Soc., 10,021; S. L., 843; Pop., 1,309; Ind., 420.
1910 (Gov.), Fus., 103,779; Rep., 164,185; Proh., 8,960; Soc., 6,510; S. L., 6,510; Pub. Own., 11,173.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 99,659; Rep., 129,688; Prog., 33,455; Pro., 29,876; Pub. Own., 25,769.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 106,426; Rep., 64,334; Prog., 125,856; Soc., 27,505; Pro., 7,886; S. L., 2,212.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog., 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus. L., 3,861.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Proh., 78,425.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 179,152; Rep., 179,544; Prog., 290; Pro., 7,793; Soc., 20,117; S. L., 468.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 93,112; Rep., 245,841; Soc., 26,306; Pro., 19,884; Indus. L., 5,476.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,793; Rep., 166,515; Nat., 6,648; Far. Lab., 111,948; Soc., 7,794.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 206,555; Nat., 137,274.

MISSISSIPPI.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 51,706; Rep., 5,753; Pop., 1,644.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 32,191; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 53,376; Rep., 3,189; Pop., 1,425; Soc., 393.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 60,876; Rep., 4,505; Soc., 978; Pop., 1,165.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 40,200; Soc., 3,822.
1911 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 32,237; Soc., 8,922.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 57,164; Rep., 1,511; Prog., 3,627; Soc., 2,017.
*1915 (Gov.), Dem., 50,541; Soc., 4,406.
*1916 (Pres.), Dem., 80,422; Rep., 4,253; Soc., 1,484; Prog., 520.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., no opposition.
* No returns received from Bolivar County.

MISSOURI.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 350,045; Rep., 317,905; Pop., 4,356; Proh., 5,195.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 351,922; Rep., 314,092; Pop., 4,244; Proh., 5,965; Soc. D., 6,128; Soc. L., 1,294.
1902 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 273,081; Rep., 228,397; Soc., 5,335; Proh., 4,995; Pub., 3,358; S. L., 969; Allied, 1,841.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 296,312; Rep., 321,449; Soc., 13,009; Proh., 7,191; Soc. L., 1,674; Pop., 4,226.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 292,421; Rep., 283,417.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 340,053; Rep., 355,932; Soc., 14,505; Proh., 4,169; Pop., 1,058.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 346,574; Rep., 347,203; Proh., 4,198; Soc., 15,391; S. L., 867; Ind., 397.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 330,746; Rep., 207,821; Prog., 124,371; Soc., 28,466; Proh., 5,380; S. L., 1,778.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 337,019; Rep., 217,817; Prog., 109,146; Soc., 28,145; Proh., 5,220; S. L., 1,861.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 311,573; Rep., 257,056; Prog., 27,614; Proh., 3,847; Soc., 16,853; S. L., 1,251.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 398,032; Rep., 369,339; Soc., 14,612; Proh., 3,884; S. L., 902.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 382,355; Rep., 380,092; Soc., 14,555; Prog., 4,041; Proh., 4,009; S. L., 946.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc., 14,659; S. L., 962.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 267,397; Rep., 302,680.

NEBRASKA.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 115,880; Rep., 102,304; Gold Dem., 2,885; Pro., 1,193; Nat., 797; Soc. L., 183.
1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 102,828; Rep., 89,009; N. D., 718; Pro., 1,625.
1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 113,018; Rep., 113,879; Soc. Dem., 674; Pro., 4,315; Pop., 1,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 114,013; Rep., 121,835; Soc. Dem., 823; Pro., 3,655; Pop., 1,104.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 91,116; Rep., 96,471; Soc., 3,757; Pro., 3,397.
1903 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 87,864; Rep., 96,991; Soc., 2,595; Pro., 4,394.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 51,876; Rep., 138,558; Soc., 7,412; Pop., 20,518; Pro., 6,328.
1904 (Gov.), Rep., 111,711; Fus., 102,568; Pro., 5,488; Soc., 5,122.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 84,885; Rep., 97,858; Soc., 2,999; Pro., 5,106.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 131,099; Rep., 126,997; Soc., 3,524; Pro., 5,179.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 132,960; Rep., 121,076; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 4,464.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 107,522; Rep., 122,883; Soc., 6,268.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 109,008; Rep., 54,216; Soc., 72,689; Pro., 3,383.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 123,997; Rep., 114,075; Soc., 9,964; Pro., 3,642.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep., 101,228; Prog., 8,655; Soc., 5,734; Pro., 2,873.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 158,827; Rep., 117,771; Soc., 7,141; Pro., 2,897.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,361; Rep., 137,701; Soc., 6,861; Pro., 4,215.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 142,282; Rep., 131,059; Soc., 7,425; Pro., 4,429.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 97,886; Rep., 3,409.

NEVADA.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 6,376; Rep., 3,860.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 6,529; Rep., 4,786.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 3,982; Rep., 6,867; Pop., 344; Soc., 925.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815 (unofficial.)
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,212; Rep., 10,775; Soc., 2,203; Ind., 436; S. L., 271.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc., 1,393.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 7,986; Rep., 3,196; Prog, 5,620; Soc., 3,313.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep., 8,038; Soc., 5,451.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 9,623; Rep., 8,530; Soc., 3,391.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 17,778; Rep., 12,131; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 340.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,868; Rep., 10,450; Soc., 9,572.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 12,875; Rep., 11,845.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197; Rep., 8,053; Ind. (Anne Martin), 4,603; Soc., 710.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 35,653; Rep., 44,730; Pop., 104.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 34,956; Rep., 53,891; S. D., 752; Pop., 375; Pro., 1,182.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 35,489; Rep., 54,803; S. D., 790; Pro., 1,270.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 33,844; Rep., 42,115; S. D., 1,057; Pro., 1,621.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,994; Rep., 54,177; S. D., 1,090; Pro., 749; Pop., 81.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,437; Rep, 51,171; Pro., 857; Soc., 943; Howis, 58.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 37,672; Rep., 40,581; S. D., 1,011; Pro., 2,212.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 33,655; Rep., 53,149; Soc., 1,299; Pro., 905; Ind., 584.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 41,386; Rep., 44,630; Soc. D., 1,086; Pro., 895; Ind., 511.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 37,737; Rep., 44,908; Soc., 1,022; Pro., 449.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 34,203; Rep., 32,504; Prog., 14,401; Pro., 496; Soc., 1,674.
1912 (Pres.), Dem. 34,724; Rep., 32,927; Prog., 17,794; Soc., 1,981; Pro., 535.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 33,674; Rep., 46,413; Prog., 2,572; Soc., 1,423.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog., 1,938; Soc., 1,089.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 43,781; Rep., 43,725; Soc., 1,318; Pro., 303.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Pro., 288; Prog., 48.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 32,383; Rep., 38,228.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,763; Rep., 37,783.

NEW JERSEY.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 109,939; Rep., 101,919; Pro., 19,808.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,498; Rep., 144,344; Pro., 7,904.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 138,245; Rep., 123,992; Pro., 6,853.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 171,042; Rep., 156,063; So. L., 1,337; Pro., 8,131; Pop., 969.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 136,000; Rep., 162,900; Pro., 6,661; Soc. L., 4,147; Pop., 1,901.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 133,075; Rep., 221,367; Gold D., 6,373; Pro., 5,614; Soc. L., 3,985.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 158,552; Rep., 164,051; Pro., 6,893; Soc. L., 5,458; Pop., 491.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 164,808; Rep., 221,707; Pro., 7,183; Soc. D., 4,609; Pop., 669; Soc. L., 2,074; Peo., 669.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 166,681; Rep., 183,814; Soc. D., 3,489; Soc. L., 1,918; Pro., 5,365.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 179,719; Rep., 231,363; Pro., 6,687; Soc., 8,858; Soc. L., 2,526; Peo., 3,825.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 164,566; Rep., 265,164; Soc., 9,587; Pro., 6,845; Soc. L., 2,680; Pop., 3,705.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 186,300; Rep., 194,343; Pro., 5,255; Soc., 6,848; Soc. L., 1,568.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 182,567; Rep., 265,326; Soc., 10,253; S. L., 1,196; Pro., 4,930; Ind., 2,916.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 233,682; Rep., 184,626; Pro., 2,818; Soc., 10,134; S. L., 2,032.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 178,289; Rep., 88,835; Prog., 145,410; Pro., 2,878; Soc., 15,801; S. L., 1,321.
1913 (Gov.), Dem., 173,148; Rep., 140,298; Prog., 41,132; Soc., 13,977; Nat. Prog., 3,427; S. L., 2,460; Ind., 875.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 211,018; Rep., 268,982; Soc., 10,405; Pro., 3,182; Soc. L., 855.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,019; Rep., 244,715; Soc., 13,358; Pro., 7,178; S. L., 1,826.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 177,696; Rep., 247,343; Soc., 12,900; Pro., 5,873; Soc. L., 2,334.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 151,454; Rep., 175,209; Soc., 13,358; Soc. Labor, 1,826; Proh., 7,478.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 217,486; Rep., 202,976; Soc., 11,814; Ind. Soc., 3,243; Proh., 6,089; Single Tax, 1,246.

NEW MEXICO.

1904 (Cong.), Dem., 17,125; Rep., 22,305.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 22,649; Rep., 22,915.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 27,217; Rep., 27,605; Soc., 1,056.
1910 (Const. Conv.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 21,577; Soc., 1,070.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 31,036; Rep., 28,019.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 20,437; Rep., 17,733; Prog., 8,347; Soc., 2,359.
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 19,805; Rep., 23,812; Prog., 1,695; Soc., 1,101.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 33,527; Rep., 31,152; Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 32,732; Rep., 31,524; Soc., 2,124.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609; Soc., 2,033.

OHIO.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 474,882; Rep., 543,918; Pro., 10,203; Soc. D., 4,847; Pop., 251; Soc. L., 1,688; U. R., 4,284.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 368,525; Rep., 436,092; Soc., 7,359; Pro., 9,878; U. R., 2,718; S. L., 2,994.
1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 345,706; Rep., 436,171; Soc., 14,270; Pro., 12,336; S. L., 2,983.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 361,748; Rep., 475,560; Soc., 13,495; Pro., 13,502; S. L., 2,071.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 347,674; Rep., 600,095; Soc. 36,260; Pro., 19,339; Soc. L., 2,633; Pop., 1,392.
1905 (Gov.), Dem., 473,264; Rep., 430,617; Soc., 17,795; Pro., 13,061; S. L., 1,808.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 351,676; Rep., 408,066; Soc., 18,432; Pro., 11,970; S. L., 2,211.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 502,721; Rep., 572,312; Soc., 32,795; Pro., 11,402; S. L., 721; Pop., 162; Ind., 439.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533,197; Soc., 28,573; Pro., 7,665; S. L., 797; Ind., 397.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 477,077; Rep., 376,700; Soc., 60,637; Pro., 7,129; S. L., 2,920.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 423,152; Rep., 277,066; Prog., 229,327; Soc., 89,930; Pro., 11,459; S. L., 2,623.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 439,323; Rep., 272,500; Prog., 217,903; Soc., 87,709; Pro., 16,607; S. L., 2,689..
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 493,367; Rep., 524,625; Prog., 60,971; Soc., 51,688.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 423,742; Rep., 526,115; Prog., 67,509; Soc., 58,803.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 604,361; Rep., 514,858; Soc., 38,092; Pro., 8,080.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 566,201; Rep., 561,002; Soc., 36,908; Pro., 7,347.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,868; Rep., 535,346; Soc., 38,187; Pro., 12,060; Ind., 2,965.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 486,403; Rep., 470,459.

OKLAHOMA.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 122,406; Rep., 110,558; Soc., 21,729; Pop., 434; Ind., 244.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 120,218; Rep., 99,527; Soc., 24,707.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 119,156; Rep., 90,786; Soc., 42,262; Proh., 2,185.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 100,597; Rep., 95,904; Prog., 4,189; Soc., 52,703; Ind., 289.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 119,443; Rep., 73,292; Prog., 3,966; Soc., 52,229.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 148,115; Rep., 98,299; Soc., 45,212; Proh., 1,675; Prog., 234.

OREGON.

1900 (Pres.), Rep., 46,526; Fus., 33,386; Proh., 2,536; Soc. D., 1,494; Pop., 275.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 17,521; Rep., 60,445; Soc., 7,619; Proh., 3,806; Pop., 753.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 38,049; Rep., 62,530; Soc., 7,339; Proh., 2,682; Ind., 289.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 47,064; Rep., 34,673; Prog., 37,600; Soc., 13,343; Proh., 4,360.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 120,087; Rep., 126,183; Soc., 9,711; Proh., 4,729; Prog., 310.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 65,440; Rep., 81,067.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,303; Rep., 82,360; Soc., 5,373.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 424,232; Pop., 638; Rep., 712,665; Soc. D., 4,831; Pro., 27,908; Soc. L., 2,936.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 436,457; Rep., 592,867; S. L., 5,157; Cit., 450; Soc., 21,910; Anti-Mach., 9,549; Pro., 23,327; Bal. Ref., 4,971.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 335,430; Rep., 840,949; S. L., 2,211; Ind., 2,568; Soc., 21,863; Pro., 33,717.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 301,747; Rep., 506,392; Soc., 15,169; Pro., 24,793; Comiv., 6,094; Linc., 145,657; Ref., 784; U. L., 3,675; Cit., 4,610.
1907 (Treas.), Dem., 312,737; Rep., 499,965; Pro., 29,830; Soc., 14,346.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 448,785; Rep., 745,779; Soc., 33,913; Pro., 36,694; Soc. L., 1,222; Ind., 1,067
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 129,395; Rep., 412,658; Key., 382,127; Pro., 17,445; Indus., 802; Soc., 53,053.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 345,619; Rep., 273,305; Prog., 447,-426; Soc., 83,164; Pro., 19,533; Soc. L., 704.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 312,553; Rep., 534,898; Wash., 140,329; Soc., 40,115; Pro., 17,467; Key., 37,847; Pers. L., 17,956; Bull M., 4,431; R. Prog., 6,473; Indus., 533.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 521,784; Rep., 703,734; Soc., 42,637; Pro., 28,525; S. L., 417.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 450,106; Rep., 680,451; Soc., 45,385; Pro., 30,089.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 307,154; Rep., 552,447; Soc., 18,706; Pro., 27,360.

RHODE ISLAND.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,164; Rep., 26,943; Soc., 2,858; Proh., 1,818; Soc. L., 2,858.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 19,812; Rep., 33,784; Soc., 1,423; Proh., 1,529.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 19,038; Rep., 25,575; Proh., 1,945; Soc. L., 1,120.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24,541; Soc., 1,283; Proh., 1,689.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29,275; Soc. L., 943; Proh., 930.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 32,965; Rep., 33,821.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 24,839; Rep., 41,605; Proh., 768; Soc., 956; Soc. L., 488.
1905 (Gov.), Dem., 25,816; Rep., 31,311; Soc., 1,367; Proh., 882; Soc., 364.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep., 31,877; Soc., 395; Proh., 714; Soc. L., 320.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 33,300; Rep., 31,005; Proh., 831; Soc., 681; Soc. L., 289.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 24,706; Rep., 43,942; Soc., 1,365; Proh., 1,016; Soc. L., 207; Ind., 814.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 25,209; Rep., 37,043; Proh., 1,358; Soc., 857; Soc. L., 234.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 32,990; Rep., 33,540.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 30,575; Rep., 37,969; Soc., 1,392; Proh., 912; Soc. L., 307.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 30,312; Rep., 27,703; Prog., 16,878; Soc., 2,049; Proh., 616; Soc. L., 236.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 32,725; Rep., 34,133; Prog., 8,457; Soc., 1,913; Proh., 687; Soc. L., 257.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 32,182; Rep., 41,996; Prog., 1,286; Soc., 1,691; Proh., 622; Soc. L., 276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 40,394; Rep., 44,858; Soc., 1,914; Proh., 470; Soc. L., 180.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 36,158; Rep., 49,524; Soc., 2,167; Proh., 518; Soc. L., 201.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 47,048; Rep., 39,211; Soc., 1,996; Proh., 454; Soc. L., 168.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 37,573; Rep., 42,055; Soc., 1,628.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,031; Rep., 42,682; Soc., 1,648.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 47,236; Rep., 3,579.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 31,817; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 52,563; Rep., 2,554; Soc., 22; Pop., 1.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 30,251; Rep., 32.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 62,288; Rep., 3,963; Soc., 101; Ind., 45.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 61,060; no opposition.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 30,832; Soc., 70.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48,355; Rep., 536; Prog., 1,293; Soc., 164.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 44,122; Soc., 208.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,606; Soc., 84.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,950; Soc., 89.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 61,837; Rep., 1,558; Prog., 164; Soc., 135; Prog. Rep., 258.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 60,393; Ind., 1,078; Soc., 162; Prog., 34.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,267.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 21,969; Rep., 72,083; Pro., 2,965; Soc., 3,138; Pop., 1,840.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,772; Rep., 68,661; Soc., 3,028; Pop., 1,114; Pro., 2,961.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 19,923; Rep., 48,709; Pro., 3,398; Soc., 2,512.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 40,223; Rep., 67,352; Soc., 2,846; Pro., 4,039; Soc. L., 321; Ind., 83.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 44,837; Rep., 62,945; Pro., 3,536; Soc., 2,542.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 36,937; Rep., 59,826.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48,942; Prog., 58,811; Soc., 4,662; Pro., 3,910.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 53,850; Prog., 57,160; Soc., 3,479; Pro., 3,339.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,540; Rep., 49,133; Pro., 2,072; Soc., 2,684; Ind., 9,725.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Pro., 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind. 2,104.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 59,942; Rep., 64,217; Soc., 3,760; Pro., 1,774.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 50,545; Rep., 72,789; Soc., 3,556; Pro., 1,630.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 17,398; N. P., 25,269; Rep., 48,983; Soc., 714; Ind., 1,351.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,210; Rep., 51,198; Ind., 5,560.

TEXAS.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 267,337; Rep., 121,173; Pop., 20,976; Proh., 2,644; Soc. Dem., 1,846; Soc. L., 162.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 269,676; Rep., 65,906; Pop., 12,387; Proh., 8,768.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 167,200; Rep., 51,242; Pop., 8,062; Proh., 4,292; Soc., 2,791; Soc. L., 421.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 243,942; Rep., 42,169; Proh., 6,910; Soc., 7,198; S. L., 4,919 (unofficial).
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 216,737; Rep., 65,602; Soc., 7,870; Proh., 1,634; S. L., 176; Pop., 994; Ind., 115.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 173,993; Rep., 26,107; Proh., 6,179; Soc., 11,638; S. L., 347.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 221,589; Rep., 28,853; Prog., 26,755; Soc., 25,743; Proh., 1,130; Soc. L., 442.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 233,811; Rep., 22,612; Prog., 16,333; Soc., 25,270; Proh., 2,413; S. L., 414.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 229,167; Rep., 21,291; Soc., 16,785; Prog., 3,964.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,514; Rep., 64,999; Soc., 18,969; Proh., 1,985.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 301,757; Rep., 48,717; Soc., 18,954; Proh., 1,757.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 284,767; Rep., 49,631; Soc., 18,870; Proh., 3,726.
1918 (Gov.), Hobby, Dem., 148,982; Boynton, Rep., 26,713; Simpson, Soc., 1,660.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Sheppard, Dem., 248,742; Flanagan, Rep., 36,164; Smith, Soc., 12,362.
1919 (Woman Suff. Amend.), for, 141,773; against, 166,983.
1919 (Proh. Amend.), for, 159,723; against, 140,099.

UTAH.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 64,517; Rep., 13,484; Gold D., 21.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 35,296; Rep., 29,361; Pop., 2,878.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 45,006; Rep., 47,139; Proh., 209; Soc., 720, Soc. L., 106.
1902 (Cong), Dem., 38,196; Rep., 43,710; Soc., 2,936.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Young Dem., 38,433; Rep., 43,214; Soc., 3,069.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,413; Rep., 62,446; Soc., 5,767.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 27,021; Rep., 42,566; Soc., 3,010; Amer., 11,411.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 35,981; Rep., 57,432; Soc., 4,372; Amer., 13,488.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 42,601; Rep., 61,015; Soc., 4,895; Ind., 87.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 32,730; Rep., 50,604; Soc., 4,857; Amer., 14,042.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,579; Rep., 42,100; Prog., 24,174; Soc., 9,023; S. L., 509.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 36,076; Rep., 42,552; Prog., 23,591; Soc., 8,797; S. L., 479.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 56,281; Fus., 53,128; Soc., 5,257.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 84,145; Rep. 51,137; Soc., 4,460; Pro., 149; S. L., 141.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 78,308; Rep., 59,522; Soc., 4,391; Prog., 204.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 80,895; Rep., 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Prog., 162.

VIRGINIA.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 154,709; Rep., 135,368; Gold D., 2,129; Pro., 2,350; Soc. L., 108.
1897 (Gov.), Dem., 109,655; Rep., 56,840; Pro., 2,743; Soc. L., 528; Ind., 414.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 146,080; Rep., 115,865; Pro., 2,150.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 116,682; Rep., 81,366; Pro., 1,896; Soc., 280 and 285.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 80,648; Rep., 47,880; Pro., 1,283; Soc., 218; Soc. L., 56; Pop., 359.
1905 (Gov.), Dem., 83,544; Rep., 45,795; Soc., 453.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 82,946; Rep., 52,573; Soc., 255; Pro., 1,111; Soc. L., 256; Pop., 225; Ind., 51.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 68,750; Rep., 36,249; Soc. L., 1,377.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 90,332; Rep., 23,288; Prog., 21,777; Soc., 820; Pro., 709; Soc. L., 50.
1913 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789; Soc. L., 2,110.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 102,824; Rep., 49,358; Soc., 1,062; Pro., 683; Soc. L., 67.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 64,226; Rep., 24,957; Soc., 629.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,403; no opposition.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 118,909; Rep., 130,807; Soc. 3,308; Pro., 4,967.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 113,197; Rep., 56,754; Prog., 79,112; Soc., 15,248; Pro., 4,517.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 119,173; Rep., 127,942; Soc., 14,900; Pro., 5,816.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 110,403; Rep., 143,124; Soc., 6,150.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep., 140,569.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep., 144,243; Soc., 4,881.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 97,715; Rep., 115,216; Soc., 2,288.

WISCONSIN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 86,477; Rep., 104,988; Dem. (O'C.), 834.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 123,919; Rep., 130,069; Gr., 1,509; Proh., 27.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 75,030; Rep., 100,535; Gr., 12,996.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 114,634; Rep., 144,397; Gr., 7,980; Proh., 69.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 69,797; Rep., 81,754; Gr., 7,002; Proh., 13,225.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 146,459; Rep., 161,157; Gr., 4,598; Proh., 7,656.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 114,529; Rep., 133,274; Gr., 21,467; Proh., 17,089.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 155,232; Rep., 176,553; U. L., 8,552; Proh., 14,277.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 160,388; Rep., 132,068; U. L., 5,447; Proh., 11,246.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 177,335; Rep., 170,793; Pop., 9,909; Proh., 13,132.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 142,250; Rep., 196,150; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240.
1895 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 116,024; Rep., 106,935; Proh., 9,089.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 165,523; Rep., 268,135; Gold D., 4,584; Proh., 7,509; Nat., 346.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 135,353; Rep., 173,137; Pop., 8,577; Proh., 8,078.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 160,764; Rep., 264,420; Proh., 9,707; Soc. D., 6,590; Soc. L., 7,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 159,285; Rep., 265,866; Soc. L., 524; Proh., 10,124; Soc. D., 7,095.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 145,818; Rep., 193,417; Soc. D., 15,970; Proh., 9,647; Soc. L., 791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 175,263; Rep., 226,995; Soc., 29,116; U. Rep., 11,926.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,107; Rep., 280,164; Soc., 28,220; Proh., 9,770; Soc. L., 223; Pop., 530.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 103,311; Rep., 183,558; Soc. L., 24,437; Proh., 8,211; Soc. D., 24,437; Soc. D., 455.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 65,977; Rep., 242,935; Soc., 28,583; Proh., 11,760; Soc. L., 293.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 166,632; Rep., 247,747; Soc., 28,170; Proh., 11,564; Soc. L., 314.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 110,442; Rep., 161,619; Proh., 7,450; Soc., 39,547; Soc. L., 430.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 164,409; Rep., 130,87; Prog., 58,861; Proh., 8,467; Soc. L., 698.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc., 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. L., 433.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 119,937; Rep., 141,181; Prog., 32,738; Proh., 6,279; Soc. D., 26,797; Soc. L., 358.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 134,925; Rep., 133,966; Soc. D., 29,744; Prog., 9,276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 193,042; Rep., 221,323; Soc., 27,846; Proh., 7,166.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 164,555; Rep., 229,889; Soc., 30,649; Proh., 9,193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303; Soc., 28,908; Proh., 8,528.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 112,576; Rep., 155,799.

WYOMING.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 21,086; Rep., 15,235; Soc., 1,605.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,310; Rep., 14,560; Prog., 9,232; Soc., 2,760; Proh., 434.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 22,387; Rep., 19,174; Soc., 1,816.
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 17,246; Rep., 21,362; Prog., 1,308; Soc., 1,193.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 28,316; Rep., 21,700; Soc., 1,453; Proh., 373.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 26,324; Rep., 23,258; Soc., 1,334; Proh., 231.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 18,640; Rep., 23,723.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 23,975.

CONGRESSIONAL (HOUSE) ELECTION RETURNS, 1920.

ALABAMA.

1. McDuffie, Dem., 12,978; Hutchinson, Soc., 165.
2. Tyson, 18,469; Green, Soc., 66.
3. Steagall, Dem., 12,759; Smith, Rep., 2,582.
4. Blackman, Dem., 12,286; Longshore, Rep., 8,305.
5. Bowling, Dem., 13,290; Russell, Rep., 4,793.
6. Oliver, Dem., 8,721.
7. Rainey, Dem., 23,709; Kennemer, Rep., 22,670.
8. Almon, Dem., 17,640; Hotchkiss, Rep., 5,306; Gentry, Soc., 143.
9. Huddleston, Dem., 26,776; Birch, Rep., 4,452.
10. Bankhead, Dem., 15,465; Chenault, Rep., 13,737.

ARIZONA.

At large—Hayden, Dem., 35,937; Dunseath, Rep., 25,841.

ARKANSAS.

1. Driver, Dem., 19,843; Mays, Rep., 7,110.
2. Oldfield, Dem., 16,080; Rowden, Rep., 8,137.
3. Tillman, Dem., 14,341; Worthington, Rep., 12,587.
4. Wingo, Dem., 19,722; Dunblazer, Rep., 11,031.
5. Jacoway, Dem., 21,165; McConnell, Rep., 8,043.
6. Taylor, Dem., 18,028; Day, Rep., 7,956.
7. Parks, Dem., 18,303; Russell, Rep., 7,064.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Lea, Dem., Rep., 34,427; Bodwell, Ind., 18,569; Gifford, Soc., 2,773.
2. Raker, Dem., Rep., Soc., 26,172.
3. Struckenbruck, Dem., 14,964; Curry, Rep., 54,984; Beck, Soc., 3,631.
4. Kahn, Dem., Rep., 50,841; Harlan, Soc., 9,289.
5. Nolan, Dem., Rep., 50,274; Conway, Soc., 10,952.
6. Elston, Rep., 75,610; Shiply, Soc., 15,151.
7. Barbour, Rep., Dem., 57,647; McKee, Soc., 8,449.
8. Hersman, Dem., Soc., 26,311; Free, Rep., 46,823.
9. Randall, Dem., Proh., 36,675; Van de Water, Rep., 62,952; Garbutt, Soc., 5,819.
10. Osborne, Rep., Dem., Proh., 97,469; Sinclair, Soc., 20,439.
11. Dickson, Dem., 22,144; Swing, Rep., 59,425.

COLORADO.

1. Hilliard, Dem., 22,557; Valle, Rep., 45,426.
2. Browne, Dem., 29,158; Timberlake, Rep., 57,512.
3. Burrie, Dem., 31,896; Hardy, Rep., 43,376.
4. Taylor, Dem., 25,994; Vincent, Rep., 20,991.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Dutton, Dem., 30,757; Fenn, Rep., 53,461; Vanderburgh, Soc., 2,496; Beardsley, Proh., 604; Stewart, Farm.-Lab., 1,070.
2. Murray, Dem., 20,868; Freeman, Rep., 39,432; Moles, Soc., 195; Parkhurst, Proh., 54; Frink, Soc. Lab., 60.
3. Alcorn, Dem., 22,651; Tilson, Rep., 45,406; Goetens, Soc., 3,171.
4. Platt, Dem., 25,087; Merritt, Rep., 54,715; McLevy, Soc., 2,224.
5. Caine, Dem., 22,860; Glynn, Rep., 34,621; Sanderson, Soc., 1,436.

DELAWARE.

At large—Clements, Dem., 40,209; Layton, Rep., 52,145.

FLORIDA.

1. Drane, Dem., 26,385; Rep., 6,337; Soc., 1,074.
2. Clark, Dem., 15,143; Rep., 2,383; Soc., 312.
3. Smithwick, 17,299; Rep., 2,753.
4. Sears, Dem., 38,355; Rep., 11,159; Soc., 2,019.

GEORGIA.

1. Overstreet, Dem., 10,156; Fuller, Rep., 2,161.
2. Park, Dem., 2,217.
3. Crisp, Dem., 7,001; Locket, Rep., 563.
4. Wright, Dem., 10,040.
5. Upshaw, Dem., 10,649; Martin, Rep., 4,544.
6. Wise, Dem., 9,325; Wheeton, Rep., 221.
7. Lee, Dem., 18,385; Weaver, Rep., 72.
8. Brand, Dem., 11,708.
9. Bell, Dem., 13,265; Barnwell, Rep., 8,033.
10. Vinson, Dem., 8,685.
11. Langford, Rep., 9,012.
12. Larsen, Rep., 8,461.

IDAHO.

1. Irion, Dem., 15,218; French, Rep., 34,655.
2. Whitaker, Dem., 29,523; Smith, Rep., 48,299.

ILLINOIS.

1. Gorman, Dem., 12,398; Madden, Rep., 41,907; Davis, Soc., 899.
2. Leddy, Dem., 29,754; Mann, 92,217; Berlyn, Soc., 4,549.
3. Crane, Dem., 30,631; Sproull, Rep., 73,547; Foster, Soc., 4,045; Stone, Ind., 924.
4. Rainey, Dem., 23,230; Rep., 21,546; Soc., 2,753.
5. Sabath, Dem., 14,374; Rep., 14,076; Soc., 3,290.
6. McAndrews, Dem., 40,576; Gorman, Rep., 88,975; Kruse, Soc., 9,937.
7. Cullerton, Dem., 34,202; Michaelson, Rep., 110,758; Holland, Soc., 12,097; Buck, Ind., 1,103.
8. Kunz, Dem., 15,432; Parillo, Rep., 14,627; Stockbridge, Soc., 1,334.
9. McGarry, Dem., 13,257; Britten, Rep., 40,548; Anderson, Soc., 2,158.
10. Haderlin, Dem., 30,924; Chindblom, Rep., 101,361; Lorch, Soc., 4,005.
11. Nemanich, Dem., 14,885; Copley, Rep., 68,691; Raymond, Soc., 1,825.
12. Fuller, Rep., 67,391; Johnson, Soc., 2,942.
13. Dickson, Dem., 10,821; McKenzie, Rep., 48,453; Wright, Soc., 895.
14. Olson, Dem., 21,822; Graham, Rep., 49,329; Hartline, Soc., 2,378.
15. Gilroy, Dem., 20,771; King, Rep., 49,852; Nass, Soc., 1,658.
16. Houston, Dem., 21,438; Ireland, Rep., 47,936; Vollmer, Soc., 16,665; French, Soc. Lab., 137.
17. Gillespie, Dem., 17,912; Funk, Rep., 42,790.
18. Smith, Dem., 27,295; Cannon, Rep., 53,772; Balloh, Soc., 678; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 2,147.
19. Poorman, Dem., 35,210; Moore, Rep., 63,124; Heffner, Soc., 773.
20. Rainey, Dem., 29,466; Shaw, Rep., 33,375.
21. Major, Dem., 29,054; Wheeler, Rep., 43,223; Wenschoff, Soc., 1,921; Farm.-Lab., 8,970.
22. McCasland, Dem., 26,866; Rodenberg, Rep., 49,802; Soc., 2,334; Farm.-Lab., 11,929.
23. Gravenhorst, Dem., 34,740; Brooks, Rep., 44,950; Cawley, Soc., 821; Brooks, Farm.-Lab., 2,110.
24. Cox, Dem., 22,019; Williams, Rep., 38,472; Bobinet, Farm.-Lab., 2,676.
25. Clayton, Dem., 28,444; Denison, Rep., 49,145; Weldy, Soc., 1,198; Reed, Farm.-Lab., 5,690.

At large—Murphy, Dem., 579,799; Yates, Rep., 1,369,673; Hall, Soc., 66,385; Farm.-Lab., 49,432; Proh., 19,123; Soc. Lab., 3,429.

INDIANA.

1. Wilson, Dem., 36,834; Luhring, 44,694; Hollis, 1,346; France, Farm-Lab., 3,542.
2. Cullop, Dem., 39,349; Bland, Rep., 47,896; McBride, Soc., 2,823; Dutton, Farm.-Lab., 1,823.
3. Dem., 42,569; Rep., 44,743; Soc., 486.
4. Canfield, Dem., 41,163; Benham, Rep., 46,360.
5. Batt, Dem., 36,403; Sanders, Rep., 46,464; Mitch, Soc., 4,046; Boston, Farm-Lab., 2,253.
6. Yarling, Dem., 38,721; Elliott, Rep., 48,752; Carmichael, Soc., 377; Huckery, Farm-Lab., 328.
7. Spaan, Dem., 61,893; Moores, Rep., 79,782; Simmons, Soc., 3,297; Fessler, Farm.-Lab., 309.
8. Paddock, Dem., 38,725; Vestal, Rep., 54,416; Voorhees, Soc., 2,226; Hershman, Farm.-Lab., 460.
9. Scifres, Dem., 42,766; Purnell, Rep., 56,465; Brosher, Soc., 1,711.
10. Barnett, Dem., 26,139; Wood, Rep., 62,438; Gott, Soc., 1,670; McGill, Farm.-Lab., 5,086.
11. Cook, Dem., 40,088; Kraus, Dem., 51,106; Coufer, Soc., 2,188.
12. Harrison, Dem., 31,182; Fairfield, Rep., 49,709; Snowffer, Soc., 3,921; Hohman, Farm.-Lab., 19.
13. Hepler, Dem., 39,253; Hickey, Rep., 62,206; Malloy, Soc., 2,372; Phillips, Farm.-Lab., 266.

IOWA.

1. McManus, Dem., 20,977; Kopp, Rep., 38,100.
2. Hull, Rep., 50,160; Farm.-Lab., 6,058.
3. Sweet, Rep., 67,859; Jacobs, Farm.-Lab., 1,974.
4. Evans, Dem., 18,104; Haugen, Rep., 53,084.
5. Good, Rep., 58,197 (no oppos.).
6. Meyers, Dem., 21,538; Ramseyer, Rep., 41,644.
7. Dowell, Rep., 66,387; Gay, Soc., 1,272.
8. Towner, Rep., 49,522; Killon, Ind., 178.
9. Green, Rep., 48,558; Harl, Ind., 10,607.
10. Dickinson, Rep., 67,700; Farm.-Lab., 2,803.
11. Birmingham, Dem., 27,953; Boles, Rep., 64,342.

KANSAS.

1. Billard, Dem., 20,729; Anthony, Rep., 42,449.
2. Dem., 31,860; Rep., 48,298; Soc., 1,829.

3. Turkington, Dem., 30,932; Campbell, Rep., 47,213.
4. Austin, Dem., 14,942; Hock, Rep., 32,615.
5. Johnson, Dem., 16,301; Strong, Rep., 38,981.
6. Ruppenthal, Dem., 20,595; White, Rep., 36,395; Phillips, Soc., 1,827.
7. Beeching, Dem., 26,990; Tincher, Rep., 49,595; Colglazier, Soc., 2,234.
8. Ayres, Dem., 29,894; Bird, Rep., 30,067.

KENTUCKY.

1. Barkley, Dem., 50,635; Hughes, Rep., 28,070.
2. Kincheloe, Dem., 45,741; Bassett, Rep., 36,280.
3. Thomas, Dem., 36,430; Gilliam, Rep., 35,873.
4. Johnson, Dem., 41,620; Haswell, Rep., 37,702.
5. Richardson, Dem., 55,037; Ogden, Rep., 67,436; Ross, Farm-Lab., 3,043.
6. Rouse, Dem., 39,833; Bryson, Rep., 26,099; Dill, Ind., 8,231.
7. Cantrill, Dem., 52,780.
8. Gilbert, Dem., 37,381; Swope, Rep., 34,525.
9. Fields, Dem., 51,530; Blair, Rep., 45,897.
10. Langley, Rep., 33,035.
11. Sampson, Dem., 20,926; Robsion, Rep., 64,248.

LOUISIANA.

There were no contests; all Dems. were elected.

MAINE.

1. Haskell, Dem., 15,456; Beedy, Rep., 30,810.
2. Price, Dem., 20,978; White, Rep., 35,015.
3. Towle, Dem., 19,276; Peters, Rep., 38,533.
4. Brown, Dem., 11,805; Hersey, Rep., 30,872.

MARYLAND.

1. Goldsborough, Dem., 29,969; Andrews, Rep., 27,090.
2. Benson, Rep., 34,151; Blakeney, Dem., 41,608; Soc., 809; Soc. Lab., 445; Ind., 5,679.
3. Coady, Dem., 23,104; Hill, Rep., 24,617; Neistadt, Soc., 1,710; Kleinman, Soc. Lab., 391.
4. Linthicum, Dem., 32,135; Atwood, Rep., 30,891; Soc., 822; Soc. Lab., 291; Ind., 8,417; Ind., 3,157.
5. Klinger, Dem., 18,569; Mudd, Rep., 29,869; Soc., 680; Ind., 689; Prog., 927.
6. Mish, Dem., 25,992; Zihlman, Rep., 35,864, Twigg, Soc., 1,819.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Cassidy, Dem., 22,577; Treadway, Rep., 36,105.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett, Rep., 47,658.
3. Campbell, Dem., 15,311; Paige, Rep., 38,313.
4. McGrath, Dem., 28,438; Winslow, Rep., 37,323.
5. Palmer, Dem., 17,861; Rogers, Rep., 41,861.
6. O'Connell, Dem., 15,523; Lufkin, Rep., 47,231.
7. Phelan, Dem., 25,691; Maloney, Rep., 28,009; Hogan, Proh., 5,121.
8. Tuck, Dem., 12,754; Dallinger, 54,246; Lynch, Ind., 7,407.
9. Ahearn, Dem., 17,542; Underhill, Rep., 42,111.
10. Tague, Dem., 14,535; Maguire, Rep., 13,995.
11. Moore, Dem., 18,553; Tinkham, Rep., 40,278.
12. Gallivan, Dem., 32,622; Atwood, Rep., 18,259; O'Briend, People, 4,813.
13. McCarthy, Dem., 23,122; Luce, Rep., 56,451.
14. Olney, Dem., 28,596; Frothingham, Rep., 46,894; Thibodeau, Soc., 2,169.
15. Cartier, Dem., 18,615; Greene, Rep., 28,095.
16. Walsh, Rep., 40,303; Richards, Lab., 7,239.

MICHIGAN.

1. Murphy, Dem., 19,803; Codd, Rep., 89,171; Barnett, Soc., 2,102.
2. Moore, Dem., 25,281; Michener, Rep., 61,857; Helme, Liberal, 119.
3. Stewart, Dem., 19,652; Frankhauser, Rep., 50,778; Talbot, Farm-Lab., 675.
4. Jarvis, Dem., 15,199; Ketcham, Rep., 47,671; Zellar, Proh., 506; Boegger, Farm-Lab., 124.
5. Jarvis, Dem., 15,963; Mapes, Rep., 53,379; Pangborn, Soc., 1,079; Wenger, Farm-Lab., 716.
6. Dodge, Dem., 33,319; Kelly, Rep., 102,627; Taylor, Soc., 5,269.
7. Hooker, Dem., 12,755; Cramton, Rep., 53,416; Diebel, Soc., 504.
8. Brown, Dem., 20,766; Fordney, Rep., 54,337; McNally, Liberal, 176.
9. Danaher, Dem., 12,095; McLaughlin, Rep., 42,992; Henderson, Soc., 1,190; Coddington, Soc. Lab., 70.
10. Lynch, Dem., 13,935; Woodruff, Rep., 43,678; Muir, Farm.-Lab., 265.
11. Scott, Rep., 41,529 (unopposed).
12. Anthony, Dem., 8,446; James, Rep., 41,783.
13. Dem., 31,369; Rep., 78,116; Soc., 3,383.

MINNESOTA.

1. Anderson, Rep., 50,387; Farm.-Lab., 21,158.
2. Simon, Dem., 6,934; Clague, Rep., 49,181; Fuller, Ind., 19,274.
3. Millett, Dem., 15,146; Davis, Rep., 41,678; Pomadt, Soc., 14,034.
4. Brady, Dem., 22,610; Keller, Rep., 38,792; Cummins, Rep., 4,702.
5. Dahl, Dem., 8,357; Newton, Rep., 54,962; Farm.-Lab., 22,584; Ind., 9,573.
6. Knutson, Rep., 47,954; Lindbergh, Ind., 21,587.
7. Mitchell, Dem., 5,358; Volstead, Rep., 36,822; Kvale, Ind., 35,370.
8. Carss, Dem., 32,395; Larson, Rep., 33,428.
9. Jeffers, Dem., 6,741; Steenerson, Rep., 39,122; Thormodson, Ind., 28,443.
10. Finlayson, Dem., 6,917; Schall, Rep., 54,971; Soltis, Farm.-Lab., 18,590.

MISSISSIPPI.

All Dems. were elected.

MISSOURI.

1. Romjue, Dem., 32,952; Millspaugh, Rep., 34,259; Snyder, Soc., 585.
2. Rucker, Dem., 38,771; Beazell, Rep., 34,645; Anderson, Soc., 156.
3. Milligan, Dem., 31,475; Lawrence, Rep., 33,949.
4. Gabbert, Dem., 32,098; Faust, Rep., 38,047; Warmley, Soc., 166.
5. Bland, Dem., 77,793; Ellis, Rep., 79,075; Soc., 494.
6. Dickenson, Dem., 26,995; Atkeson, Rep., 29,802; Myers, Soc., 288.
7. Major, Dem., 40,541; Patterson, Rep., 50,213; Richardson, Soc., 783.
8. Dem., 25,733; Rep., 30,158; Soc., 167.
9. Clark, Dem., 35,626; Huckreide, Rep., 39,213; Eno, Soc., 243.
10. Hughes, Dem., 65,471; Newton, Rep., 122,100; Brandt, Soc., 8,470; Moser, Soc. Lab., 604.
11. Hawes, Dem., 35,726; Bogy, Rep., 33,592; Long, Soc., 1,774.
12. Rosenfeld, Dem., 16,901; Dyer, Rep., 28,400; Sirsky, Soc., 710.
13. Brewster, Dem., 24,394; Rhodes, Rep., 30,610; Short, Soc., 420.
14. Ward, Dem., 41,547; Hays, Rep., 56,525; Gardner, Soc., 1,392.
15. Rosenberg, Dem., 33,844; McPherson, Rep., 44,176; McFall, Soc., 1,257.
16. Ruby, Dem., 23,510; Shelton, Rep., 28,500; Fonty, Soc., 284.

MONTANA.

1. Watson, Dem., 29,688; McCormick, Rep., 39,729.
2. McCusker, Dem., 36,610; Riddick, Rep., 67,194.

NEBRASKA.

1. Peterson, Dem., 16,880; Reavis, Rep., 35,293.
2. O'Hara, Dem., 18,346; Jefferis, Rep., 33,196.
3. Rice, Dem., 17,371; Evans, Rep., 38,370; Weekes, Non-Part., 15,516.
4. Sprague, Dem., 20,662; McLaughlin, Rep., 34,384.
5. Dungan, Dem., 22,663; Andrews, Rep., 31,695.
6. Grimes, Dem., 20,790; Kinkaid, Rep., 49,122; Steffins, Ind., 6,222.

NEVADA.

At large—Evans, Dem., 6,966; Arentz, Rep., 10,219; Jones, Ind., 2,679.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Pillsbury, Dem., 31,354; Burroughs, Rep., 46,606; Shechet, Soc., 588.
2. French, Dem., 39,313; Wason, Rep., 46,670.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Kramer, Dem., 23,711; Patterson, Rep., 55,885; Neissner, Soc., 2,036; Sharp, Proh., 3,500.
2. Jonah, Dem., 21,511; Bacharach, Rep., 51,006; Strother, Soc., 331;
3. Ramsay, Dem., 29,796; Appleby, Rep., 56,098; Albertson, Soc., 692.
4. Browne, Dem., 31,695; Hutchinson, 39,582; Gibson, Soc., 752.
5. Clement, Dem., 21,945; Ackerman, Rep., 53,681; Furber, Soc., 2,194; Smith, Proh., 170.

6. Shields, Dem., 25,764; Perkins, Rep., 54,334; Krafft, Soc., 1,328; Cox, Proh., 255; Logan, Single Tax, 106.
7. Hughes, Dem., 15,291; Radcliffe, Rep., 33,844; Huhschmitt, Soc., 2,939; Whitenour, Proh., 225; Santhouse, Soc. Lab., 148.
8. McGlennon, Dem., 27,822; Taylor, Rep., 41,898; Howland, Soc., 810; Pelz, Volstead, 78.
9. Minahan, Dem., 20,244; Parker, Rep., 32,240; Grobel, Soc., 1,735; Wolfson, Ind., 118.
10. Flannagan, Dem., 19,548; Lenlbach, Rep., 40,965; Flavelle, Soc., 1,397; Sellick, Proh., 314; Freiday, Ind., 2,141.
11. Eagan, Dem., 23,402; Olpp, Rep., 30,046; Koven, Soc., 875; Tighe, America First, 171.
12. O'Brien, Dem., 34,527; Williams, Rep., 29,080; Tallman, Soc., 452; Gemino, A. W. L., 1,008.

NEW MEXICO.

At large—Lucero, Dem., 49,252; Montoya, Rep., 54,178.

NEW YORK.

1. Kennedy, Dem., 5,340; Hicks, Rep., 8,190; Hinckley, Soc., 283.
2. Kindred, Dem., 42,520; Hantusch, Rep., 40,403; Burkle, Soc., 5,752.
3. McWilliams, Dem., 15,219; Kissel, Rep., 16,568; Laidler, Soc., 5,257.
4. Cullen, Dem., 21,069; Astorita, Rep., 14,684; Fagin, Soc., 1,408.
5. Cassin, Dem., 27,645; Kline, Rep., 42,118; Chatcuff, Soc., 2,047.
6. Geoghan, Dem., 22,471; Lee, Rep., 44,516; Passage, Soc., 6,867.
7. Maher, Dem., 16,551; Hogan, Rep., 20,482; Coronel, Soc., 6,561.
8. Cleary, Dem., 22,585; Bond, Rep., 30,908; Lawn, Soc., 9,124.
9. O'Connell, Dem., 20,868; Peterson, Rep., 27,886; Robinson, Soc., 6,600.
10. Rhoades, Dem., 14,067; Volk, Rep., 25,801; O'Neil, Soc., 11,529.
11. Riordan, Dem., 18,242; Wakeman, Rep., 16,558; Rochow, Soc., 1,199.
12. Goldfogle, Dem., Rep., 8,798; London, Soc., 10,060.
13. Sullivan, Dem., 8,748; Irvin, Soc., 5,089.
14. Perlman, Dem., Rep., 18,182; Lee, Soc., 8,472.
15. Dooling, Dem., 13,519; Ryan, Rep., 17,062; Richter, Soc., 1,176.
16. Cockran, Dem., 16,105; Fisher, Rep., Proh., 12,209; Maillly, Soc., 2,022.
17. Fell, Dem., 16,946; Mills, Rep., 30,720; Halpern, Soc., 2,005.
18. Carew, Dem., 9,880; O'Connor, Rep., 5,798; MacDonald, Soc., 4,478.
19. Kennelly, Dem., 19,249; Chandler, Rep., 32,118; Friedman, Soc., 2,463.
20. Siegel, Dem., Rep., 3,680; Hillquit, Soc., 2,982.
21. Donovan, Dem., 36,481; Ansorge, Rep., 45,664; Press, Soc., 3,604.
22. Griffin, Dem., 15,864; Murphy, Rep., 11,786; Murphy, Soc., 4,906.
23. McKinlry, Dem., 35,776; Rossdale, Rep., 37,896; Josephson, Soc., 22,323.
24. Ganly, Dem., 13,365; Fairchild, Rep., 19,611; Orr, Soc., 13,026.
25. Sherman, Dem., 20,632; Husted, Rep., 49,875; Haggerty, Soc., 3,502.
26. Cox, Dem., 22,769; Fish, Rep., 43,904; Hogan, Soc., 2,245.
27. Green, Dem., 23,114; Ward, Rep., 42,500; Whedon, Soc., 1,282; Frooks, Proh., 3,204.
28. Ten Eyck, Dem., 51,200; Halter, Rep., 42,202; Sheehan, Soc., 1,692.
29. Russell, Dem., 23,662; Parker, Rep., 54,494; Linehan, Soc., 1,870.
30. Kelly, Dem., 18,684; Crowther, Rep., 41,954; Christian, Soc., 6,242.
31. Russell, Dem., 14,771; Snell, Rep., 45,059; Taylor, Soc., 506.
32. Beebe, Dem., 20,081; Mott, Rep., 53,230.
33. Huntington, Dem., 21,728; Snyder, Rep., 47,236; Brucker, Soc., 2,887; Bishop, Proh., 1,320.
34. Seymour, Dem., 21,494; Clarke, Rep., 52,804; Breckenridge, Soc., 1,386.
35. Nash, Dem., 25,697; Magee, Rep., 60,006; Sander, Soc., 4,508; Cochran, Proh., 2,097.
36. Shuler, Dem., 23,531; Gould, Rep.-Proh., 49,155.
37. Durham, Dem., 21,758; Houghton, Rep.-Proh., 51,505; Toomey, Soc., 2,455.
38. Wood, Dem., 20,278; Dunn, Rep., 56,783; Messinger, Soc., 8,369; Gregory, Farm-Lab., 659.
39. White, Dem., 17,602; Sanders, Rep.-Proh., 53,075; Weber, Soc., 3,943.
40. Nicholson, Dem., 19,246; Dempsey, Rep., 56,116; Meas, Soc., 5,389.
41. Egloff, Dem., 20,689; MacGregor, Rep., 30,547; Heisler, Soc., 4,835.
42. Mead, Dem., 22,861; Cook, Rep-Proh., 21,215; Gibbons, Soc., 3,218.
43. Sylvester, Dem., 13,720; Reed, Rep., 53,240; Peterson, Soc., 4,273.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Ward, Dem., 21,414; Martin, Rep., 7,495.
2. Kitchin, Dem., 20,890; Dixon, Rep., 3,367.
3. Brinson, Dem., 21,547; Herring, Rep., 16,347.
4. Pou, Dem., 26,470; Parker, Rep., 14,084.
5. Stedman, Dem., 45,301; Merritt, Rep., 38,484.
6. Lyon, Dem., 24,174; White, Rep., 11,040.
7. Hammer, Dem., 37,071; Cox, Rep., 32,784.
8. Doughton, Dem., 32,934; Campbell, Rep., 31,456.
9. Bulwinkle, Dem., 40,195; Newell, Rep., 35,686.
10. Weaver, Dem., 36,923; Jenkins, Rep., 34,625.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Baer, Non-Part., 32,050; Burtness, Rep., 43,566.
2. Olson, Non-Part., 32,553; Young, Rep., 34,574.
3. Johnson, Dem., 21,878; Sinclair, Non-Part., 41,386.

OHIO.

1. Allen, Dem., 40,195; Longworth, Rep., 57,328; Frankenstein, Soc., 1,134; Hitchins, Proh., 926.
2. Morrow, Dem., 41,781; Stephens, Rep., 47,797; Partridge, Soc., 1,291.
3. Pickerel, Dem., 59,214; Fitzgerald, Rep., 66,259; Gauger, Soc., 6,441.
4. Welty, Dem., 45,489; Cable, Rep., 50,476.
5. Bronson, Dem., 25,395; Thompson, Rep., 40,381.
6. Searles, Dem., 30,903; Kearns, Rep., 38,044.
7. Dye, Dem., 47,196; Fess, Rep., 73,794.
8. Guthery, Dem., 36,665; Cole, Rep., 43,475.
9. Sherwood, Dem., 38,292; Chalmers, Rep., 49,732; Paull, Soc., 47.
10. Foster, Rep., 38,438; Reynolds, Soc., 21,429.
11. Underwood, Dem., 31,359; Ricketts, Rep., 33,524.
12. Lamneck, Dem., 43,845; Speaks, Rep., 62,247; Eubanks, Soc., 1,481.
13. Waggoner, Dem., 26,646; Begg, Rep., 48,416.
14. Davey, Dem., 56,507; Knight, Rep., 62,010; Chase, 327.
15. Talbott, Dem., 30,326; Moore, Rep., 42,419.
16. McSweeney, Dem., 42,799; Himes, Rep., 56,584.
17. Ashbrook, Dem., 46,675; Morgan, Rep., 46,968.
18. Barnes, Dem., 32,802; Murphy, Rep., 52,862.
19. Kennedy, Dem., 25,250; Cooper, Rep., 60,147.
20. Mooney, Dem., 27,223; Norton, Rep., 35,483; Geiger, Soc., 711.
21. Babka, Dem., 18,252; Gahn, Rep., 27,127; Skinner, Soc., 558.
22. Excell, Dem., 30,738; Burton, Rep., 91,062; Sillins, Soc., 760.

OKLAHOMA.

1. Chandler, Dem., 42,788; Howard, Rep., 35,226; Lonergan, Soc., 2,316.
2. Hastings, Dem., 23,979; Robertson, Rep., 24,188.
3. Carter, Dem., 33,347; Shinaberger, Rep., 27,465; Allen, Ind., 4,227.
4. McKeown, Dem., 29,832; Pringey, Rep., 31,458; Bartos, Soc., 3,438.
5. Swank, Dem., 35,067; Haluer, Rep., 31,304; Langston, Soc., 2,927.
6. Thomas, Dem., 25,304; Gensman, Rep., 26,067; Kolachny, Soc., 3,202.
7. McClintic, Dem., 21,422; Montgomery, Rep., 17,664; Enfield, Soc., 4,251.
8. Harris, Dem., 17,233; Herrick, Rep., 23,720; Geist, Soc., 2,478.

OREGON.

1. Hawley, Rep., Dem., Proh., 75,597; Talbert, Soc., 8,258.
2. Graham, Dem., 13,049; Sinnott, Rep., 29,655.
3. Lovejoy, Dem., Proh., 31,853; McArthur, Rep., 37,884; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 3,252.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At large—Bowman, Dem., 459,552; Burke, Rep., 1,134,013; Bauer, Soc., 67,596; Diefenderfer, Proh. 89,683; Cessna, Lab., 24,062; Hagan, Single Tax, 1,795; Kelceo, Indus., 977.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

1. McCrossin, Dem., 11,682; Vare, Rep., 43.108; Nelson, Soc., 3,509.
2. Becker, Dem., 7,877; Graham, Rep., 34,848; Maurer, Soc., 1,535.
3. Hagerty, Dem., 6,991; Ransley, Rep., 29,074; Sauer, Soc., 1,685.
4. Ruesscamp, Dem., 12,003; Edmonds, Rep., 41,102; Klein, Soc., 2,969; Hayes, Proh., 782.
5. Burns, Dem., 15,671; Connolly, Rep., 48,455; Bendell, Soc., 3,326; Allen, Proh., 2,530.
6. Jeffrey, Dem., 33,363; Darrow, Rep., 102,825; Quick, Soc., 4,140; Darrow, Proh., 1,751.
7. Brown, Dem., 15,944; Butler, Rep., 50,836; Lodge, Soc., 1,088; Butler, Proh., 2,027.
8. Plummer, Dem., 18,065; Watson, Rep., 44,032; Endy, Soc., 1,538; Koons, Proh., 1,058.
9. Magee, Dem., 9,504; Griest, Rep., 29,252; Halligan, Soc., 892.
10. McLane, Dem., 30,411; Connell, Rep., 35,181; Jones, Soc., 691; Repp, Proh., 1,258.
11. Casey, Dem., 28,458; Coughlin, Rep., 43,914; Casey, Soc., 1,944; Coughlin, Proh., 1,178.
12. Butler, Dem., 21,787; Reber, Rep., 26,816.
13. Dunn, Dem., 29,992; Gernerd, Rep., 38,026; Yeager, Soc., 6,245; Seltzer, Proh., 996.
14. Doherty, Dem., 8,248; McFadden, Rep., 25,617; Searle, Soc., 503; McFadden, Proh., 2,165.
15. Gilmore, Dem., 10,802; Kless, Rep., 25,566; Brotherton, Soc., 1,173; Kiess, Proh., 3,616.
16. Lesher, Dem., 22,417; Kline, Rep., 24,482; Koch, Soc., 1,464; Kline, Proh., 1,498.
17. Dunkle, Dem., 17,234; Focht, Rep., 29,072; Bowers, Soc., 588; Focht, Proh., 802.
18. Plank, Dem., 18,951; Kreider, Rep., 40,555; Steiner, Soc., 870; Kreider, Proh., 2,190; Herring, Lab., 4,110.
19. Bailey, Dem., 18,865; Rose, Rep., 35,068; Welsh, Soc., 9,842; Rose, Proh., 1,811.
20. Hawkins, Dem., 19,059; Brooks, Rep., 22,989; Lagerman, Soc., 777; Hawkins, Proh., 1,642.
21. Connelly, Dem., 13,518; Jones, Rep., 24,565; Fox, Soc., 1,048; Jones, Proh., 3,215; Connelly, Lab., 1,482.
22. Wilson, Dem., 22,533; Wyant, Rep., 30,540; Miller, Soc., 3,234; Bierer, Proh., 2,877.
23. Sterling, Dem., 23,517; Kendall, Rep., 34,794; Lepley, Soc., 1,656; Kendall, Proh., 1,358.
24. Amspoker, Dem., 15,405; Temple, Rep., 38,990; Temple, Proh., Soc., 3,412.
25. Halbach, Dem., 5,442; Firman, Rep., 18,785; Emmert, Soc., 1,848; Shreve, Proh., 13,398; Shreve, Ind., 6,308.
26. Geiser, Dem., 19,219; Kirkpatrick, Rep., 25,446; Brown, Soc., 780.
27. Suter, Dem., 10.804; Strong, Rep., 28,714; Palmer, Soc., 1,030.
28. Bixler, Dem., 7,812; Bixler, Rep., 20,730; Stoyer, Soc., 1,536; Hullings, Proh., 18,524; Hullings, Citizen, 2,152; Bixler, Lab., 176.
29. Shaffer, Dem., 10,749; Porter, Rep., 32,087; Marshall, Soc., 3,604; Porter, Proh., 679.
30. Kelly, Dem., 10,241; Kelly, Rep., 39,762; Fike, Soc., 4,847; Kelly, Proh., 1,847.
31. Morin, Dem., 5,117; Morin, Rep., 24,282; Jerling, Soc., 2,280; Stewart, Proh., 1,057.
32. Campbell, Dem., 9,847; Campbell, Rep., 24,460; Gunther, Soc., 4,552; Negley, Proh., 3,953.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Boyle, Dem., 17,537; Burdick, Rep., 37,116.
2. De Pasquale, Dem., 19,004; Stiness, Rep., 33,801; Herrmann, Soc., 1,124; Murray, Soc.-Lab., 195.
3. Legace, Dem., 22,386; Kennedy, Rep , 34,775; Carpenter, 1,098.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Logan, Dem., 6,301; Sasportas, Rep., 502.
7. Fulmer, Dem., 9,412; Hawkins, Col. Rep., 834.

There were no contests in the other districts, Dems. being elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Johnson, Dem., 14,815; Christopherson, Rep., 39,231; Holter, Non-Partisan, 15,820.
2. Bicknell, Dem., 8,770; Johnson, Rep., 44,759; Whalen, Non-Partisan, 18,357.
3. Gandy, Dem., 16,185; Williamson, Rep., 19,303; Farnham, Non-Partisan, 4,774.

TENNESSEE.

1. Reece, Rep., 46,010; Lotspiech, Soc., 778.
2. Gentry, Dem., 12,436; Taylor, Rep., 37,722; Hall, Soc., 301.
3. Moon, Dem., 27,149; Brown, Rep., 29,366; Heird, Soc., 414.
4. Hull, Dem., 22,108; Clouse, Rep., 22,440.
5. Davis, Dem., 14,845; Davenport, Rep., 9,102.
6. Byrne, Dem., 25,422; Perry, Rep., 4,679; Frank, Soc., 362.
7. Padgett, Dem., 17,517; Hughes, Rep., 13,813.
8. Browning, Dem., 22,279; Scott, Rep., 22,938; Melton, Soc., 132.
9. Garrett, Dem., 25,409; Walker, Rep., 11,671.
10. Fisher, Dem., 23,987; Wilkerson, Rep., 659.

TEXAS.

6. Hardy, Dem., 16,274; Merrill, Rep., 4,216.
9. Mansfield, Dem., 12,742; Rudgley, Rep., 3,178.
14. Bee, Dem., 8,432; Wurzbach, Rep., 12,160.
16. Hudspeth, Dem., 14,194; Easterling, Rep., 4,622.

There were no contests in the other districts, Dems. being elected.

UTAH.

1. Funk, Dem., 27,974; Colton, Rep., 41,749; Walters, Soc., 1,740; Walters, Farm.-Lab., 1,340.
2. Thomas, Dem., 28,201; Leatherwood, Rep., 39,235; Soc., 1,696; Farm.-Lab., 2,437.

VERMONT.

1. Durick, Dem., 11,398; Greene, Rep., 33,670.
2. Witters, Dem., 9,189; Dale, Rep., 33,634.

VIRGINIA.

1. Bland, Dem., 14,646; Powell, Rep., 3,562; Schade, Soc., 158.
2. Deal, Dem., 15,318; Lankford, Rep., 5,389; Munn, Soc., 108.
3. Montague, Dem., 20,069; Rep., 7,614.
4. Drewry, Dem., 11,427; Mason, Rep., 909.
5. James, Dem., 15,567; Landreth, Rep., 11,109.
6. Woods, Dem., 13,101; Doak, Rep., 9,114.
7. Harrison, Dem., 13,221; Paul, Rep., 12,773.
8. Moore, Dem., 13,142; Brooks, Rep., 5,200.
9. Handy, Dem., 23,100; Slemp, Rep., 28,057.
10. Flood, Dem., 14,811; Grasty, Rep., 8,027.

WASHINGTON.

1. Todd, 11,184; Miller, Rep., 51,459; Duncan, Farm.-Lab., 28,154.
2. Hadley, Rep., 39,315; Bouck, Farm.-Lab., 26,398.
3. Fishburne, Dem., 12,553; Johnson, Rep., 50,667; Bone, Farm.-Lab., 27,824.
4. Miller, Dem.,11,353; Summers, Rep., 37,986; Hill, Farm.-Lab., 10,735.
5. Fleming, Dem., 28,300; Webster, Rep., 39,228.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Neely, Dem., 40,393; Rosenbloom, Rep.-Proh., 40,818.
2. Brown, Dem., 32,896; Bowers, Rep., 43,238.
3. Kidd, Dem., 33,056; Reed, Rep., 45,146.
4. Conner, Dem., 37,951; Woodyard, Rep., 47,146.
5. McNeal, Dem., 38,394; Goody-Koontz, Rep., 45,193.
6. Wilson, Dem., 43,327; Echols, Rep., 51,747.

WISCONSIN.

1. Stahl, Dem., 13,661; Cooper, Rep., 51,144; Walkup, Soc., 2,585.
2. Bolens, Dem., 14,291; Voight, Rep., 39,563; Miller, Soc., 4,969.
3. Murphy, Dem., 19,797; Nelson, Rep., 44,359.
4. Hayes, Dem., 6,486; Kleczka, Rep., 28,834; Buech, Soc., 22,137.
5. Berger, Dem., 34,004; Stafford, Rep., 40,777.
6. Fox, Dem., 11,606; Lampert, Rep., 38,434.
7. Clarke, Dem., 8,929; Beck, Rep., 37,137; Steinbach, Soc., 1,294.
8. Paternacki, Dem., 6,425; Browne, Rep., 34,215; Lippert, Soc., 14,661.
9. McDonald, Dem., 20,108; Classon, Rep., 32,027; Newrahan, Soc., 1,938.
10. Scott, Dem., 47; Frear, Rep., 44,658; Ind., 223.
11. Jensen, Dem., 6,524; Nelson, Rep., 38,057.

WYOMING.

At large—Fowler, Dem., 14,592; Mondell, Rep., 34,689; Carlson, Soc., 759; Morgan, Farm.-Lab., 6,021.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARIES—1920.

In 1920, sixteen States had direct Presidential preference primary laws. The table below does not include Wisconsin as the name of no candidate for President or for Vice President was printed upon its ballot in either political party. In the table no one is counted as a candidate unless his name was printed upon the ballot in at least one State. Votes given for others are included in the scattering vote.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS, 1920—REPUBLICAN.

STATES.	Johnson, Cal.	Wood Mass.	Lowden, Ill.	Hoover, Cal.	Harding, Ohio.	Sutherland, W.Va.	Pershing, Neb.	Webster, N.Y.	Simpson, Mich.	Poindexter Wash.	Ross, Neb.	Baird W.Va.	Scattering
California	370,819			209,612									
Illinois *a*	56,242	132,522	197,073	2,274									
Indiana	79,840	85,708	39,627		20,782								
Maryland	10,117	18,666											
Michigan	156,939	112,568	62,418	52,503			17,971		3,857	2,662			
Montana	21,034	6,804	6,503	5,076	723								310
Nebraska	63,161	42,335					27,669				1,695		1,170
New Jersey *b*	51,685	52,909		900									
North Dakota *c*	30,873	987	265										
Ohio *d*	16,783	108,565		10,467	123,257								151
Oregon	46,143	43,790	15,581	14,557									
Pennsylvania *e*	10,869	3,878		2,825									4,059
South Dakota	26,301	31,265	26,981							1,144			
Vermont *f*	402	3,451	29	564				354					423
West Virginia		54,035				61,461		4,177				757	
Total	941,228	697,513	348,477	298,778	144,762	61,461	45,640	4,531	3,857	3,806	1,695	757	6,113

a In Illinois the names of only Wood and Lowden were printed on the ballot.

b In New Jersey Hoover's name was not printed on the ballot.

c In North Dakota Johnson's name only was printed on the ballot for President.

d In Ohio the names of Johnson and of Hoover were not printed on the ballot.

e In Pennsylvania the name of only Edward Randolph Wood, of Pa., was printed on the ballot. He received 257,841 votes. The scattering vote includes also 1,989 votes for Philander C. Knox, and 1,256 for William C. Sproul.

f In Vermont the names of only Wood and Webster were printed on the ballot. The scattering voto in Vermont included 335 votes for Calvin Coolidge, 37 for Charles E. Hughes, 12 for Henry Cabot Lodge, and 6 for Philander C. Knox.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1920—DEMOCRATIC.

STATES.	Cox, Ohio.	McAdoo, N.Y.	H'cheock, Neb.	Edwards N.J.	Hoover, Cal.	Bryan, Neb.	Ross, Neb.	Palmer, Penn.	Gerard, N.Y.	Monroe, Ill.	Scattering
Illinois *a*	259	3,401		6,117		1,879					1,453
Michigan		18,665		16,642	24,046	17,954		11,187			
Nebraska *b*			37,452			3,194	13,179				1,255
New Jersey *c*				4,163							
North Dakota *d*		49				340					
Ohio *e*	85,838				282	971					
Oregon		24,951									361
Pennsylvania *f*		26,875		674		285		80,356			847
South Dakota									4,906	1,906	
Vermont *g*	14	137		58	39	26		7			155
Total	86,111	74,078	37,452	27,654	24,367	24,649	13,179	91,550	4,906	1,906	4,071

a In Illinois the name of no candidate for President was printed on the Democratic primary ballot. All names were written in. The scattering vote includes 879 votes for Woodrow Wilson, 38 for James Hamilton Lewis and 536 for Champ Clark.

b In Nebraska William J. Bryan's name was not printed on the ballot.

c No candidate's name was printed on the New Jersey Democratic ballot.

d The name of uo candidate for President or for Vice President appeared on the North Dakota Democratic ballot.

e Only the name of James M. Cox was printed on the Ohio ballot.

f In Pennsylvania the names of Edward I. Edwards and William J. Bryan were not printed on the ballot. The scattering vote includes 129 votes for Woodrow Wilson.

g All names were written in on the Vermont Democratic primary ballot. The scattering vote includes 68 votes for Woodrow Wilson, 16 for Champ Clark, 7 for Henry Ford, and 7 for Thomas R. Marshall.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR VICE PRESIDENT, 1920

STATES.	REPUBLICAN.					DEMOCRATIC.		
	Webster, N. Y.	Washington, Ind.	Lodge, Mass.	Dixon, Mont.	Scattering. Rep.	Stewart, Mont.	Vaughn, Ore.	Scattering, Dem.
Indiana	139,577							
Montana				100	2,282	8,944		337
Nebraska	94,648							
North Dakota	20,547							29
Ohio	71,597	66,995			272			
Oregon	18,179	20,931	58,614				19,468	58
South Dakota *a*	For W	ebster b	y Prima	ry Law.				
Total	344,548	87,926	58,614	100	2,554	8,944	19,468	424

a In South Dakota William Grant Webster won the State automatically under the Richards Primary Law by virtue of being the only candidate of his party for the office.

The seven States named in the table together with Wisconsin are the only States which make provision for a preferential vote for the office of Vice President.

WOODROW WILSON'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

In his farewell message to Congress, Dec. 7. 1920, urging independence for the Philippines, financial aid to Armenia, care and treatment of former service men, governmental economy, a national budget system, promotion of agriculture and American industries, President Wilson, though he made no direct statement about the Peace Treaty or the League Covenant, said:

"*Gentlemen of the Congress:* When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's.

" 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it,'—

"a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

DEMOCRACY'S MISSION IN THE WORLD

"This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

"There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration,—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling toward its right and toward its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic Decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success."

ARMENIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In closing, President Wilson said: "In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

"In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war; and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the Islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those Islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

HIS CONFESSION OF FAITH.

"*I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.*"

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDED TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1920 was awarded to President Woodrow Wilson. He was urged on the Swedish Parliament for the honor by the Interparliamentary Socialist group. He is the third American to receive this award, the two others being Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 and Elihu Root in 1912. The Peace Prize is awarded by a committee of five persons elected by the Storthing, and, like the others, usually amounts to about $40,000. According to the terms of the Nobel will the awards must always be made in kronen, each prize being a little less than 150,000 kronen.

The following Nobel prizes were announced late in 1920, too late for insertion in the list on page 137: Medicine (1919), to Dr. Jules Bordet, toxin expert of Brussels, Belgium; Medicine (1920), to Prof. August Krogh, oceanographer, of Copenhagen, Denmark; Literature (1919), to Carl Spitteler, essayist, of Lucerne, Switzerland; Literature (1920), to Knut Hamsun of Norway, novelist, who once worked on a street car at Chicago; Chemistry, (1919), to Prof. Asihan, artificial rubber inventor, of the University of Helsingfors, Finland; Physics (1920), to Charles G. Breteuil, head of International Bureau of Weights and Measures. He is an expert on nickel steel.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

TERMS of members begin March 4, 1921, and end March 4, 1923.

SENATE.

President.....Calvin Coolidge, R., of Mass.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1927	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1925	J. Thos. Heflin, D.	Lafayette.
	ARIZONA.	
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1927	Ralph H. Cameron, R.	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.	
1927	Thad H. Caraway, D.	Jonesboro.
1925	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco.
1927	Sam'l M. Shortridge, R.	Menlo Park.
	COLORADO.	
1927	Sam'l D. Nicholson, R.	Leadville.
1925	L. C. Phipps, R.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1927	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1923	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington.
1925	L. H. Ball, R.	Marshallton.
	FLORIDA.	
1923	Park Trammell, D.	Lakeland.
1927	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1927	Thos. E. Watson, D.	Thomson.
1925	W. J. Harris, D.	Sandersville.
	IDAHO.	
1927	Frank R. Gooding, R.	Gooding.
1925	William E. Borah, R.	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1927	Wm. B. McKinley, R.	Champaign.
1925	Medill McCormick, R.	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indiananolis.
1927	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1927	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1925	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1927	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1925	Arthur Capper, R.	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1927	Rich. P. Ernst, R.	Covington.
1925	A. O. Stanley, D.	Henderson.
	LOUISIANA.	
1927	Edwin S. Broussard, D.	New Iberia.
1925	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1925	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1923	Joseph I. France, R.	Port Deposit.
1927	O. E. Weller, R.	Baltimore.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1923	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1925	D. I. Walsh, D.	Fitchburg.
	MICHIGAN.	
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1925	T. H. Newberry, R.	Grosse Point.
	MINNESOTA.	
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul.
1925	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1923	John S. Williams, D.	Yazoo City.
1925	B. P. Harrison, D.	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1927	S. P. Spencer, R.	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1925	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1925	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1927	Tasker L. Oddie, R.	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1925	Henry W. Keyes, R.	Haverhill.
1927	George H. Moses, R.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan.
1925	Walter E. Edge, R.	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas.
1925	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1923	Wm. M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn.
1927	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1925	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1927	E. F. Ladd, R.	Fargo.
	OHIO.	
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1927	Frank B. Willis, R.	Ada.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1927	J. W. Harreld, R.	Okla. City.
1925	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1927	Rob't N. Stanfield, R.	Portland.
1925	Charles L. McNary, R.	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh.
1927	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1925	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1925	Nath. B. Dial, D.	Laurens.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1927	Peter Norbeck, R.	Redfield.
1925	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1923	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1925	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1925	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City.
1927	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1927	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
	VIRGINIA.	
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1925	Carter Glass, D.	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1927	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1923	Howard Sutherland, R.	Elkins.
1925	Davis Elkins, R.	Morgantown.
	WISCONSIN.	
1923	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1927	Irvine L. Lenroot, R.	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan.
1925	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 37; Republicans, 59. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	John McDuffie	Dem.	Monroeville.
2	John R. Tyson	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	W. B. Bowling	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	L. B. Rainey*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	W. J. Driver	Dem.	Osceola.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	Henderson M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	Tilman B. Parks	Dem.	Hope.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	John I. Nolan*	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep.	Berkeley.
7	H. E. Barbour	Rep.	Fresno.
8	Arthur M. Free	Rep.	San Jose.
9	(Vacated by Van de Water's death, (Rep.) Nov., 1920.)		
10	Henry C. Osborne*	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	Phil D. Swing	Rep.	El Centro.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Vaile*	Rep.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Guy W. Harding	Rep.	Canyon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Sp'gs

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Hart Fenn	Rep.	Wethersfield.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Caleb R. Layton	Rep.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane*	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	J. H. Smithwick	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W Overstreet*	Dem.	Sylvania.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	W. C. Wright*	Dem.	Newman.
5	Wm. D. Upshaw*	Dem.	Atlanta.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles Hillyer Brand*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	W. C Lankford*	Dem.	Douglas.
12	W. W. Larsen*	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

At Large.

1	Burton L. French*	Rep.	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	Elliott W. Sproul	Rep.	Chicago.
4	John W. Rainey*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	John J. Gorman	Rep.	Chicago.
7	M. A. Michaelson	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Stanley H. Kunz	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	C. R. Chindbloom*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Clifford Ireland*	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Frank H. Funk	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	Allen F. Moore	Rep.	Monticello.
20	Guy L. Shaw	Rep.	Beardstown.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis
23	E. B. Brooks*	Rep.	Newton.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward D. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates*	Rep.	Springfield.
	William E. Mason*	Rep.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	O. R. Luhring	Rep.	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland*	Rep.	Linton.
3	J. W. Dunbar*	Rep.	New Albany.
4	J. S. Benham*	Rep.	Benham.
5	Everett Sanders*	Rep.	Terre Haute
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	A. H. Vestal*	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred. S. Purnell*	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Milton Kraus*	Rep.	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield*	Rep.	Angola.
13	A. J. Hickey*	Rep.	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	W. F. Kopp	Rep.	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E. Sweet*	Rep.	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	J. L. Dickinson*	Rep.	Algona.
11	W. D. Boles*	Rep.	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little*	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Homer Hoch	Rep.	Marion.
5	J. C. Strong	Rep.	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White	Rep.	Mankato.
7	J. N. Tincher	Rep.	Medicine Lodge
8	Richard E. Bird	Rep.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Charles F. Ogden*	Rep.	Anchorage.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Ralph Gilbert	Dem.	Shelbyville.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	J. M. Robsion	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor*	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	H. Garland Dupre*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin*	Dem.	Thibodaux.
4	John N. Sandlin	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	Geo. K. Favrot	Dem.	Baton Rouge.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Carroll L. Beedy	Rep.	Portland.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep.	Elsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Thos. A. Goldsborough	Dem.	Denton.
2	Albert A. Blakeney†	Rep.	Catonsville.
3	John P. Hill	Rep.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin*	Rep.	Essex.
7	Rob't S. Maloney	Rep.	Lawrence.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	Chas. L. Underhill	Rep.	Somerville.
10	Peter F. Tague*	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham*	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	Robert Luce*	Rep.	Waltham.
14	L. A. Frothingham	Rep.	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	Geo. P. Codd	Rep.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep.	Adrian.
3	W. H. Frankhauser	Rep.	Hillsdale.
4	John C. Ketcham	Rep.	Hastings.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	Rep.	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon
10	Roy O. Woodruff	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Vincent M. Brennan	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Frank Clague	Rep.	Redwood Falls.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Oscar E. Keller	Prob.	St. Paul.
5	W. H. Newton*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Oscar J. Larson	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Rep.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	J. E. Rankin	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	B. G. Lowrey	Dem.	Blue M'ntain.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	Ross A. Collins	Dem.	Meridian.
6	P. B. Johnson*	Dem.	Hattiesburg.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	F. C. Millspaugh	Rep.	Canton.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	H. F. Lawrence	Rep.	Cameron.
4	Chas. L. Faust	Rep.	St. Joseph.
5	Edgar C. Ellis	Rep.	Kansas City.
6	W. O. Atkeson	Rep.	Butler.
6	R. C. Patterson	Rep.	Springfield.
8	Sid C. Roach	Rep.	Linn Creek.
9	Theo. W. Hukriede	Rep.	Warrenton.
10	Cleveland Newton*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Harry B. Hawes	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Marion E. Rhodes*	Rep.	Potosi.
14	Ed. D. Hays*	Rep.	Cape Giradeau.
10	Isaac V. McPherson	Rep.	Aurora.
16	S. A. Shelton	Rep.	Marshfield.

MONTANA.

At Large.

Wash. J. McCormick	Rep.	Missoula.
Carl W. Riddick*	Rep.	Lewiston.

NEBRASKA.

1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City.
2	Albert W. Jefferies*	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Robert E. Evans*	Rep.	Dakota City.
4	M. O. McLaughlin*	Rep.	York.
5	Wm. E. Andrews*	Rep.	Hastings.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

Sam'l S. Arentz	Rep.	Simpson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sherman E. Burroughs*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	F. P. Patterson, Jr.	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	T. F. Appleby	Rep.	Asbury Park.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	Randolph Perkins	Rep.	Woodcliff Lake.
7	Amos H. Ratcliffe*	Rep.	Paterson.
8	Herbert W. Taylor	Rep.	Newark.
9	R. Wayne Parker	Rep.	Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	Arch. E. Olpp	Rep.	W. Hoboken.
12	C. F. X. O'Brien	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

Nestor Montoya	Rep.	Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep.	Port Wash'ton.
2	John J. Kindred	Dem.	Astoria.
3	John Kissel	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	Thos. H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Ardolph L. Kline	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	Warren I. Lee	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Mich. J. Hogan	Rep.	Brooklyn.
8	Chas. G. Bond	Rep.	Brooklyn.
9	Andrew N. Peterson	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Lester D. Volk	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Meyer Londont	Soc.	New York City.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Nath. D. Perlman	Rep.	New York City.
15	Thos. J. Ryan	Rep.	New York City.
16	W. Bourke Cockran	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills	Rep.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Rep.	New York City.
19	W. M. Chandlerf	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel*	Rep.	New York City.
21	M. C. Ansorge	Rep.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	A. B. Rossdale	Rep.	Bronx.
24	B. L. Fairchildf	Rep.	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Ham. Fish, Jr.	Rep.	Garrison.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	De Bruce.
28	Peter G. Ten Eyckf	Dem.	Albany.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther*	Rep.	Schenectady
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	John D. Clarke	Rep.	Delhi.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	A. B. Houghton*	Rep.	Corning.
38	Thomas P. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence McGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	Jas. M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel Reed*	Rep.	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Hallet S. Ward	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	S. M. Brinson*	Dem.	Newbern.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Homer L. Lyon	Dem.	Whiteville.
7	Wm. C Hammer	Dem.	Asheboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	A. L. Bulwinkle	Dem.	Gastonia.
10	Zeb. Weaver*	Dem.	Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	O. B. Burtress	Rep.	Grand Forks.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	J. H. Sinclair*	Rep.	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens	Rep.	North Bend.
3	R. G. Fitzgerald	Rep.	Dayton.
4	John L. Cable	Rep.	Lima.
5	C. J. Thompson*	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	R. C. Cole*	Rep.	Findlay.
9	W. W. Chalmers	Rep.	Toledo.
10	I. M. Foster*	Rep.	Athens.
11	Edward D. Ricketts*	Rep.	Logan.
12	John C. Speaks	Rep.	Columbus.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	J. T. Begg*	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	C. L. Knight	Rep.	Akron.
15	C. E. Moore*	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	Jos. H. Himes	Rep.	Canton.
17	W. M. Morgan	Rep.	Newark.
18	Frank Murphy*	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	Miner G. Norton	Rep.	Cleveland.
21	Harry C. Gahn	Rep.	Cleveland.
22	Theo. E. Burton†	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Thos. A. Chandler†	Rep.	Vinita.
2	Alice M. Robertson	Rep.	Muskogee.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	J. C. Pringey	Rep.	Chandler.
5	F. B. Swank	Dem.	Norman.
6	L. M. Gensman	Rep.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Manuel Herrick.	Rep.	Perry.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Harry C. Ransley	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Jas. J. Connolly.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	Chas. R. Connell	Rep.	Scranton.
11	Ch. D. Coughlin	Rep.	Wilkes-Barre.
12	John Reber	Rep.	Pottsville.
13	F. B. Gernerd	Rep.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	I. C. Kline	Rep.	Sunbury.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	John M. Rose*	Rep.	Johnstown.
20	Edw. S. Brooks*	Rep.	York.
21	Even J. Jones*	Rep.	Bradford.
22	Adam M. Wyant	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	S. A. Kendall*	Rep.	Meyersdale.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	M. M. Shreve*†	Rep.	Erie.
26	W. H. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep.	Brookville.
28	H. J. Bixler	Rep.	Johnsonburg.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly*	Rep.	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell*	Dem.	Crafton.

At Large.

	Jos. McLaughlin†	Rep.	Philadelphia.
	Mahlon M. Garland died Nov. 19.		
	Wm. J. Burke	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	A. H. Walters*	Rep.	Johnstown.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick*	Rep.	Newport.
2	Walter R. Stines*	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	W. T. Logan	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick*	Dem.	Newberry.
4	J. J. McSwain	Dem.	Greenville.
5	William F. Stevenson*	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	Philip H. Stoll*	Dem.	Kingstree.
7	H. P. Fulmer	Dem.	North.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. Christopherson	Rep.	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Wm. Williamson	Rep.	Oacoma.

TENNESSEE.

1	Carroll Reese	Rep.	Elizabethtown.
2	J. W. Taylor*	Rep.	La Follette.
3	Joe Brown	Rep.	Chattanooga.
4	W. S. Clouse	Rep.	Cookeville.
5	E. L. Davis*	Rep.	Tullahoma.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
6	Joseph W. Byrnes*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Lon A. Scott	Rep.	Savannah.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box	Dem.	Jacksonville
3	M. G. Sanders	Dem.	Canton.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham
5	Hatton W. Summers*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay S. Briggs*	Dem.	Galveston.
8	D. E. Garrett	Dem.	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	Fritz G. Lanham*	Dem.	Fort Worth
13	L. W. Parish*	Dem.	Henrietta.
14	H. M. Wurzbach	Rep.	Seguin.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Claude Hudspeth*	Dem.	El Paso.
17	Thos. L. Blanton*	Dem.	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH.

1	Don B. Colton	Rep.	Vernal.
2	E. O. Leatherwood	Rep.	Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler O. Bland*	Dem.	Newport News.
2	J. T. Deal	Dem.	Norfolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Pat. H. Drewry	Dem.	Petersburg.
5	Rorer A. James	Dem.	Danville.
6	Jas. P. Woods*	Dem.	Roanoke.
7	T. W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore*	Dem.	Fairfax.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	J. W. Summers*	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	J. S. Webster*	Rep.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	B. L. Rosenbloom	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed*	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	Harry C. Woodyard*	Rep.	Spencer.
5	W. Goodykoontz*	Rep.	Williamson.
6	L. B. Echols*	Rep.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper†	Rep.	Racine.
2	Edward Voight*	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	John C. Kleczka	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	W. H. Stafford†	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	Florin Lampert*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	Jos. D. Beck	Rep.	Viroqua.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon*	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	A. P. Nelson*	Rep.	Grantsburg.

WYOMING.

At Large.

	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

	Dan A. Sutherland	Rep.	

HAWAII.

Delegate.

	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Waikiki.

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners.

	Jaime C. De Veyra*	Dem.	Leyte, P. I.
	Isauro Gabaldon		San Isidro.

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner.

	Felix Cordova Davila*	Dem.	San Juan.

NOTE (as of Nov. 26, 1920)—Democrats, 132; Republicans, 300; Socialists, 1. Whole number, 435.
* Served in Sixty-fifth Congress. † Served in previous Congress.
A Representative's salary is $7,500 a year; Speaker, $12,000.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES, SENATE, SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress—Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.
Agriculture and Forestry—Asle J. Gronna, N. D.
Appropriations—Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—William M. Calder, N. Y.
Banking and Currency—George P. McLean, Conn.
Canadian Relations—Frederick Hale, Me.
The Census—Howard Sutherland, W. Va.
Civil Service and Retrenchment—Thomas Sterling, S. D.
Claims—Selden P. Spencer, Mo.
Coast and Insular Survey—Walter E. Edge, N. J.
Coast Defenses—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Commerce—Wesley L. Jones, Wash.
Conservation of National Resources—Ellison D. Smith, S. C.
Corporation Organized in the District of Columbia—Atlee Pomerene, O.
Cuban Relations—Hiram W. Johnson, Cal.
Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments—Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.
District of Columbia—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.
Education and Labor—William S. Kenyon, Ia.
Engrossed Bills—Lee S. Overman, N. C.
Enrolled Bills—L. Heisler Ball, Del.
To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—John Walter Smith, Md.
Finance—Boies Penrose, Pa.
Fisheries—Truman H. Newberry, Mich.
The Five Civilized Tribes of Indians—Robert L. Owen, Okla.
Foreign Relations—Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.
Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.
Geological Survey—Marcus A. Smith, Ariz.
Immigration—Le Baron B. Colt, R. I.
Indian Affairs—Charles Curtis, Kan.
Indian Depredations—Henry L. Myers, Mont.
Industrial Expositions—Key Pittman, Nev.
Interoceanic Canals—William E. Borah, Idaho.
Interstate Commerce—Albert B. Cummins, Ia.
To Investigate Trespassers Upon Indian Lands—Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.
Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—Charles L. McNary, Ore.
Judiciary—Knute Nelson, Minn.
Library—Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.
Manufactures—Robert M. La Follette, Wis.
Military Affairs—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.
Mines and Mining—Miles Poindexter, Wash.
Mississippi River and Tributaries—Joseph E. Ransdell, La.
National Banks—Frank B. Kellogg, Minn.
Naval Affairs—Carroll S. Page, Vt.
Pacific Islands, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands—Albert B. Fall, New Mex.
Pacific Railroads—Charles S. Thomas, Col.
Patents—George W. Norris, Neb.
Pensions—Porter J. McCumber, N. D.
Philippines—Warren G. Harding, O.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Charles E. Townsend, Mich.
Printing—George H. Moses, N. H.
Private Land Claims—Charles A. Culberson, Tex.
Privileges and Elections—William P. Dillingham, Vt.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Bert M. Fernald, Me.
Public Health and National Quarantine—Joseph I. France, Md.
Public Lands—Reed Smoot, Utah.
Railroads—Irvine L. Lenroot, Wis.
Revolutionary Claims—Morris Sheppard, Tex.
Rules—Philander C. Knox, Pa.
Standard Weights and Measures—James A. Reed, Mo.
Territories—Harry S. New, Ind.
Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Duncan W. Fletcher, Fla.
Transportation and Sale of Meat Products—John K. Shields, Tenn.
University of the United States—John Sharp Williams, Miss.
Woman Suffrage—James E. Watson, Ind.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES, HOUSE, SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Elections, No. 1—Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.
No. 2—Louis B. Goodall, Me.
No. 3—Cassius C. Dowell, Ia.
Ways and Means—Joseph W. Fordney, Mich.
Appropriations—James W. Good, Ia.
Judiciary—Andrew J. Volstead, Minn.
Banking and Currency—Louis T. McFadden, Pa.
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Albert H. Vestal, Ind.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—John J. Esch, Wis.
Rivers and Harbors—Charles A. Kennedy, Ia.
The Merchant Marine and Fisheries—William S. Greene, Mass.
Agriculture—Gilbert W. Haugen, Ia.
Foreign Affairs—Stephen G. Porter, Pa.
Military Affairs—Julius Kahn, Cal.
Naval Affairs—Thomas S. Butler, Pa.
Post Office and Post Roads—Halvor Steenerson, Minn.
The Public Lands—Nicholas J. Sinnott, Ore.
Indian Affairs—Homer P. Snyder, N. Y.
The Territories—Charles F. Curry, Cal.
Insular Affairs—Horace M. Towner, Ia.
Railways and Canals—Loren E. Wheeler, Ill.
Mines and Mining—Mahlon M. Garland, Pa.
Public Buildings and Grounds—John W. Langley, Ky.
Education—Simeon D. Fess, O.
Labor—John M. C. Smith, Mich.
Patents—John I. Nolan, Cal.
Invalid Pensions—Charles E. Fuller, Ill.
Pensions—Sam R. Sells, Tenn.
Claims—George W. Edmonds, Pa.
War Claims—Benjamin K. Focht, Pa.
District of Columbia—Carl E. Mapes, Mich.
Revision of the Laws—Edward C. Little, Kan.
Reform in the Civil Service—Frederick R. Lehlbach, N. J.
Election of President, Vice President, etc.—Florian Lampert, Wis.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Addison T. Smith, Idaho.
Irrigation of Arid Lands—Moses P. Kinkaid, Neb.
Immigration and Naturalization—Albert Johnson, Wash.
Rules—Philip P. Campbell, Kan.
Accounts—Clifford Ireland, Ill.
Mileage—John A. Elston, Cal.
The Census—Isaac Siegel, N. Y.
The Library—Norman J. Gould, N. Y.
Printing—Edgar R. Kiess, Pa.
Enrolled Bills—John R. Ramsey, N. J.
Industrial Arts and Expositions—Oscar E. Bland, Ind.
Roads—Thomas B. Dunn, N. Y.
Flood Control—William A. Rodenberg, Ill.
Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—Merrill Moores, Ind.
Woman Suffrage—James R. Mann, Ill.
Water Power—John J. Esch, Wis.
To Investigate War Expenditures—William J. Graham, Ill.
To Investigate the Shipping Board—Joseph Walsh, Mass.
Budget—James W. Good, Ia.

VICTORY MEDALS FOR 4 600 000 AMERICANS.

Every soldier, sailor and marine, enlisted or commissioned in the service of the United States during the war with Germany, on active duty and with an honorable record, will receive a Victory Medal by general orders of the Army and Navy acts of Congress. All soldiers of civilization throughout the world of the Allies will wear the rainbow ribbon of the Victory Medal, the distinguishing mark of military service against the Germans in the cause of humanity, liberty, and progress. The War Department estimates the total number of men on active duty at about 4 600,000, which includes 500,000 in the navy, 50,000 marines and more than 4,000,000 in the army. The medals proper are struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia from a bronze of 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin. The proportions for the metal, as specified by the Interallied Military Commission, are common to all the Allies—90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. alloy of zinc and tin.

AVIATION.

THE Pulitzer Trophy race, held at Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., Nov. 25, was the competitive feature of the American aviation season. More than forty airplanes entered, the contest of which twenty-eight finished the full 132-mile course. The race was held over a 33-mile circuit, and the winner, Capt. C. C. Mosley, U. S. A., flying a Verville plane, averaged 178 miles per hour in his victorious flight. His time by laps was: First lap, 11m. 6.7s.; second lap, 11m. 37s.; third lap, 11m. 72.08s.; fourth lap, 11m. 15.32s.; total time, 44m. 29.57s.

OFFICIAL ELAPSED TIME IN PULITZER TROPHY RACE.

Order in which the planes finished in the Pulitzer Trophy race, with their official time:

Position.	Pilot.	Airplane.	Motor.		Elapsed Time.
1	Capt. C. C. Mosley, U. S. A.	Verville	Packard	600	44m. 29.57s.
2	Capt. H E. Hartney, U. S. A.	Thomas Morse	T. Morse	300	47m. 00.03s.
3	Albert Acosta	S. V. A	S. P. A.	225	51m. 57.62s.
4	Lieut. St. Clair Street, U. S. A.	Wright	Wright	300	52m. 57.02s.
5	Lieut. A. Laverents, U. S. N.	Vought	Wright	180	55m. 39.19s.
6	Lieut. J. P. Roullot, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	56m. 06.58s.
7	2d Lieut. C. Eliason, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	56m. 09.39s.
8	Lieut. J. B. Wright, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	56m. 52.20s
9	Lieut. C. Cummings, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	57m. 08.12s
10	Lieut. D. L. Conley, U. S. N.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	57m. 40.76s
11	Capt. Horace N. Heisen, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	58m. 15.28s
12	Lieut. D. C. Finch, U. S. N.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	59m. 32.94s
13	Capt. Maxwell Kirby, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	59m. 42.67s
14	Lieut. L. Claude, U. S. A	De Haviland	Liberty	400	59m. 56.63s
15	Lieut. W. B. Gwyn, U. S. N.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	59m. 59.63s
16	Lieut. L. H. Sanderson, U. S. M. C.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	60m. 09.38s
17	Lieut. W. R. Lawson, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	60m. 48.46s
18	Capt. H. B. Mims, U. S. M. C.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	60m. 49.34s
19	Lieut. Lucas Beau, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	61m. 01.62s
20	Lieut. W. B. Brown, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	61m. 35.28s
21	Lieut. T. Moffat, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	61m. 47.45s
22	Sergt. J. K. Dunn, U. S. M. C.	Wright	Wright	300	61m. 50.38s
23	Capt. N. Carolin, U. S. A.	De Haviland	Liberty	400	62m. 40.22s
24	Charles Colt	Morane Saulnier	Le Rhone	110	63m. 16.33s
25	Willis P. Taylor	Ansaldo	S. P. A.	200	77m. 13.00s

The Pulitzer Trophy, a classic winged figure upholding an airplane, was donated to the Aero Club of America by Ralph, Joseph, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer. As prizes for the individual pilots of the first, second and third machines, the Pulitzers donated gold, silver and bronze plaques. The winner of the Pulitzer Trophy was also awarded $1,500 in Liberty bonds, devised to the Aero Club of America under the will of Samuel M. Valentine. To the mechanics of the pilot of the winning plane were awarded $200 in Liberty bonds.

The winner of the second prize received $750, and his mechanic $150 in Liberty bonds, while the third winner and his mechanic got $500 and $100 in bonds, respectively. In addition to Mr. Valentine's bequest, $1,800 in bonds were awarded to the pilots and mechanics finishing first and second in the three classes having, respectively, the greatest number of machines entered. The awards were: Contest Committee Prize—A trophy, Thomas-Morse, Capt. H. E. Hartney, pilot De Haviland Class—First prize, $350 in Liberty bonds to the pilot and $50 to the mechanic, to Lieut. John P. Roullot, U. S. A.; time, 56m. 06.58s. Second, $150 and $50 in bonds, 2d Lieut. Carl Eliason, U. S. A.; time, 56m. 09.39s. Vought VE-7 Class—First prize, $350 and $50 in bonds, Lieut. A. Leverents, U. S. N.; time, 55m. 39.19s., Second, $150 and $50, Lieut. W. R. Gwyn, U. S. N. SE-5 Class—First prize, $350 and $50 in bonds, Capt. Maxwell Kirby, U. S. A. Others disqualified.

INTERNATIONAL GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

Started from Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 24. Results:

Pilot.	Distance.	Landed At.	Start.	Finish.
Lieut. E. D. Denuyter (Belgium)	1,100	North Hero, Vt.	4.47½ P. M.	9.30 A. M., Oct. 25
H. E. Honeywell (United States)	1,000	Lake George, N. Y.	4.56 P. M.	10.59 A. M., Oct. 25
Major G. Valle (Italy)	890	Homer, N. Y	4.52¾ P. M.	about 48 hrs.
Major Medori (Italy)	675	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5.01 P. M.	——
R. H. Upson (United States)	675	Amherstberg, Ont.	5.02 P. M.	2.10 P. M., Oct. 25
Capt. Hirshauer (France)	675	Mason City, Ill.	4.36 P. M.	8.45 P. M., Oct. 24
Lieut. R. E. Thompson (United States)	622	Charlotte, Mich.	4.44½ P. M.	——
R. F. Donaldson (United States)	525	Brownstown, Ill.	——	11.59 A. M., Oct. 24

GORDON BENNETT RACE.

The Gordon Bennett International Speed Trophy was won permanently by France in the sixth race for the prize held since 1909, when Sadl Lecointe covered the 300 kilometres (186.3 miles) course in 1h. 6m. 17 1-5s. at Etampes, France, Sept. 28. Following various elimination trials, the final entrants were: French (defenders), Sadl Lecointe (Nieuport, 300 hp. Hispano-Suiza); M. Kirsch (Nieuport, 300 hp. Hispano-Suiza); Capt. de Romanet (Spad, 300 hp. Hispano-Suiza). American (challengers) Howard Rhinehart (Dayton-Wright R. B., 250 hp. Hall-Scott); Maj. R. W. Schroeder (U. S. Army V. C. P.-R., 560 hp. Packard). British (challenger), F. P. Raynham (Martynside "Semi-Quaver," 300 hp. Hispano-Suiza). The result of the trophy or final race trials follow: 100 kilometres—Lecointe, France, 21m. 36 1-5s.; Romanet, France, 22m. 59s.; Kirsch, France, 21m. 29 3-5s. 200 kilometres—Lecointe, France, 44m. 41s.; Romanet, France, 46m. 7s.; Kirsch, France, 48m. 52s. 300 kilometres—Lecointe, France, 1h. 6m. 17 1-5s.; Romanet, France, 1h. 39m. 53 3-5s.; Kirsch, France, withdrew, engine trouble. Rhinehart, U. S., withdrew, steering mechanism trouble; Schroeder U. S., withdrew ignition trouble; Raynham, England, withdrew, engine trouble.

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Started from Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 25. Result: First, H. E. Honeywell, pilot; Dr. J. Kingsbury, aid; balloon Kansas City III., landed near Thamesville, Ont ; 700 miles. Second, Lieut. R. E. Thompson, pilot; H. E. Weeks, aid; balloon U. S. Army I.; landed near Ridgetown, Ont.; 690 miles. Third, R. H. Upson, pilot; W. T. Van Orman, aid; balloon Goodyear II.; landed near Amherst, O.; 620 miles. Fourth, Lieut. Raffe Emerson, pilot; Lieut. F. Sloman, aid; balloon U. S. Navy; landed near Graytown, O.; 610 miles. Fifth,

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE—*Continued.*

J. S. McKibben, pilot; Allan O'Neil, aid; landed near Vanwert, O.; 550 miles. Sixth, Warren Rasor, pilot; Herbert Rasor, aid; balloon Ohio; landed near Grayville, Ill.; 350 miles. Seventh, G. W. McEntyre, pilot; Dale Mabry, aid; balloon U. S. Army 4A; landed near Lewisport, Ky.; 300 miles. Eighth, R. F. Donaldson, pilot; C. T. King, aid; landed near Owensboro Ky.; 300 miles. Ninth, A. Leo Stevens, pilot; E. B. Weston, aid; balloon Elsie Delight; landed near Drakesboro Ky., 280 miles. Tenth, B. T. Burt, pilot; R. E. Olmstead, aid; balloon U. S. Army II.; landed near Hanson, Ky.; 275 miles. Eleventh B. von Hoffman, pilot; W. Heller, aid; landed near Caneyville, Ky.; 275 miles.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AIRPLANE RACES.

First Intercollegiate Airplane Meet, held at Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., on May 7. The field day was held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Flying Association and the American Flying Club. The American Flying Club Trophy went to Yale for its high record, the trophy of the Aero Club of Massachusetts to Yale for winning the cross-country race, and the trophy of the Cleveland Aviation Club to Yale for scoring highest in acrobatics, alert competition and cross-country race. Points scored by each college were as follows: Yale, 9; Williams, 6; Princeton and Columbia, 5; Wesleyan, Pittsburgh and Lehigh, 3; Pennsylvania and Cornell, 1, and Harvard and Rutgers, 0 The course of the 25-mile race lay from Mitchel Field to Lyndenhurst, thence to Farmingdale and back to Mitchel Field. The order of crossing the line was as follows: Yale, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Cornell, Columbia, Williams, Harvard, Lehigh and Wesleyan. Owing to a technicality, Pennsylvania was disqualified and lost second place. After checking up the first three places were awarded to Yale, Lehigh, Cornell. Yale's time was 16 minutes. G. W. Horne was the winning pilot.

OTHER AVIATION FEATS OF 1920.

Feb. 27—Major R. W. Schroeder, U. S. A., established a new world's altitude flight at Dayton, O., when he drove his Le Pere biplane to a height of 36,020 feet (almost seven miles). At this height the temperature was estimated at 67 degrees below zero. The aviator's eyes froze, and losing consciousness, he lost control of his plane, falling five miles in about two minutes. Some 1,500 feet above ground he regained control and made a perfect landing. After several days in a darkened room of the hospital he recovered. In certifying the record the Aero Club of America fixed the height at 33,113 feet.

June 4—Lieuts. Bossoutrol and Bernard, flying a Farman Goliath, broke the world's endurance record at Etampes, France, with a continuous flight of 24h. 19m. 7s.

June 8—Lieut. John H. Wilson established a new world record for a parachute jump, leaping from an airplane at a height of 19,800 feet over San Antonio, Tex., and landing some ten miles distant from the point of the jump.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

WALKING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date
1 mile	6m. 25 4-5s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1918
2 miles	13m. 11 2-5s	G E. Larner	England	July 13, 1904
3 miles	20m. 25 4-5s	G. E Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles	36m. 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles	43m. 26 1-5s	G E Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles	50m. 50 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles	58m. 18 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	England	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s	S. C. A. Schofield	England	May 20, 1911
One hour	8 miles 438 yards	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours	15 miles 128 yards	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

Event.	Height or Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Standing high	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A	June 14, 1913
Running high	6 ft. 7 in	G. L Horine	U. S. A	May 18, 1912
Standing broad	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P O'Conner	England	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp.	50 ft. 11 in	D F Ahearne	U. S. A	July 31, 1909
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in	M. S. Wright	U. S. A	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan	U. S. A	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in.	M. J. McGrath	U. S. A	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle)	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	204 ft. 5 5-8 in.	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	Sept. 29, 1912

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat	U. S. A	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.3s	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 40.23	De Palma	Mercedes	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1 09.57	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1 54.81	Resta	Peugeot	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2 14.22	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2 56.35	Resta	Peugeot	Omaha, Neb	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5 20.20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8 18.90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10 50.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	July 28, 1918
25 miles	14 12.72	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
50 miles	26 23.40	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
75 miles	42 40.28	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
100 miles	54 17.80	G. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	July 4, 1919
150 miles	1 26 14.90	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago, Ill	June 16, 1917
200 miles	1 55 11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago, Ill	June 16, 1917
250 miles	2 23 04.03	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles	2 55 32.23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3 24 42.99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4 04 48.98	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4 35 05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5 07 26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS– NON-STOCK.

10 miles	8 16.40	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles	12 23.20	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles	16 25.60	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles	20 28.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles	40 57.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles	1 08 56.00	Burman	Peugeot	Galesburg, Ill	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles	1 29 09.00	Hearne	Chevrolet Special	Phoenix, Ariz	Nov. 8, 1919
150 miles	2 30 51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3 21 48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O	July 4, 1913

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS—NON-STOCK

10 miles	5 14.40	Bruce-Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
20 miles	13 11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles	35 52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles	1 12 45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1 55 18.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2 34 12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3 14 55.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3 53 33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911

HOUR RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	74 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
2 hours	148 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
24 hours	1,491 miles	Verbeck & Hirsh	Flat	Los Angeles	April 8, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK CHASSIS

24 hours	1,196 miles	Patschke & Mulford	Lozier	Brighton Beach	Oct. 15, 1909

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

24 hours	1,253 miles	Poole & Patschke.	Stearns	Brighton Beach	Aug. 19, 1910

STRAIGHTAWAY, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

1 hour	81.65 miles	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORDS—SPEEDWAY RECORDS, CLASS "B" STOCK CAR.

(Piston Displacement, 231 to 300 Cubic Inches.)

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place	Date.
10 miles	7 54.40	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
20 miles	15 45 80	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
50 miles	39 30.80	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
100 miles	1 20 21.40	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1920.

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Car.	Miles.	Time.
Feb. 28	Los Angeles, Cal	J. Murphy	Duesenberg	250	2 25 17.59
May 31	Indianapolis	G. Chevrolet	Monroe	500	5 38 32
June 19	Uniontown, Pa	T. Milton	Duesenberg	225	2 22 44.36
July 5	Tacoma, Wash	T. Milton	Duesenberg	223	2 23 28
Aug. 28	Elgin, Ill	R. De Palma	Ballot	251	3 09 54
Sept. 6	Uniontown, Pa	T. Milton	Duesenberg	225	2 20 24.19
Oct. 2	Fresno, Cal	J. Murphy	Duesenberg	200	2 04 32
Nov. 25	Los Angeles, Cal	R. Sarles	Duesenberg	250	2 20 20

OLYMPIC GAMES.

THE seventh revival of the Olympic Games was held in Belgium during the spring and summer of 1920. The contests, which covered more than thirty different branches of sport, opened with hockey in April and continued with occasional breaks in the programme until September. The track and field events, the principal feature of the games, were held at Antwerp during August. Various systems of point awards were used in the contests; that for the track and field contests being the International Amateur Athletic Federation method of seven points for first; five for second; four for third; three for fourth; two for fifth and one for sixth place.

The United States team easily won first place, the final standing of nations being:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Pts.
United States	9	12	9	10	9	5	212
Finland	9	4	2	2	2	3	105
Sweden	1	4	9	5	6	5	95
England	5	3	4	3	5	4	92
France	1	2	1	2	3	1	35
Italy	2	...	2	1	1	1	28
South Africa	1	1	1	2	...	2	24
Canada	1	...	...	1	...	...	10
Norway	1	...	...	...	1	1	10
Denmark	...	1	...	...	2	1	9
Esthonia	...	1	...	...	1	1	8
New Zealand	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Belgium	...	...	1	1	...	1	5
Australia	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Czecho-Slovakia	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

The games resulted in five new world's records, three Olympic records, as well as two marks for events which had not been run at any previous Olympic meets. These were the 3,000 and 10,000 metre walks. Three of the world's records and two of the Olympic marks were made by Americans, so that the United States accounted for five of the eight new records. Loomis in the 400 metre hurdles, Foss in the pole vault and the 400 metre relay team got the world's records for America. Myrra, the Finn, in the javelin throw, and Thomson of Canada in the 110 metre high hurdles also made world's records. Olympic marks were made by McDonald, United States, in the 56-lb. weight; Landon of the United States in the high jump and Kolehmainen, Finland, in the Marathon. The placings and performances in the track and field section of the Olympic Games, were as follows:

100 Metres—Won by Paddock, U. S.; Kirksey, U. S., second; Edward, Engl., third; Scholz, U. S., fourth; Alikahn, Fr., fifth; Murchison, U. S., sixth. Time—10 4-5s.

200 Metres—Won by Woodring, U. S.; Paddock, U. S., second; Edward, Engl., third; Murchison, U. S., fourth; Davidson, New Zeal., fifth; Oosterlaap, So. Afr., sixth. Time—22s.

400 Metres—Won by Rudd, So. Afr.; Butler, Engl., second; Engdahl, Swed., third; Shea, U. S., fourth; Ainsworth, Engl., fifth; Dafel, So. Afr., sixth. Time 49 3-5s.

800 Metres—Won by Hill, Engl.; Eby, U. S., second; Rudd, So. Afr., third; Mountain, Engl., fourth; Scott, U.S., fifth; Sprott, U.S., sixth. Time—1.53 2-5.

1,500 Metres—Won by Hill, Engl.; Baker, Engl., second; Shields, U. S., third; Vohralik, Czec.-Slov., third; Lurdgren, Swed., fifth; Audre, Fr., sixth. Time—4.01 4-5.

5,000 Metres—Won by Guillemot, Fr.; Mirmi, Fin., second; Bachman, Swed., third; Koskenimie, Fin., fourth; Blewit, Engl., fifth; Seagrove, Engl., sixth. Time—14.55.

10,000 Metres—Won by Mirmi, Fin.; Guillemot, Fr., second; Wilson, Engl., third; Maccerio, It., fourth; Manhes, Fr., fifth; Lumatainen, Fin., sixth. Time—31.45 2-5.

Marathon—Won by Kolehmainen, Fin.; Lossman, Esthonia, second; Arne, It., third; Broos, Belg., fourth; Ternoskoki, Fin., fifth; Sofus, Den., sixth. Time—†2.32.35 4-5.

110-Metre Hurdles—Won by Thomson, Can.; Barron, U. S., second; Murray, U. S., third; Wilson, New Zeal., fourth; Smith, U. S., fifth; Christiernssen, Swed., sixth. Time—*14 4-5s.

400-Metre Hurdles—Won by F. Loomis, U. S.; Norton, U. S., second; Desch, U. S., third; Andre, Fr., fourth; Christiernssen, Swed., fifth; Daggs, U. S., sixth. Time—*54s.

3,000-Metre Steeplechase—Won by Hodge, Engl.; Flynn, U. S., second; Ambrosini, It., third; Mattson, Swed., fourth; Devanney, U. S., fifth; Hulsenbach, U. S., sixth. Time—10.02 2-5.

3,000-Metre Walk—Won by Frigerio, It.; Parker, Australia, second; Remer, U. S., third; McMaster, So. Afr., fourth; Maroney, U. S., fifth; Dawson, Engl., sixth. Time—‡13.14 1-5.

10,000-Metre Walk—Won by Frigerio, It.; Pearman, U. S., second; Gunn, Engl., third; McMaster, So. Afr., fourth; Hehir, Engl., fifth; Maroney, U. S., sixth. Time—‡48.06 1-5.

Running High Jump—Won by Landon, U. S.; Muller, U. S., second; Ekeland, Swed., third; Whalen, U. S., fourth; Murphy, U. S., fifth; Baker, Engl., sixth. Height—†6 ft. 4 1-5 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Peterson, Swed.; Johnson, U. S., second; Abrahamson, Swed., third; Templeton, U. S., fourth; Aastad, Norw., fifth; Franksson, Swed., sixth. Distance—23 ft. 6 in.

Hop, Skip and Jump—Won by Timlos, Fin.; Jansson, Swed., second; Almlof, Swed., third; Sahling, Swed., fourth; Landers, U. S., fifth; Ahearn, U. S. sixth. Distance—47 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Won by Foss, U. S.; Peterson, Den., second; Meyers, U. S., third; Knourk, U. S., fourth; Jorgensen, Den., fifth; Rydburg, Sweden, sixth. Height—*13 ft. 5 3-16 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by *Myrra, Fin.; Peltonen, Fin., second; Johanson, Fin., third; Saaristi, Fin., fourth; Klumberg, Esthonia, fifth; Lindstrom, Swed., sixth. Distance *215 ft. 9¼ in.

Discus Throw—Won by Niklander, Fin.; Talpale, Fin., second; Pope, U. S., third; Dallhegen, Swed., fourth; Bartlett, U. S., fifth; Erickson, Swed., sixth. Distance—146 ft. 7 7-16 in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Ryan, U. S.; Lind, Swed., second; Bennett, U. S., third; Svensson, Swed., fourth; McGrath, U S., fifth; Nicholson, Engl., sixth. Distance—173 ft. 5 11-16 in.

Shotput—Won by Porolla, Fin.; Niklander, Fin., second; Liversedge, U. S., third; McDonald, U. S., fourth; Nilsson, Swed., fifth; Tamimer, Esthonia, sixth. Distance—48 ft. 9 in.

56 Pound Weight—Won by McDonald, U. S.; Ryan, U. S., second; Lind, Swed., third; McDermott, Can., fourth; Svensson, Swed., fifth; Peterson, Fin., sixth. Distance—†36 ft. 11½ in.

400-Metre Relay—Won by U. S.; France, second; Swed., third; Engl., fourth; Den., fifth; Luxembourg, sixth. Time—*42 1-5s.

1,600-Metre Relay—Won by England; South Africa, second; France, third; United States, fourth; Sweden, fifth; Belgium, sixth. Time—3.22 1-5.

3,000-Metre Team Race—Won by United States; England, second; Sweden, third; France, fourth; Italy, fifth; no sixth. Time—8.51 1-5.

Cross Country Team Race—Won by Finland; England, second; Sweden, third; United States fourth; France, fifth, Belgium, sixth.

Individual Cross Country Race—Won by Mirmi, Fin.; Boekman, Swed., second; Lomatainen, Fin., third; Wilson, Engl., fourth; Hogarty, Engl., fifth; Conquisnier, Italy, sixth.

Pentathlon—Won by Lethonen, Fin., 14 pts; Bradley, U. S., second, 25 pts.; Legendre, U. S. third, 26 pts.; Hamilton, U. S., fourth, 26 pts.; Fortimen, Fin., fifth, 26 pts.; Looland, Sweden, sixth, 27 pts.

Decathlon—Won by Loveland, Norw., 6804.35; Hamilton, U. S., second, 6770.86; Onlson, Sweden, third, 6579.80; Holmer, Sweden, fourth, 6533.15; Nilsson, Sweden, fifth, 6434.53; Wickholm, Fin., sixth, 6406.46.

Tug-of-War—Won by England; Holland, second; Belgium, third, *United States, fourth; Italy, fifth.

*U. S. committee protest undecided.

*World's record. †Olympic record. ‡New Olympic event.

ROWING.

The rowing events were held on the Grand Canal course near Brussels, Aug. 27-29. All races were over a straightaway stretch of 2,000 metres. The programme consisted of five events. United States

OLYMPIC ROWING—*Continued.*

oarsmen were entered in four of the five events, winning three and finishing second in the fourth. Results of final heats: Four-oared race—Switzerland, first; America, second; Norway, third. Winner's time—6m. 54s., Single sculls—Kelly, America, first; Beresford, England, second. Winner's time—7m. 35s. Pair-oared with coxswain—Italy, first; France, second; Switzerland, third. Winner's time—7m. 56s. Double sculls without coxswain—America, first; Italy, second; France, third. Winner's time—7m. 9s. Eight-oared race—America, first; England, second. Winner's time—6m. 5s. America did not enter the double-oared event with coxswain, which was won by Italy in the last hundred metres, with the French and Swiss crews collapsing and paddling at the finish.

TRAP SHOOTING.

The United States was represented by eight trap shooters, as follows: Jay Clark, Jr., Captain, Worcester Mass., Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill.; Horace R. Bonser, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Donnelley, New York; F. W. McNeir, Houston, Tex.; Fred Plum, Atlantic City, N. J., F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y. In the Olympic Team Championship, contested on July 22, Arie, Troeh, McNeir, Bonser, Wright, and Clark represented the United States and won the event handily, scoring 547 breaks out of 600 targets shot at. The entries were squadded six men to a team: gun position optional; two shots at a target; last ten targets one man up on position three, any one of 15 traps sprung by drawing numbers. Eight nations were entered and finished in the following order: Score 600—United States, 547; Belgium, 503; Sweden, 500; England, 488. Canada, 474; Holland, 222x300 and withdrew: Norway, 210x300 and withdrew; France, 210x300 and withdrew

The Individual World's Championship was won by Arie, United States who scored 95 out of 100. Only three places counted, although each nation was permitted five entries. The United States won the first five places as follows. Score 100—Arie, 95; Troeh, 93; Wright, *87; Plum, *87; Bonser, *87.

* As a contestant was allowed two shots at a target, ties were decided by scoring the number of times each man had broken a target with his second barrel. Wright had broken with second shot, 3; Plum, 6; Bonser, 10 times, and they were placed accordingly third, fourth and fifth.

The United States team en route to Antwerp also shot in the championship meeting of the English Clay Bird Shooting Association, held at the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, July 15, 16, 17, 1920. There, also, the Americans made a clean sweep. F. M. Troeh won the Individual Championship, with a score of 39 out of 40. F. W. McNeir won the Grand Aggregate of the meeting (gold star and silver cup) with 100 straight. The United States won the Team Championship, breaking 113 out of 120. Ben S. Donnelley won the Doubles Championship (targets thrown from a tower), and established a record with ten straight breaks. Troeh established new long run records in England, breaking 109 straight on July 15 and 138 straight on July 16. (The best previous long run in England with 1⅛-oz. of shot was 49 straight.)

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Rifle matches held July 28 to August 3. United States team under the direction of the the National Rifle Association of America. Rifle team matches—300 metres standing, 10 shots and 2 trial shots. Maximum points 300. First, Denmark, 266; second, United States, 255; third. Sweden, 255. 300 metres prone, 10 shots and 2 trial shots. Maximum points 300. First, United States, 289; second, France, 283; third, Finland, 281. 600 metres prone, 10 shots and 5 trial shots. Maximum points 300. First, United States, 287; second, South Africa, 287; third, Sweden, 287. 300 and 600 metres, 10 shots prone at each distance, 2 trial shots at 300 metres and 5 trial shots at 600. Maximum points 600. First, United States, 573; second, Norway, 565; third, Switzerland, 563. Free arm, 300 metres, 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling or sitting, 40 shots prone, 10 trial shots at each position. Maximum points 6,000. First, United States, 4,879; second, Norway, 4,748; third, Switzerland, 4,698. Small carbine, 50 metres, 40 shots standing, 4 trial shots. Maximum points 2,000. First, United States, 1,899; second, Sweden, 1,873; third, Norway, 1,866.

Individual rifle matches—300 metres standing, 10 shots, 2 trial shots. Maximum points 60. First. Osburn, American. 56; second, Madsen, Denmark, 55; third, Nuesslein, American, 54. 300 metres prone, 10 shots, 2 trial shots. Maximum points 60. First, Olsen, Norway, 60; second, Johnson, France, 59; tied for third place, Vankhonen, Finland, 59, Kuchen, Swiss, 59. 600 metres prone, 10 shots and 5 trial shots. Maximum points 60. First Johanson, Sweden, 59-58; second, Erikkson, Sweden, 59-56.6; third Spooner, American, 59-56.5. Free arms, 300 metres, 40 shots in 3 positions, standing, kneeling or sitting and prone. Maximum points 1,200. First, Fisher American, 289-358-349 = 996; second, Larsen, Denmark, 320-341-328 = 989; third, Ostensen, Norway, 348-324-309 = 980. Small carbine, 40 shots at 50 metres standing, 4 trial shots. Maximum points 400. First, Nuesslein, American, 391; second Rothrock, American, 386; third, Fenton. American, 385.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER MATCHES.

Held August 2-3, 1920. United States team under the direction of the United States Revolver Association. 50 metre pistol team match, Aug. 2, 1920. First, United States. Score 2374. U. S. team—Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, U. S. A. team captain and coach; Mr. K. T. Frederick, 496; Mr. A. P. Lane, 483; Dr. J. H. Snook 471; Sergt. M. Kelly, 7th Eng., 468; Mr. R. C. Bracken, 456. Second, Sweden, 2,289; third, Brazil, 2,264; fourth, Greece, 2,240; fifth, Belgium, 2,229. 50 metre individual pistol match (any pistol or revolver)—first, United States, Mr. K. T. Frederick, 496 (champion of world 1920); second, Brazil, Senor deCosta, 489; third, United States, Mr. A. P. Lane, 483 (champion of world 1912). 30 metre revolver (military team match, Aug. 3, 1920). First, United States. Score 1,310. U. S. team—Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, U. S. A. team captain and coach; Sec. Lieut. L. J. Harant, U. S.A., 268; Mr. A. P. Lane, 263; Mr. K. T. Frederick, 262; Dr. J. H. Snook, 261; Me. Sergt. M. Kelly, U. S. A., 256. Second, Greece, 1,283; third, Switzerland, 1,270; fourth, Brazil, 1,261; fifth, France, 1,239. 30 metre military revolver individual match, Aug. 3, 1920—First, Brazil, 274, Mr. Popense; second, United States, 272, Mr. R. C. Bracken; third, Switzerland. 269, Mr. Zulaup.

FIGURE SKATING.

The figure skating championships were held at Antwerp late in April with the following results:

Men's competition, final placing—Grofstron, Sweden; Krogh, Norway; Strixrud, Norway; Salchow, Sweden; N. W. Niles, United States. Mixed couples—Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen, Finland; Mr. and Mrs. Bryn, Norway; Miss Johnson and Mr. Williams, England; Miss Weld and Mr. N. W. Niles, United States. Women's competitions—Miss Tulin, Sweden; Miss Norin, Sweden; Miss T. Weld, United States. Points scored by nations in hockey and figure skating—Sweden, 8; Norway, 5; United States, Canada and Finland tied for third.

HOCKEY.

The hockey matches were played at Antwerp, April 23-30, and resulted in the following final placing—First, Canada; second, United States; third, Czecho-Slovakia. Scores—Sweden defeated Belgium, 8-0; United States defeated Switzerland, 22-0; Canada defeated Czecho-Slovakia, 15-0; Sweden defeated France, 4-0; Canada defeated United States, 2-0; Canada defeated Sweden, 12-1. In the play-off for second place United States defeated Czecho-Slovakia, 16-0, and latter team won third place by defeating Sweden, 4-0.

SWIMMING.

Men, 100 metres, final reswim—Duke Kahanamoku U. S. A., 1m. 1s., won; Pua Kealoha, U. S. A., 1m. 2s. second; W. W. Harris, U. S. A., 1m. 3s., third; Herold, Australia, fourth. Original final—Duke Kahanamoku, 1m. 2-5s. (new world's record), won; Pua Kealoha, U. S. A., 1m. 2 1-5s., second; W. W. Harris, U. S. A., 1m. 3 1-5s., third; Norman Ross, U. S A., 1m. 3 4-5s., fourth; H. Herold, Australia, fifth. Race ordered reswum because Herold was interfered with by Ross. 400 metres—Norman Ross, U. S. A., 5m. 26 4-5s., won; L. Langer, U. S. A., 5m. 29s., second; G. Vernot, Canada, 5m. 29 3-5s., third; G. Kahele, U. S. A., fourth. 1,500 metres—

OLYMPIC SWIMMING—*Continued.*

Norman Ross, U. S. A., 22m. 23 2-5s., won; G. Vernot, Canada, 22m. 36 2-5s., second; F. Beaurepaire, Australia, 23m. 4s., third; F. Kahele, U. S. A., fourth. 800 metres relay (4 men, 200 each)—U. S. A. (Perry McGillivray, Pua Kealoha, Norman Ross, Duke Kahanamoku), 10m. 4 2-5s. (new record), won; Australia, 10m. 25 2-5s., second; Great Britain, 10m. 37 1-5s., third; Sweden, fourth. 200 metres breaststroke—Malmroth, Sweden, 3m. 4s., won; Th. Henning, Sweden, 3m. 9s., second, Aaltoonen, Finland, 3m. 12s., third; Jack Howell U. S. A., fourth. 400 metres breaststroke—Malmroth, Sweden, 6m. 31s., won; T. Henning, Sweden, second; Aaltoonen, Finland, third; Jack Howell, U. S. A., fourth. 100 metres backstroke—Warren Kealoha, U. S. A., 1m. 15 1-5s., won; R. Kegeris, U. S. A., 1m. 16 1-5s., second; Beitz, Belgium, third; Perry McGillivray, U. S. A., fourth; W. Kealoha in his heat established a new world's record, 1m. 14 2-5s. Plain high diving—Wallman, Sweden, won; Skogland, Sweden, second; Janson, Sweden, third; Adlerz, Sweden, fourth. Springboard diving—L. E. Kuehn, U. S. A., won; C. Pinkston, U. S. A., second; L. E. Balbach, U. S. A., third. High fancy diving—C. Pinkston, U. S. A., won; G. Adlerz, Sweden, second; H. Priest, U. S. A., third. Water polo—Great Britain defeated Belgium, 3-2; Sweden, third; U. S. A., fourth.

Women, 100 metres—Ethelda Bleibtrey, U. S. A., 1m. 13 3-5s., won; Irene Guest, U. S. A., 1m. 17s., second; Frances Cowells-Schroth, U.S.A., 1m. 17 1-5s., third; E. Jeans, England, fourth. 300 metres—Ethelda Bleibtrey, U. S. A., 4m. 34s., (new world's record), won; Margrit Woodbridge, U. S. A., 4m. 42 4-5s., second; Frances Cowells-Schroth, U. S. A., 4m. 52s., third; E. Jeans, England, 4m. 52 2-5s., fourth. 400 metres relay (4, 100 metres each)—U. S. A. (Ethelda Bleibtrey, Margrit Woodbridge, Irene Guest, Frances Cowells-Schroth), 5m. 12 2-5s., won; England, second; Sweden, third. Springboard diving—Aileen Riggin, U. S. A., won; Helen Wainwright, U. S. A., second; Thelma Payne, U. S. A., third; Aileen Allen, U. S. A., fourth. Plain high diving—Tryland, Denmark, won; Armstrong, England, second; Ollivier, Sweden, third. Water polo, men—England defeated Belgium in final round, 3 to 2.

Final standing of nations in Olympic swimming events: United States, first, 53 points; Sweden, second, 21 points; Great Britain, third, 6 points; Belgium, Canada, Australia, Denmark, fourth, 3 points.

TENNIS.

Women's singles—Mlle. Lenglen, France, defeated Miss Holman, England, 6-3 6-0. Men's singles—A. Raymond, South Africa, defeated I. Kumagae, Japan, 5-7 6-4 7-5 6-4. Men's doubles—Turnbull-Woosnam, England, defeated Kumagae-Kashio, 6-2 5-7 7-5 7-5. Women's doubles—Mrs. McNair-Miss MacKane, England, defeated Mrs. Beamish-Miss Holman, 8-6 6-4. Mixed doubles—Max Decugis-Mlle. Lenglen defeated Mr. Woosnam-Miss MacKane, England, 6-4, 6-2.

Modern Pentathlon—Dryssen, Sweden, 18 points; Delaval, Sweden, 23; Runo, Sweden, 27; Uggla, Sweden, 45; Christensen, Denmark, 47.

European gymnastics—Lamposi, Italy, 88.35 points out of possible 96; Marcos, France, 87.62; Goundt, France, 87.45; Kempeneers, Belgium, 86.25; Thurner, France, 86.00.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL WORLD ATHLETIC RECORDS.

THE amateur records are also best American records, except as noted.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

EVENT.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		H. P. Drew, Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 28, 1914
130-yard run	12 4-5s.	Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1909
		H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1913
220-yard run	21 1-5s.	B. J. Wefers (straightaway), New York	May 30, 1896
		D. J. Kelly (slight curve), Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
		R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1911
		D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		H. P. Drew, Claremont, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1914
		G. Parker, Fresno, Cal.	Oct. 2, 1914
300-yard run	30 3-5s.	B. J. Wefers, New York	Sept. 26, 1896
440-yard run	47s.	M. W. Long (straight), Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
	47 2-5s.	J. E. Meredith (1 turn), Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1916
600-yard run	1m. 10 4-5s.	M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 14, 1910
880-yard run	1m. 52 1-5s.	J. E. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 13, 1916
¾-mile run	3m. 2 4-5s.	T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-5s.	N. S. Taber, Cambridge, Mass.	July 16, 1915
2-mile run	9m. 9 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 11, 1904
*2-mile run	9m. 14 1-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1910
3-mile run	14m. 17 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 21, 1903
*3-mile run	14m. 18 1-5s†	*H. Kolehmainen, New York*	Feb. 12, 1913
4-mile run	19m. 23 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 13, 1904
*4-mile run	19m. 39 4-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, New York	Feb. 5, 1910
5-mile run	24m. 33 2-5s.	A Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 12, 1904
*5-mile run	24m. 29 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
10-mile run	50m. 40 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 5, 1904
*10-mile run	51m. 3 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Nov. 1, 1913
120-yard high hurdles	14 3-5s.	R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
		R. Simpson, Evanston, Ill.	June 3, 1916
220-yard low hurdles	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein, New York	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in.	E. Beeson, Berkeley, Cal.	May 2, 1914
Running broad jump	24 ft. 11 3-4 in.	P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland	Aug. 5, 1901
Run, hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 in.	D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, N. Y.	May 30, 1911
Putting 16-lb. shot	51 ft.	Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 17, 1913
Pole vault	13 ft. 3 9-16 in.	F. K. Foss, Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 23, 1919
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry, St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 24, 1904
Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.	L. Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y.	June 14, 1913
Three standing jumps	35 ft. 8 3-4 in.	R. C. Ewry, Celtic Park, N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1903

* American amateur records. † Made indoors.
For other American amateur records see 1917 ALMANAC.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC TRIALS AND AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS. SENIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS AND AMERICAN FINAL OLYMPIC TRYOUTS.

Held at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1920. Results: 100-yard run—Won by L. Murchison, New York A. C.; C. W. Scholz, Univ. of Missouri, second; C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C., third; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, fourth. Time—10s. 220-yard run—Won by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; L. Murchison, New York A. C., third; G. B. Messengale, Univ. of Missouri, fourth. Time—21 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by F. J. Shea, U. S. Navy; J. E. Meredith, New York A. C., second; R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A., third; C. G. Bretnall, Cornell College, Iowa, fourth. Time—49s. 880-yard run—Won by Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; D. N. Scott, U. S. Army, second; T. Campbell, Yale Univ., third; A. B. Sprott, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 54 1-5s. One mile run—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. B. Curtis, second; L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; J. J. Connolly, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—4m. 16 1-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; W. Yount, Los Angeles A. C., second; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., third; F. S. Murray, New York A.C., fourth. Time—15 1-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; A. G. Desch, unattached, New York, third; C. D. Daggs, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—55s. Running broad jump—Won by Sol Butler, Dubuque College, Iowa, 24 ft. 8 in; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 23 ft. 5 in., second; R. L. Templeton, Leland Stanford University, 22 ft. 8 in., third; J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 22 ft. 4⅞ in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 6 ft. 4¼ in.; R. W. Landon, New York A. C. and H. B. Muller, Olympic Club, San Francisco, tied for second at 6 ft. 3½ in., Landon won jump-off. W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A., R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Oliver Cory, Los Angeles A. C., Alma Richards, Ogden A. A., Utah; Egon Erickson, unattached, New York, C. G. Krogness, Chicago A. A., all tied for fourth, 6 ft. 2½ in. Whalen won jump-off. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 48 ft. 7 9-10 in.; D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 47 ft. 9 in., second. Kaufman Geist, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 46 ft. 1-8 in., third; C. E. Jacquith, Chicago A. A., 45 ft. 9¼ in. fourth. Pole Vault—F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A., and E. E. Meyers, Chicago A. A., 13 ft. 1 in., tied for first: Foss won jump-off; E. E. Knourek, Illinois A. C., and E. E. Jenne, Washington State College, 12 ft. 10 in., tied for third. Knourek won jump-off. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 47 ft. ¼ in., H. B. Liversedge, U. S. Navy, 46 ft. 1¼ in., second; G. H. Bihlman, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 45 ft. 2¼ in., third; H. G. Canil, New York A. C., 44 ft. 6 in., fourth. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—Won by Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., 169 ft. 4 in.; M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 166 ft. 3½ in., second; J. M. McEacheron, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 156 ft. 8½ in., third; B. Bennett, Chicago A. A., 153 ft. 4¼ in., fourth. Throwing 56-lb. weight—Won by P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 37 ft. 11¼ in; M. J. McGrath, New York A. C. 36 ft. 10½ in., second; Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, New York, 36 ft. 6 in., third; Thos. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, 32 ft 8½ in., fourth. Throwing the discus—Won by A. R. Pope, Univ. of Washington, 146 ft. 5 in.; K. G. Bartlett, Univ. of Oregon, 141 ft. 9¾ in., second; R. M. Evans, Los Angeles A. C., 134 ft. 11½ in., third; M. R. Husted, Chicago A. A., 134 ft. 7½ in., fourth. Throwing the javelin—Won by M. S. Angier, Illinois A. C., 192 ft. 10¾ in.; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., 187 ft. 3 in., second; K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A., 172 ft. 5½ in., third; J. F. Hanner, Leland Stanford Univ., 172 ft. 5 in., fourth. Special Olympic tryout events: 5,000 metre run — Won by H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.; C. Furnes, Purdue Univ., second; J. T. Simmons, New York A. C., third; I. C. Dresser, New York A.C., fourth. Time—15m.26s. 10,000 metre run—Won by F. W. Faller, Dorchester (Mass.) Club; R. E. Johnson, Morgan Community, Pittsburgh, second; George Cornetta, New York A. C., third; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., New York, fourth. Time—32m. 15s. 3,000 metre walk—Won by Wm. Plant, Morningside A. C., New York; W. J. Roker, New York A. C., second; J. B. Pearman, New York A. C., third; T. A. Moroney, St. Anselms, A. C. New York, fourth. Time—13m. 8s. The following A. A. U. Championship Events were not held this year: 220-yard low hurdles, five-mile run, three-mile walk. Points scored—Chicago A. A., 35; New York A. C., 34; Illinois A. C., 15; Los Angeles A. C., 14; Olympic Club, San Francisco, 14; U. S. Navy, 11; Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 7; Dubuque College, Iowa, 5; Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 5; University of Washington, 5; University of Missouri, 4; University of Oregon, 3; U. S. Army, 3; Boston A. A., 2; Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 2; unattached, 2; 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 2; Washington State College, 1; St. Christopher Club, New York, 1; Cornell College, Iowa, 1. All-around and five relays were not held.

Junior Outdoor Track and Field Championships, held at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1920: 100-yard run—Won by E. O. Gourdin, unattached, Boston; E. B. Farrell, unattached, New York, second; R. M. Williams, U. S. Army, third; R. Moore, U. S. Army, fourth. Time—10 15-s. 220-yard run—Won by E. B. Farrell, unattached, New York; R. Moore, U. S. Army, second; B. F. Machia, Boston A. A., third; J. J. Kehal, Enterprise Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—22 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by W. F. Morton, Jersey Harriers, A. A., Bayonne, N. J.; R. A. Robertson, Boston A. A., second; G. J. Melville, Boston A. A., third; E. M. Murphy, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—50 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by J. A. Caffey, Boston A. A.; W. W. Shoemaker, U. S. Army, second; W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C., New York, third; C. E. Snow jr., M. I. T., Boston, fourth. Time—2m. 2 2-5s. One mile run—Won by Garland Courage, New York A. C.; C. J. O'Leary, Boston A. A., second; Ed Rank, Paulist A. C., New York, third; J. L. Doherty, Dorchester (Mass.) Club, fourth. Time—4m. 33s. 120 yards high hurdles—Won by W. E. Massey, New York A. C.; J. Morse, Univ. of Texas, second; C. E. Davis, U. S. Army, third; E. Ellis, Syracuse Univ., fourth. Time—16 1-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston A. A.; L. Lloyd, Paulist A. C., New York, second; C. Brundage, Paulist A. C., New York, third; no fourth. Time—59s. Running broad jump—Won by P. Coutois, Mohawk A. C., New York, 22 ft. 9 in.; H. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., New York, 22 ft. 3½ in., second; B. L. Russell, U. S. Army, 22 ft. 2 1-8 in., third; E. L. Bradley, Univ. of Kansas, 21 ft. 11½ in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by L. A. Watson, Alpha P. C. C., New York, 6 ft. 2 in; A. Abromet, Morningside A. C., New York, 6 ft., second, H. A. Bigelow, unattached, 5 ft. 8 in., third; C. S. Maulsby, U. S. Army, 5 ft. 8 in., fourth. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Kaufman Geist, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., New York, 46 ft. 7½ in.; Wm. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., New York, 46 ft. 3¼ in., second; S. Lehrer, Pastime A. C., 45 ft. 9 in., third; H. C. Pierce, unattached, West Newton, Mass., 42 ft. 5 in., fourth. Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Harwood, Boston A. A., 11 ft. 6 in.; Edw. Shrader, U. S. Army, 11 ft., second; A. F. Fletcher, M. I. T., Boston, 11 ft., third; S. E. Huntley, U. S. Navy, 10 ft. 6 in., fourth. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by R. G. Hill, The Hill School, 44 ft. 10 in.; T. Cooke jr., Paulist A. C., New York, second; C. Vrettas, unattached, New York, 42 ft. ¼ in., third, W. F. Wilkie, Boston A. A., 41 ft. 5 5-8 in., fourth. Throwing the 16-lb. Hammer—Won by C. G. Daudrow, Boston A. A., 161 ft. 3 in; J. Conway, Pastime A. A., New York, 140 ft. 10¼ in., second; E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, 136 ft. 10½ in., third, B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, 122 ft. 5½ in., fourth. Throwing 56-lb. weight—Won by J. Conway, Pastime A. C., New York, 29 ft. 4½ in.; E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, 28 ft. 6 in., second; F. L. Skidmore, Univ. of South, Sewanee, Tenn., 26 ft. 9 in., third; R. G. Lehman,

U. S. Army, 26 ft., fourth: Throwing the discus —Won by Wm. K. Bartlett, Univ. of Oregon, 136 ft. ½ in.; R. G. Walker, New York A. C., 133 ft. 7½ in., second; J. G. Boyle, Los Angeles A. C., 130 ft. 4 in., third; Chris Vrettos, unattached, New York, 126 ft. 7¾ in., fourth. Throwing the javelin —Won by J. Manon, Texas A. & M. College, 175 ft. 7½ in; L. Perrine, Univ. of Idaho, 163 ft. 10¼ in., second; M. A. Phillips, St. Stanislaus College, St. Louis, Mo., 160 ft., third; E. L. Bradley, Univ. of Kansas, 155 ft. 6½ in., fourth. The following events were not held this year: 220 yards low hurdles, five-mile run, 3 mile walk. Points scored—Boston A. A., 32; U. S. Army, 23; unattached, 18; New York A. C., 13; Pastime A. C., New York, 12; Paulist A. C., New York, 10; Mohawk A. C., New York, 8; Alpha P. C. C., New York, 7; Jersey Harriers, Bayonne, N. J., 5; Univ. of Oregon, 5; 92d St. Y. M. H. A., New York, 5; Hill School, 5; Texas A. & M. College, 5; Univ. of Texas, 3; M. I. T., Boston, 3; Morningside A. C., New York, 3; Glencoe A. C., New York, 3; Univ. of Idaho, 3; Univ. of Kansas, 2; Univ. of South, Sewanee, Tenn., 2; St. Stanislaus College, St. Louis, Mo., 2; Los Angeles A. C., 2; Enterprise Club, Philadelphia, 1; U. S. Navy, 1; Syracuse University, 1; Dorchester (Mass.) Club, 1.

3,000 Metre Steeplechase, American final Olympic tryouts, held under the auspices of N. Y. A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., July 10, 1920: Won by Patrick J. Flynn, Paulist A. C.; M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. A., second; Albert J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., third; Roy B. Watson, Kansas State Agricultural College, fourth. Time—9m. 58 1-5s.

Decathlon. American final Olympic tryouts, held under the auspices of the N. Y. A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., July 15, 1920: Won by Brutus Hamilton, Univ. of Missouri, 7022.9815; Everett L. Bradley, Univ. of Kansas, 6965.118, second; Robert L. Le Gendre, Georgetown Univ., 6587.7885 third; Harry G. Goelitz, Illinois A. C., 6461.531, fourth; Eugene L. Vidal, U. S. A., 6430.969, fifth; Everett Ellis, Syracuse Univ., 6217.9985, sixth; Leon Perrine, Univ. of Idaho, 6122.700, seventh; William Yount, Los Angeles A. C., 6064.812, eighth; Harold A. Jewett, Cornell Univ., 6028.9525, ninth; W. F Bartels, Univ. Pennsylvania, 5893.458, tenth; Thos. A. Farrell, N. Y. A. C., 5774.2485, eleventh; Clarence E. Huntley, U. S. N., 5330.301, twelfth; Arthur S. Roberts, Boston A. A., 5047.535, thirteenth.

National Amateur Athletic Union Junior Cross Country Run, held Nov. 13, 1920, New York City, over Van Cortlandt Park course. Result, first ten: Won by W. Ritola, Finnish-Amer. A. C., 32m. 43 1-5s; A. Patasoni, Haskell Institute, 33m. 33 2-5s, second; A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., 33m. 35 4-5s, third; G. Williams, St. Christopher C., 34m. 3 4-5s, fourth; F. Titterton, Mohawk A. C., 34m. 7 1-5s, fifth; H. C. Cuthill, Boston A. A., 34m. 16 4-5s, sixth; J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 34m. 31 4-5s, seventh; F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 34m. 39 1-5s, eighth; F. Weiten, Pastime A. C., 34m. 47 1-5s, ninth; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 35m. 6 3-5s, tenth. Team point scores—Mohawk A. C., 28; St. Christopher Club, 59; Columbia University, 79; Morningside A. C., 95; Finnish-Amer. A. C., 96; Paulist A. C., 108.

NEW AMERICAN RECORDS MADE DURING 1920.

The following new American records were accepted at the annual meeting of the A. A. U., held at New Orleans, La., Nov. 15-16: 60-yard dash—6 2-5s (indoors), Harold B. Lever, University of Pennsylvania, at A. A. U. Indoor Junior Championships Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920. 600-yard run—1m. 13 1-5s (indoors), Tom Campbell, University of Chicago, at Indoor Track and Field Championships of Central Association of A. A. U. at the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1919. 5,000 Metres Run—14m 45s (outdoors), Charles F. Hunter, unattached, at Western Olympic tryouts, Pasadena, Cal., June 26, 1920. 70-Yard High Hurdles—9 1-5s (indoors), (6 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle and 10 yards to finish), Walter Smith Cornell University, at National A. A. U. Indoor Championships at 22d Regiment Armory, New York, March 13, 1920. 70-Yard High Hurdles—9 1-5s (indoors), (6 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish), Everett F. Smalley, Univ. Pennsylvania, at National A. A. U. Junior Indoor Track and Field Championships, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920. One Mile Relay—3m. 21s. (indoors), All-Buffalo team consisting of J. W. Hamberfield, Walter F. Koppish, Melvin J. Sutton and Carl H. Brandt, at 74th Regiment A. A. Games at Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1920. 440-Yard Hurdles—54 1-5s, (outdoors), John K. Norton, Olympic Club of San Francisco, at Western Olympic Tryouts, Pasadena, Cal., June 26, 1920. (10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 40 yards to first hurdle, 40 yards between hurdles and 40 yards to finish. Javelin Throw—197 ft. 5¼ in., James C. Lincoln, Jr., New York Athletic Club, at the New York A. C. Games at Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1920. 120-Yard High Hurdles—14 2-5s., Earl J. Thompson, Dartmouth College, at Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Championships, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, and 29, 1920. 3,000 Metres Walk—12m. 56 2-5s., William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York, at Eastern Olympic tryouts, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1920.

Junior Indoor Track and Field Championships, held under the auspices of the 74th Infantry Athletic Association, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920: 300-yard dash—Won by Dan Caprio, Knights of St. Antony, N. Y.; Edward Farrell, Todd Shipyard A. A., N. Y., second; Lewis R. Souder, Syracuse Univ., third; Skull Hruitford, Syracuse Univ., fourth. Time—32 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by John F. Feeney, Georgetown Univ., 5 ft. 10 in.; Earl Windhovel, Meadowbrook Club, 5 ft. 9 in., second; A. A. Bromet, Morningside A. C., 5 ft. 9 in., third. 16-lb. shot put—Won by Jack Lichtman, Clark House, N. Y.; Fred F. Foster, Syracuse Univ., second; E. Ellis, Syracuse Univ., third; Earl Windhovel Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Distance —40 ft. 6½ in. 70-yard high hurdle—Won by Everett F. Smalley, Univ. of Pa.; A. P. Roberts, New York A. C., second; James W. Reynolds, Lafayette College, third. 1-000-yard run—Won by Robert Crawford, Lafayette College; L. A. Brown, Univ. of Pa., second; Walter F. Morton, Hobart College, third; Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—2m. 19s. Standing broad jump—Won by William Stulman, Baltimore, 10 ft. 1¼ in.; Elwood Buzby Meadowbrook Club, 9 ft. 11 in., second; Leo Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., 9 ft. 9 in., third; Melvin J. Suttner, Masten Park H. S., 9 ft. 7 in., fourth. 60-yard dash—Won by Harold B. Lever, Univ. of Pa.; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., second; John F. Dwyer, Hobart College, third; William H. Hill jr., H. C. H. S., fourth. Time—6 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Harry G. Helme, Lafayette H. S.; Andy Craw, Brooklyn. A. A., second; Andrew Hisler, Meadowbrook Club, third; Albert J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—9 m. 35 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Edwin Haub, Pittsburgh A. A.; E. Bergquist, Bronx Church House, second; Earl Windhovel, Meadowbrook Club, third; Leo Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Height—4 ft. 11 in. 600-yard run—Won by T. W. Habberfield. C. A. Weed's; W D. Braunstein, N. Y. Univ., second; Elliott Balestier, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1m. 16s. One-mile walk—Won by Herbert L. Schultz, C. A. Weed's; S. W. Cobb, C. A. Weed's, second; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., third; James A. Graham jr., unattached, fourth. Time—7m. 5 4-5s. Medley relay race—Won by Penn. State College; Syracuse Univ., second; Paulist A. C., third; C. A. Weed's, fourth. Time—8m. 1s.

Senior Indoor Track and Field Championships, Held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the 22d Regiment Armory, New York City, March 13, 1920: Running high jump—Won by Walter L. Whalen, Boston A. A.; Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House, second; Richmond W. Landon, Yale Univ., third; Harry Troup, Rutgers College, fourth. Height—6 ft. 3½in. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C., 45 ft. 3¼ in.; John Lawler, Boston A. A., 42 ft. 11½ in., second; Herbert S. Elsey, Mohawk A. C., 42 ft. 10 in., third; W. F. Wilkie, unattached, 41 ft. 6½ in., fourth. Standing broad jump—Won by W. I. Reid, M. Brown School, Providence. 10 ft. 4 1-8 in.; J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 1 7-8 in., second; Paul Courtis, N. Y. Univ., 10 ft. 1½ in., third; Sam Kronman, Clark House A. A., 10 ft. ½ in., fourth. 60-yard run—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; Harold Lever, Univ. of Pa., second; Peter White, unattached

JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—*Continued.*

third; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., fourth. Time—6 2-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by Joie Ray Illinois A. C.; Harold C. Cutbill. Boston A. A., second; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., third; T. J. O'Brien, Yale Univ, fourth. Time—2m. 15 1-5s. 300-yard run—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C.; Frank Conway, Morningside A C., second; Robert S. Maxam, Univ. of Pa., third; James J. O'Brien, fourth. Time—32s. 70-yard high hurdle—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell Univ.; Everett F. Smalley, Univ of Pa., second; M. Burke, Illinois A. C., third; William Meanix, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—9 1-5s. 600-yard run—Won by Earl W. Eby, Univ. of Pa.; F. L. Murrey, Princeton Univ., second; Charles Shaw, Columbia Univ., third; Marvin R. Gustafson, Univ. of Pa., fourth. Time—1m. 16 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Harry G. Helm, Lafayette H. S., Buffalo; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., second; R. McMahon, Mass. Inst. of Tech., third; A. Hisler jr., Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—9m. 34 2-5s. One-mile walk—Won by J. B. Pearman, New York A. C.; William Plant, Morningside A. C., second; Richard F. Remer, Amer. Walkers' Assn., third; Wm. J. Rolker, New York A. C. C., fourth. Time—6m. 39 4-5s. 1 7-8 medley relay—Won by Illinois A. C.; Millrose A A., second; Lafayette College, third; Penn. State College, fourth. Time—7m. 42 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by B. W. Adams, New York A. C., 5 ft. 1 in., Ted S. Clark, New York A. C., 5 ft. 1 in., second; Edward Berquist, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 11 in., third; Sam Kronman, Clark House A. A., 4 ft. 11 in., fourth. Adams won the jump-off, breaking the tie for first place, and Berquist won the jump-off, breaking the tie for third place. Point score—New York A. C., 29; Univ. of Pa., 15; Boston A. A., 12; Morningside A. C., 8; Illinois A. C., 7; Cornell, 5; Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., 5; Lafayette H. S, Buffalo 5, Bronx Church House, 5; Millrose A. A., 5; Yale, 3; Chicago A. A., 3, Paulist A. C., 3; Princeton, 3; Lafayette College, 3; Mohawk A. C., 2, Glencoe A. C., 2; N. Y. Univ., 2; Clark House, 2; Mass. Inst. of Tech, 2; Columbia Univ., 2; American Walkers' Assn., 2.

Pentathlon—American final Olympic tryout—held under the auspices of the Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1920: Won by Brutus Hamilton, Univ. of Mo., 17 points; Robert Le Gendre, Georgetown Univ, 19 points, second; Everett L. Bradley, Univ. of Kan., 22 points, third; Leon Perrine, Univ. of Idaho, 26 points, fourth; R. N. Irving, Univ. of Idaho, 30 points, and Joseph L. Baker, Univ. of Michigan, 30 points, tied. Running broad jump—Won by Bradley, 23 ft.; LeGendre, 22 ft. 8 in., second; Hamilton. 21 ft. 10 in, third; Helbig, 21 ft. 1 in., fourth; Perrine 20 ft. 11½ in., fifth; Baker, 20 ft. 5½ in., sixth; Shea, 20 ft. 5 in., seventh; Irving, 20 ft. 4¾ in., eighth; Bartels, 20 ft. 3¾ in., ninth; Clapp, 20 ft. 2 in., tenth; Misbach, 20 ft., eleventh; Bray, 19 ft. 11½ in., twelfth; Harmer, 19 ft. 10½ in., thirteenth; Dunne, 19 ft. 8 in., fourteenth; Lichtman, 19 ft. 5 in., fifteenth; Masuda, 19 ft. 4 in., sixteenth; O'Connor, 19 ft. 3 in., seventeenth; Liversedge, 18 ft. 3 in., eighteenth; Huntley, 18 ft. 8 in., nineteenth; Hutchinson, 18 ft., twentieth; Guthner 17 ft. 10½ in., twenty-first; Fahrney, 17 ft. 8 in., twenty-second; McLoughlin, 16 ft. 6½ in., twenty-third. Throwing the javelin—Won by Liversedge, 169 ft. 8 in.; Perrine, 162 ft. 6½ in., second; Irving, 162 ft. 6 in., third; Hamilton, 161 ft. 9½ in., fourth; Dunne, 154 ft. 7½ in., fifth; Helbig and LeGendre tied for sixth, 145 ft. 4½ in.; Clapp, 142 ft. 9 in., eighth; Bray, 141 ft. 2¾ in., ninth; Bartels, 139 ft. 4½ in., tenth; Huntley, 138 ft. 11 in., eleventh; Bradley, 137 ft. 11 in., twelfth; Masuda, 136 ft. 10 in., thirteenth; Lichtman, 135 ft. 4½ in., fourteenth; Guthner, 133 ft. 8 in., fifteenth; Fahrney, 132 ft. 11 in., sixteenth; Harmer, 127 ft. 9 in., seventeenth; Baker, 117 ft. 9 in., eighteenth; Shea, 113 ft. 9 in., nineteenth; Misbach, 106 ft., twentieth; Hutchinson, 104 ft. 7½ in., twenty-first; O'Connor, 103 ft. 11 in., twenty-second; McLoughlin fouled on three trials. 200-metre run—Hamilton and Bradley, 23 3-5s., tied for first; LeGendre and Guthner, 23 3-4s., tied for third; Harmer, 24 2-5s., fifth; Shea, Baker, Bray and Bartels, 24 3-5s., tied for sixth; Perrine, Clapp, Helbig and Dunne, 24 4-5s., tied for tenth; Lichtman, 25s., fourteenth; Irving and Liversedge, 25 1-5s., tied for fifteenth; Misbach, 25 2-5s., seventeenth; Masuda, 25 3-5s., eighteenth; Huntley, 25 4-5s., nineteenth; Fahrney, 27 2-5s., twentieth; Hutchinson, 27 3-5s., twenty-first. McLoughlin and O'Connor did not run. Throwing the discus—Won by Clapp, 129 ft. 1¼ in.; Irving, 123 ft. ½ in., second; Dunne 124 ft. 7½ in., third; Baker, 120 ft. 9 in., fourth; Bartels, 118 ft. 2½ in., fifth; Hamilton, 117 ft. 7½ in., sixth; Bradley, 111 ft., seventh; Le Gendre, 105 ft. 1½ in., eighth; Bray, 100 ft. 8½ in., ninth; Perrine, 99 ft. 1 in., tenth; Shea, 92 ft. 5 in., eleventh; Helbig, 77 ft., twelfth. 1,500-metre run—Won by LeGendre, 5m. 8s.; Perrine, 5m. 14s., second; Bradley, 5m. 14 4-5s., third; Hamilton, 5m. 15 2-5s., fourth; Baker, 5m. 15 3-5s., fifth; Irving, 5m. 15 4-5s., sixth.

WORLD'S RUNNING RECORDS.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards	9 3-5s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A	June 23, 1906
220 yards	21 1-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig	U. S. A	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
300 yards	30 3-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards	47 4-5s	M. W. Long	U. S. A	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards	1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards	1m. 52 1-2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards	2m. 12 2-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A	July 16, 1915
2 miles	9m. 9 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 11, 1904
3 miles	14m. 17 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 21, 1903
4 miles	19m. 23 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 13, 1904
5 miles	24m. 33 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 12, 1904
6 miles	29m. 50 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles	35m. 4 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles	45m. 27 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles	50m. 40 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s	F. Appleby	England	July 21, 1902
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Grossland	England	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913
One hour	11 miles 1,442 yards	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913
Two hours	20 miles 952 yards	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913

WORLD'S HURDLE RECORDS (10 Hurdles).

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high)	15s	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high)	23 3-5s.	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

OFFICIAL STRAIGHTAWAY WORLD MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

Daytona Beach, Fla., April 14-15, 1920.

KILOMETRE.

Motor.	Rider.	Class.	Time.	Miles Per Hour.	M. H. P. Faster Than Prev. Rec.
61 cu. in. 8-valve	Walker	Pro	19.32	115.79	12.02
61 cu. in. 8-valve	McBride	Am	21.43	104.40	5.31
61 cu. in. stock	Walker	Pro	21.15	105.78	2.93
61 cu. in. stock	McBride	Am	22.85	97.90	*
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	Walker	Pro	25.08	89.19	9.09
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	McBride	Am	28.71	77.92	*

ONE MILE.

61 cu. in. 8-valve	Walker	Pro	31.53	114.17	10.99
61 cu. in. 8-valve	McBride	Am	34.63	103.95	4.04
61 cu. in. stock	Walker	Pro	34.20	105.26	6.20
61 cu. in. stock	McBride	Am	36.27	99.25	*
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	Walker	Pro	40.98	87.84	7.29
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	McBride	Am	45.88	78.46	*

TWO MILES.

61 cu. in. 8-valve	Walker	Pro	1.04.45	111.71	11.03
61 cu. in. 8-valve	McBride	Am	1.11.19	101.13	2.00
61 cu. in. stock	Walker	Pro	1.09.71	103.28	7.88
61 cu. in. stock	McBride	Am	1.12.87	98.89	*
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	Walker	Pro	1.23.03	86.71	7.89
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	McBride	Am	1.32.25	78.04	*

FIVE MILES.

61 cu. in. 8-valve	Walker	Pro	2.45.62	108.71	8.65
61 cu. in. 8-valve	McBride	Am	2.59.67	100.18	1.42
61 cu. in. stock	Walker	Pro	3.04.70	97.45	2.34
61 cu. in. stock	McBride	Am	3.09.31	95.08	*
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	Walker	Pro	3.30.11	85.66	9.25
30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	McBride	Am	3.51.68	77.69	*

INTERNATIONAL BOTH WAY RECORDS.

Made by Walker both ways of course.		Times averaged.		
Kilometre	61 cu. in. 8-valve	21.60	103.56	6.32
Kilometre	30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	27.21	82.21	*
One mile	61 cu. in. 8-valve	34.70	103.74	6.68
One mile	30.50 cu. in. 4-valve	43.86	82.08	*

*Indicates no previous record established. All records made on Indian motorcycle.

OFFICIAL WORLD MOTORCYCLE TRACK RECORDS.

(1 Mile to 5 Miles inclusive.)

Distance.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	.36	Lee Humiston	Excelsior	Los Angeles	Dec. 30, 1912
2 miles	1.12 4-5	Lee Humiston	Excelsior	Los Angeles	Dec. 30, 1912
5 miles	3. 6 4-5	Lee Humiston	Excelsior	Los Angeles	Dec. 30, 1912

OFFICIAL WORLD MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
10 miles	6.18	Lee Humiston	Excelsior	Los Angeles	Dec. 30, 1912
25 miles	16.27	Ray Seymour	Indian	Los Angeles	May 17, 1912
50 miles	32.57 2-5	Ray Weishear	Harley-Davidson	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 11, 1919
100 miles	1.07.43	Otto Walker	Harley-Davidson	Chicago	Sept. 12, 1915
200 miles	2.26.48	Maldwyn Jones	Harley-Davidson	Dodge City, Kan.	July 5,1920
300 miles	3.30.20	Carl Goudy	Excelsior	Chicago	Sept. 12, 1915
500 miles	6.59.15	E. G. Baker	Indian	Cincinnati	Aug. 14, 1917
1,000 miles	16.14.15	E. G. Baker	Indian	Cincinnati	Aug. 15, 1917

NATIONAL ROAD RECORDS.

Distance.	Mileage.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Date.
Denver-Chicago	1,260	47h. 55m.	"Hap" Scherer	H.-D. Sport	Sept. 18, 1920
Grand Rapids-Mackinaw City	586	21h. 34m.	Howard Ferguson	Indian Sidecar	Sept. 26, 1920
Los Angeles-San Diego	132	2h. 26m.	Roy Artley	Indian Sidecar	May 13, 1920
Los Angeles-Bakersfield	126	3h. 7m.	Wells Bennett	Excelsior Sidecar	Feb. 12, 1920
Los Angeles-Needles, Ariz.	300	8h. 58m.	Alan T. Bedell	Henderson Solo	April 18, 1918
Los Angeles-San Diego	132	2h. 7m.	Roy Artley	Indian Solo	Oct. 11, 1919
Phoenix, Ariz.-San Diego	394	12h. 28m.	Roy Artley	Indian Solo	May 7, 1920
San Francisco-Mantaka	120	144m.	Roy Artley	Indian Solo	Oct. 31, 1919
San Francisco-Fresno	221	233m.	Roy Artley	Indian Solo	Oct. 31, 1919
San Francisco-Los Angeles	414	11h. 11m.	Wells Bennett	Excelsior Sidecar	Mar. 4, 1920
Blaine-Mexico	1,655	51h. 4m.	Wells Bennett	Excelsior Solo	Aug. 24, 1920
Blaine-Mexico	1,714	65h. 53m.	E. G. Baker	Indian Sidecar	July 29, 1919
Los Angeles-New York	3,296	7d. 16h. 16m.	Alan T. Bedell	Henderson Solo	June 13, 1917

RECORDS BY HOURS.

Time.	Distance	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	88m. 350 yds	Lee Humiston	Excelsior	Los Angeles	Jan. 7, 1913
2 hours	134m. 880 yds	Morty Graves	Indian	Los Angeles	July 18, 1909
3 hours	197m 1271 yds	A. J. Moorhouse	Indian	England	April 18, 1912
4 hours	254m. 1638 yds	C. B. Franklin	Indian	England	June 20, 1912
5 hours	310m	C. B. Franklin	Indian	England	June 20, 1912
6 hours	373m 1725 yds	C. B. Franklin	Indian	England	June 20, 1912
7 hours	333m. 1174 yds	C. Gustavson	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 1, 1909
8 hours	388m. 1174 yds	C. Gustavson	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
9 hours	441m	C. Gustavson	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
10 hours	482m	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
11 hours	512m	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
12 hours	821½m	E. G. Baker	Indian	Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1917
13 hours	585m	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
14 hours	641m. 587 yds	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
15 hours	677m. 587 yds	Chas Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
16 hours	730m	Chas Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
17 hours	767m. 587 yds	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
18 hours	812m. 587 yds	Chas Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
19 hours	862m. 587 yds	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
20 hours	911m	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
21 hours	945m. 587 yds	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
22 hours	986m. 1174 yds	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
23 hours	1035m. 1174 yds.	Chas. Spencer	Indian	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1909
24 hours	1534¾m	E. G. Baker	Indian	Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 15, 1917

OFFICIAL WORLD MOTORCYCLE ROAD RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	.35	Jack Booth	Indian	Australia	Oct. 7, 1916
5 miles	3.15 2-5	Ray Creviston	Indian	Portland, Ore	Mar. 23, 1919
25 miles	21.56	L. G. Buckner	Indian	Savannah, Ga	April 26, 1920
50 miles	40 1	Gene Walker	Indian	Savannah, Ga	April 26, 1920
100 miles	1.22.11.98	Albert Burns	Indian	Marion, Ind	Sept. 6, 1920
200 miles	2.48.37 12	Ray Weishaar	H-D	Marion, Ind	Sept. 6, 1920
300 miles	5. 2.32	Lee Taylor	Indian	Savannah, Ga	Nov. 26, 1914
500 miles	9.58	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
1,000 miles	21 3	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916

WORLD MOTORCYCLE ROAD RECORDS BY HOURS.

Time.	Distance.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
3 hours	163 miles	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
4 hours	215 miles	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
5 hours	266 miles	E G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
6 hours	316 miles	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
12 hours	579 miles	H. A. Parsons	Indian	Australia	Aug. 27, 1920
18 hours	876 miles	E. G. Baker	Indian	Australia	Feb., 1916
24 hours	1,114½ miles	H. A. Parsons	Indian	Australia	Aug. 27, 1920

AMERICAN MILE DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	.45 2-5	Gene Walker	Indian	Cleveland Ohio	Sept. 19, 1920
2 miles	.01.38 4-5	Albert Burns	Harley-Davidson	Detroit, Mich	Sept. 7, 1919
5 miles	.02.25	Nemo Lancaster	Indian	Atlanta, Ga	Sept. 13, 1919
10 miles	.07.43 2-5	Gene Walker	Indian	Philadelphia, Pa	July 19, 1920
25 miles	.19.24 2-5	Fred Ludlow	Harley-Davidson	Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1920
50 miles	.40.11 3-5	De Simone	Indian	Pottstown, Pa	July 4, 1919
100 miles	1.28.06 2-5	Jim Davis	Indian	Detroit, Mich	June 13, 1915

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

Distance—Class.	Time.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1 mile (61 cu. in.)	.45 2-5	Gene Walker	Indian	Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1920
1 mile (30.50 cu. in.)	1.06	Gene Walker	Indian	Akron, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1920
1 mile (sidecar)	1.13 3-5	Lester Foote	H-D	Greeley, Col	Sept. 17, 1920
2 mile (61 cu. in.)	1.40	Gene Walker	Indian	Rockford, Ill	July 25, 1920
2 mile (30.50 cu. in.)	2.14 3-5	Gene Walker	Indian	Akron, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1920
2 mile (sidecar)	1.49 1-5	Jiggs Price	H-D	Readville, Mass	Oct. 23, 1920
5 mile (61 cu. in.)	3.50 4-5	Gene Walker	Indian	Readville, Mass	Oct. 23, 1920
5 mile (30.50 cu. in.)	6.02	Albert Burns	Indian	Grand Junction	June 6, 1920
5 mile (sidecar)	5.01	Floyd Clymer	Indian	Denver, Col	July 25, 1920
10 mile (61 cu. in.)	8.03 2-5	Ralph Hepburn	H-D	Readville, Mass	Oct. 23, 1920
10 mile (30.50 cu. in.)	11.25	Gene Walker	Indian	Greeley, Col	May 31, 1920
10 mile (sidecar)	10.54	S. J. Riddle	Indian	Pottstown, Pa	May 31, 1920
25 mile (61 cu. in.)	18.32	Albert Burns	Indian	Los Angeles, Cal	Jan. 11, 1920
25 mile (30.50 cu. in.)	27 00 4-5	Don Marks	Indian	South Bend, Ind	July 11, 1920
25 mile (sidecar)	25.34	F. H. Dreyer	Indian	Philadelphia, Pa	June 19, 1920
25 mile (road race)	21.56	Leonard Buckner	Indian	Savannah, Ga	April 26, 1920
50 mile (road race)	40.01	Gene Walker	Indian	Savannah, Ga	April 26, 1920
200 mile (road race)	2.48.37.12	Ray Weishaar	H-D	Marion, Ind	Sept. 6, 1920
300 mile (61 cu. in.)	3.40.04 1-5	Jim Davis	H-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 5, 1920

BICYCLING.

(Compiled by Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control National Cycling Association.)

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dis. M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.27 2-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark....	July 4, 1915	4	7.42 2-5	Wm. Hanley..	Newark....	July 7, 1915
*½	0.36 3-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark....	May23, 1915	5	9.30	R. McNamara	Newark....	July 23, 1919
*½	0.53	F. L. Kramer.	Newark....	July 4, 1917	10	20.07 1-5	R. McNamara	Newark....	Aug.16, 1916
*⅔	1.10 4-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark....	Aug.11, 1915	15	31.28 2-5	R. McNamara	Newark....	Aug.20, 1916
*¾	1.21	F. L. Kramer.	Salt Lake Cy	July 5, 1907	20	42.23 2-5	P. Drobach...	Newark....	Aug. 8, 1917
*1	1.45	R. McNamara	Newark....	Sep. 17, 1916	25	53.38 2-5	R. McNamara	Newark....	Sep. 22, 1915
*2	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke. .	Salt Lake Cy	Aug. 2, 1910	50	1.49 4-5	Alfred Goullet	Newark....	Aug.19, 1920
3	5.35 3-5	Ivor Lawson..	Salt Lake Cy	July 25, 1906					

*Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM COMPETITION--UNPACED.

1	1.40 4-5	Grenda-Walker	Vailsburg..	Sept. 6, 1914	3	5.19	Grenda-Hill.....	Newark....	June 9, 1914
*2	3.35	Grenda-Walker	Vailsburg..	Aug. 2, 1914	5	9.44	Chapman-Lawson	Salt Lake Cy	July 3, 1901

*Made in handicap.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dis Mi.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis Mi.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.15 2-5	Al. Krebs....	Salt Lake Cy	July 4, 1911	3	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pye....	Salt Lake Cy	Aug.28, 1910
¼	0.23 4-5	Ivor Lawson..	Salt Lake Cy	July 4, 1906	4	8.34 3-5	S. Williams...	Salt Lake Cy	July 30, 1909
⅓	0.33	A. J. Clarke..	Salt Lake Cy	July 24, 1912	5	10.38	S. Williams...	Salt Lake Cy	July 30, 1909
½	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke..	Saltair.	Aug.24, 1908	10	23.09 2-5	W. Hamilton.	Denver, Col	July 9, 1898
⅔	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goullet	Salt Lake Cy	June17, 1912	15	35.03	W. Hamilton.	Denver, Col	July 9, 1898
¾	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goullet	Salt Lake Cy	July 1, 1912	20	47.05 2-5	W. Hamilton.	Denver, Col	July 9, 1898
1	1.51	Alfred Goullet	Salt Lake Cy	July 1, 1912	25	59.13 2-5	W. Hamilton.	Denver, Col	July 9, 1898
2	4.01 3-5	E. A. Pye....	Salt Lake Cy	Aug.28, 1910					

1 hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

Dis Mi.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis Mi.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.18 4-5	S. H. Wilcox..	Salt Lake Cy	June18, 1913	4	4.16 4-5	Menus Bedell.	Philadelphia	June30, 1917
⅓	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson'.	Nashville...	Oct 29, 1896	5	5.18 2-5	Menus Bedell.	Philadelphia	June30, 1917
½	0.37 3-5	S. H. Wilcox .	Salt Lake Cy	June 8, 1913	6	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer....	Los Angeles	June27, 1909
⅔	0.55	Ray Duer....	Salt Lake Cy	Aug.28, 1910	7	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer....	Los Angeles	June27, 1909
1	1.04 1-5	Menus Bedell.	Philadelphia	June30, 1917	8	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer....	Los Angeles	June27, 1909
2	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer....	Los Angeles.	June27, 1909	9	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer....	Los Angeles	June27, 1909
3	3.13 2-5	Menus Bedell	Philadelphia	June30, 1917	10	10.59 3-5	Menus Bedell	Philadelphia	July 7, 1917

On June 3, 1910, George Kramer, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean	Chas.Riv.Pk	Aug.27, 1903	26	29.22 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904
2	2.19	Hugh McLean	Chas.Riv.Pk	Aug.27, 1903	27	30.30 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904
3	3.31 3-5	James Moran .	Chas.Riv.Pk	June28, 1904	28	31.37 2-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904
4	4.43	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903	29	32.48	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904
4	4.43	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31 1904	30	33.52 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904
5	5.51	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	31	36.26	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
6	7.00 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	32	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
7	8.07 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	33	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
8	9.14 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	34	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
9	10.22	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	35	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
10	11.29 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	36	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
11	12.36 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	37	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
12	13.43	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	38	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
13	14.50 2-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	39	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
14	15.57 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	40	47.00	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
15	17.03 2-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	41	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
16	18.10 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	42	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
17	19 17 2-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	43	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
18	20.24 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	44	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
19	21.30 4-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	45	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
20	22.37 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	46	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
21	23.44 3-5	R.A Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	47	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
22	24.51 4-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31. 1904	48	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
23	25.59	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	49	58.43 1-5	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
24	27.07 3-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	50	59.59	H. Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk	Sept. 1, 1903
25	28.15 1-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Pk	May31, 1904	100	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell..	Revere,Mas.	Sept. 8, 1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
Arthur Spencer.....	8	1	0	0	43	Alfred Goullet.....	0	0	1	2	4
Ray Eaton.....	0	1	7	0	17	Edward Madden....	0	1	0	0	3
Frank L. Kramer...	0	4	1	2	16	Harry Kaiser.....	0	1	0	0	3
Willie Spencer.....	1	1	0	4	12	R. J. McNamara...	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Middle Distance Sprint Championships—July 17, Newark Velodrome, 25 mile, Frank L. Kramer. Aug. 19, Newark Velodrome, 50-mile, Alfred Goullet.

MOTOR-PACED COMPETITION—PROFESSIONAL—1920.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
George Wiley.....	17	20	6	0	157	Menus Bedell**....	6	3	2	3	46
Clarence Carmen...	16	14	6	5	139	Percy Lawrence....	2	7	6	2	45
Vincent Madona....	18	8	6	4	130	Leon Vander Stuyft.	5	1	6	5	41
George Chapman*..	10	10	10	9	109	Charles Turville, Jr.	1	3	0	0	14
Daniel Lavalade....	5	8	8	4	69	Frank Keenan.....	2	1	0	0	13
Frank Corry.....	5	9	6	1	65	Fred Hill.....	0	1	3	2	11
Leon Didier.....	6	6	3	4	58	Elmer Collins.....	0	3	0	1	10
G. Columbatto.....	4	7	6	4	57	Oscar Egg.....	0	1	2	2	9

George Chapman won the race at Revere Beach, Mass., that carried with it the American professional paced title for the year.

Menus Bedell won a race at Point Breeze Velodrome, Philadelphia, that was called the American Championship, but Chapman is conceded the title for the year.

Firsts, 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
Fred Taylor.....	2	2	2	0	20	Michael DeOrio....	0	0	0	1	1
Anthony Young....	2	2	1	0	18	Lawrence Seuffert...	0	0	0	1	1
C. Dotterweich.....	2	1	1	0	15	Harry Horan.....	0	0	0	1	1
William Beck.....	0	0	2	1	5	C. Hambacher.....	0	0	0	1	1
E. C. Bendl.....	1	1	0	1	4						

First counts 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—¼ mile, C. Dotterweich; ⅓ mile, Anthony Young; ½ mile, C. Dotterweich; 1 mile, Fred Taylor; 2 mile, Anthony Young; 5 mile, Fred Taylor.

OLYMPIC CYCLING CONTESTS.

At the World's Championship Meet held at Antwerp, Belgium, Aug. 7-8, 1920, the first since the conclusion of the World War, R. E. Spears of Australia won the World's Professional Sprint Championship. M. P. Peeters of Holland won the World's Amateur Sprint Championship. George Seres of France won the World's Professional Motor-Paced Championship.

Immediately following the World's Meet the cycling events connected with the Olympic Games were run at Antwerp. They resulted as follows: All amateur contests. 1,000 metres—M. P. Peeters, Holland; 2,000 metres, tandem—Ryan and Lance, England; 4,000-metre team pursuit—Italy. Aug. 10—Fifty kilometres, Henry George, Belgium. Aug. 12, 175-kilometre road race, teams of four for each country. Order of finish—France, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Holland, United States, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia.

Paul Guignard holds the 100-kilometre paced record, made at Munich, Sept. 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the one-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich, Guignard, on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record). The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich, Sept. 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100 kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Oscar Egg, at the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, in June, 1914, rode 27.50 miles unpaced in the hour. Arthur Van der Stuyft made two-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 11, 1908, of 106 miles 1,498 yards.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.20 4-5	P. Lawrence..	Vailsburg...	Sept. 5, 1909	10	21.23	J. P. Linley...	New Haven.	May30, 1902
¼	0.28 1-5	D. McDougal.	Vailsburg...	May30, 1913	15	35.32	G. H. Collett.	New York..	May30, 1900
*⅓	0.36 1-5	D. McDougal.	Vailsburg...	Sept. 9, 1914	20	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder...	New Haven.	Aug. 5, 1900
*½	0.55	D. McDougal.	Vailsburg...	July 15, 1914	25	1.00.39	Ed.W.Forrest.	Vailsburg...	July 28, 1901
*⅔	1.14 4-5	D. McDougall	Vailsburg...	Aug.17, 1913	30	1.13.36	J.P.Jacobson.	New York..	Aug.25, 1899
*¾	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara .	Ogden, Utah	July 21 1907	40	1.39.56 3-5	J.P.Jacobson.	New York..	Aug.25, 1899
*1	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume...	Salt Lake Cy	July 28, 1906	50	2.05.00 4-5	J.P.Jacobson.	New York..	Aug.25, 1899
2	3.51	H. M'Corm'ck	Salt Lake Cy	Aug.13 1909	75	3.39.36 1-5	W. Torrence..	New York..	Aug.25, 1899
3	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah	Aug. 3, 1905	100	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence..	New York..	Aug.25, 1899
5	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer..	Salt Lake Cy	Aug.12, 1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

The fastest time made for the mile in amateur competition was by Hans Ohrt, the 1915 National and World's Champion, who at the Newark Velodrome, September 15, 1915, rode from scratch in a one-mile handicap in 1m. 53 2-5 s. He finished third in the race, his time being officially taken. It does not count as a record, as he did not win the race.

In a race closed to members of the Empire City Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., run on August 19, 1917, on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, amateur competition records between 60 and 100 miles, inclusive,

SHEEPSHEAD BAY CLOSED RACE—*Continued.*

were broken. The time was taken every ten miles, and the new times are as follows: 70 miles, P. L. Kane, 3.07.04; 80 miles, William Henky. 3.35.08; 90 miles, R. A. Rom 4.04.23; 100 miles, Thomas A. Kennedy, 4.33.37. As the N. C. A. racing rules do not provide for the acceptance of closed competition performances superseding open competition, the foregoing performances must be classified as Amateur Closed Competition Records.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dis M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dis M.	Time	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.16 1-5	F. Cavanagh.	Vailsburg...	July 2, 1911	1	1.55	Parley Giles..	Saltair, Utah	July 28, 1908
¼	0.24 4-5	A. Krebs.....	Saltair, Utah	Aug. 1, 1908	2	4.09	Parley Giles..	Ogden, Utah	July 8, 1908
⅓	0.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.	Deming....	May26,1896	3	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles..	Salt Lake Cy	Aug. 4, 1908
½	0.53 1-5	P. Lawrence..	Salt Lake Cy	Aug. 8, 1908	4	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles..	Ogden, Utah	Aug.20, 1908
⅔	1.21 1-5	J. G. Heil....	Denver.....	July 31, 1897	5	11.00	Parley Giles..	Ogden, Utah	Aug.20, 1908
¾	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence..	Saltair, Utah	Aug.19,1908					

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.
(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Distance.	Time.	Made By.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.....	0.29 4-5	Anthony Desimone.....	White Plains, N. Y.....	Sept. 15, 1915
½ m.....	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	Sept. 7, 1908
⅔ m.....	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Oct. 6, 1907
1 m.....	2.02	Henry Surman..... / R. L. Guthridge..... / S. C. Haberle.....	Westfield, N. J.....	Aug. 8, 1908
2 m.....	4.56 1-5	Jerome Steinert.....	Hicksville, L. I.....	Sept. 3, 1911
3 m.....	7.21	Jerome Steinert.....	Rye Beach, N. Y.....	Sept. 12, 1909
5 m.....	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Nov. 8, 1908
10 m.....	23 08	Thomas Bello.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	Sept. 12, 1915
15 m.....	36.47 2-5	Robert S. Gerwing.....	Santa Ana, Cal.....	May 25, 1918
20 m.....	49.55	Glenn A. Baxter.....	San Bernardino, Cal.....	May 12, 1917
25 m.....	1.01.39	Albert M. Krushel.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	July 4, 1917
50 m.....	2 14.00 4-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	June 20, 1915
60 m.....	2.46 00	Raymond Nelson.....	Atlantic City, N. J.....	May 3, 1908
90 m.....	4 32 30	Emil Brakevelt.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 25, 1920
95 m.....	4.49 30	Emil Brakevelt.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 25, 1920
100 m....	5.05.45 2-5	Emil Brakevelt.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 25, 1920

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS AGAINST TIME, UNPACED—AMATEUR.

Distance.	Time.	Made By.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.....	0.35	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
⅓ m.....	0.43 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
½ m.....	1.00 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
⅔ m.....	1.28	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
¾ m.....	1.37	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
1 m.....	2.07 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
2 m.....	5.03 3-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
3 m.....	7.25 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
4 m.....	10.11 2-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
5 m.....	12.05	Eugene Aickelin.....	Grand Concourse, N. Y.....	Sept. 14, 1919
6 m.....	14.38 2-5	W. C Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 31, 1917
7 m.....	17.12	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 31, 1917
8 m.....	21.34 1-5	W C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	June 1, 1917
9 m.....	22.59 2-5	Anthony Beckman.....	Ridgefield, N. J.....	Sept. 12, 1920
10 m.....	25.04	Fred Laux.....	Grand Concourse, N. Y.....	Sept. 14, 1919
15 m.....	41.25	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
20 m.....	55.45	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
25 m.....	1.09.10	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
35 m.....	1.35.50	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
40 m.....	1.48.50	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
45 m.....	2.02.15	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
50 m.....	2.16.00	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
60 m.....	2.57.15	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
75 m.....	3.35.40	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
80 m.....	3.56.00	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
100 m....	5.05.05	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
200 m....	12.20.00	A. W. Evans.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	Aug. 18, 1895
500 m....	39.10.00	Will Brown.....	Valley Stream, N. Y.....	Oct. 15, 1900
22m5206ft	1hour.....	Louis Rogow.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Oct. 21, 1920
44.3 m....	2 hours...	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
64.2 m....	3 hours...	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
82.7 m....	4 hours...	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919
98.1 m....	5 hours...	Walter Jones.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Aug. 17, 1919

Professional unpaced road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Keefe, January 8, 1911, as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

NATIONAL A. A. U., HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior Doubles, held under the auspices of the Detroit A. C., Detroit, Mich., March 2-6—Won by A. Lee Henry and E J. Smith. Detroit A. C. Championship Singles, held under the auspices of the Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal. May 22-29—Won by Max Gold, Los Angeles A. C.; Geo. Klawiter Unattached, second; Bill Ranfit, Los Angeles A. C. third. Championship Doubles, held under the auspices of the Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., May 22 to 29—Won by Geo. Klawiter, unattached, and R. Retzer, Los Angeles A. C.; Bill Ranfit, Los Angeles A. C., and Max Gold, Los Angeles A. C., second; M. Laswell, Los Angeles A. C., and Gene Haskell, Los Angeles A. C., third.

SWIMMING.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships were held by events in various sections of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The events, dates, places and results follow:

SENIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

100 yards, men—Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A. at the Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1920—Won by Duke Kahanomoku, Honolulu; Pua Kealoha, Honolulu, second; Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., third; J. K. Gilman, U. S. N., fourth. Time—55 2-5s. 440 yards, men—Held under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association at Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1920—Won by Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., Chicago; W. H. Harris, Honolulu, second; P. Kealoha, Honolulu, third; F. K. Kahele, U. S. N., fourth. Time—5m. 40 2-5s. One mile, men—Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A., at the Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1920—Won by Eugene Bolden, Illinois A. C.; Ludy Langer, Honolulu, second; F. K. Kahele, U. S. N., third; Leo Giebel, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—25m. 26 2-5s. Long distance swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Riverton Yacht Club, Riverton, N. J., July 17, 1920—Won by E. J. Bolden, Illinois A. C., Chicago; V. H. Kiffee, Brooklyn, second; Ralston, Meadowbrook Club, third; McCurdy, Phila. Swimming Club, fourth; Levand, Phila. Swimming Club, fifth; Jack Showell, Riverton, sixth; George Corner, Riverton, seventh; Elverson, Camden Y. M. C. A., eighth; Brown, Flushing High, ninth; Gunther, Charleston, W. Va., tenth; Rosborough, Phila. Swimming Club eleventh; Titus, Phila. Swimming Club, twelfth; Bell, Riverton, thirteenth; Davisson, Riverton, fourteenth; Fagel, Philadelphia, fifteenth; Einhorn, Philadelphia, sixteenth; Ferry, E. Rutherford, N. J., seventeenth; Nicholas, Pitman, N. J., eighteenth; Longaker, Philadelphia, nineteenth; Brennan, Riverton, twentieth. Time—2h. 9m. 17s.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

100 yards, men—Held under the auspices of the Hawaiian Association, Honolulu, T. H., April 17, 1920—Won by Pua Kealoha, Honolulu; Warren Kealoha, Honolulu, second; Clarence Lane, Honolulu, third. Time—55 3-5s. Junior national 880 yards, men—Held under the auspices of the United Labor League of Pittsburgh at West View Park, Sept. 6, 1920—Won by Adam Smith, Erie Y. M. C. A.; George F. Pawling, Jr., unattached, Philadelphia, second; Charles Crownover, Philadelphia, third; Russell Spangle, fourth. Time—12m. 55 2-5s. Junior National one mile, men—Held under the joint auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club and Detroit Boat Club, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6, 1920—Won by Mel Cooty, Duluth Boat Club; Ehrlich, Detroit, second; J. Gilbreath, Detroit, third. Time—19m. 4 4-5s.

SENIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

100-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Brookline Swimming Club, Brookline, Mass., March 11, 1920—Won by Tedford Cann, Detroit Athletic Club; Clement Brown, Chicago Athletic Association, second; H. J. Hebner, Illinois Athletic Club, third; Leo Handy, Detroit Athletic Club, fourth. Time—53 3-5s. 220-yard free-style swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., on April 10, 1920—Won by Tedford Cann, Detroit Athletic Club; Clement Brown, Chicago Athletic Association, second; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., third; W. L. Wallen, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—2m. 19 4-5s. 500-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Great Lakes Athletic Association, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, on March 24, 1920—Won by W. L. Wallen, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; Clement Brown, Chicago A. A., second; F. R. Pickel, Chicago A. A., third; E. T. Bolden, Great Lakes A. A., fourth. Time—6m. 14 3-5s. 150-yard back stroke, men—Held under the auspices of Marion Club, Indianapolis, Ind., May 15, 1920—Owing to size of pool it was necessary to swim the race in two heats, the time of each competitor to decide his position in the race—First heat—Won by Perry McGillivray Illinois A. C.; H. Fergus, Chicago A. A., second. Time—1m. 48 4-5s. Second heat—Won by Leo Handy, Detroit A. C.; A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., second; Time—1m. 50 3-5s. Order of placing in race—Won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Leo Handy, Detroit A. C., second; A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., third; H. Fergus, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 48 4-5s. Fancy diving championship, men—Held under the auspices of Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal., April 22, 1920—Won by Clyde Swendsen, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Eugene Field, unattached, second; Louis Kuehn, Multnomah, Portland, third; Clarence Pinkston, Stanford University, fourth. Plunge for distance, men—Held under the auspices of Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, at Pittsburgh Natatorium, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 11, 1920—Won by Fred Schwedt, Detroit A. C., 82 ft. 8 in.; R. H. Meagher, Yale University, 80 ft., second; Fred R. Jorn, Detroit Y. M. C. A., 78 ft., third, Ray Boyle, Pittsburgh A. A., 74 ft., 8 in., fourth.

JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

50-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 4, 1920—Won by George Cunha, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Mifflin Armstrong, unattached, second; Morris Raphael, U. S. S. Connecticut, third; Elmer Schill, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, fourth. Time—25 1-5s. 100-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 19, 1920—Won by Jack Love, Pittsburgh A. A.; H. Q. Taylor, University of Pittsburgh, second; Arch Straub, Pittsburgh A. A., third; John McQuire, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time—60 4-5s. 220-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, O., April 17, 1920—Won by Leo Handy, Detroit A. C.; Dave Nixon, Detroit A. C., second. Time—2m. 3¾s. 500-yard swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minneapolis, Minn., on March 10, 1920—Won by Arthur Thompson, Milwaukee A. C.; Murray Lampheer, St. Paul A. C., second; B. Curry, University of Minnesota, third. Time—6m. 42 2-5s. 100-yard breast stroke swim, men—Held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, at the Venice Pool, Los Angeles, on April 17, 1920—Won by S. Irving Messenger, Los Angeles A. C.; Dr. Robert Vint, Los Angeles A. C., second; Charles Fletcher, San Diego Rowing Club, third; Robert Triest, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 19s. Water polo, men—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., on April 10, 1920—Won by New York A. C.; Detroit A. C., second.

WOMEN'S SENIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

100 yards straightaway—Held under the auspices of the Hawaiian Association, Honolulu, T. H., April 19, 1920—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, Women's Swimming Association, N. Y.; Miss Charlotte Boyle, W. S. A., N. Y., second; Miss Helen Moses, Honolulu, third. Time—1m. 5 1-5s. National long distance swim—Held under the joint auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club and Detroit Boat Club, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6, 1920—Won by Marie Curtis, Detroit A. C.; Miss Kulman, Duluth, second; Miss McBean, Detroit, third. Time—49m. 37s. 50-yard swim—Held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal., May 12, 1920—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, N. Y. W. S. A.; Miss Thelma Finn, Los Angeles A. C., second; Mrs. Frances Cowells Schroth, Oakland A. C., San Francisco, third; Miss Charlotte Boyle, N. Y. W. S. A., fourth. Time—29 1-5s.

WOMEN'S JUNIOR OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

440-yards—Held under the auspices of the Birmingham Athletic Club, Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 7, 1920—Won by Miss Mary Launey, Birmingham; Miss Garnett Launey, Birmingham, second; Miss Christine Tobie, Birmingham, third. Time—9m. 48s.

WOMEN'S SENIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

100-yards—Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association at West 60th St. Pool, New York City, March 16, 1920—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, W. S. A.; Miss Charlotte Boyle, W. S. A., second; Miss Ruth Smith, Morningside A. C., third Time—1m. 6 1-5s. 500 yards—Held under the auspices of Marion Club, Indianapolis, Ind., May 15, 1920—Owing to size of pool it was necessary to swim the race in two heats of two each, the time of each competitor to decide her position in the race.—First heat—Won by Miss Woodbridge, Detroit A. C.; Miss T. Darby, Indianapolis, second. Time—7m. 46 2-5s.

WOMEN'S SEN. INDOOR EVENTS—*Continued.*

Second heat—Won by Miss Regina Reis, Indianapolis, unattached; Miss E. Donnelly, Independent A. C., Indianapolis, second. Time—8m. 23s. Order of placing in the race—Won by Miss M. Woodbridge, Detroit A. C.; Miss Regina Reis, Indianapolis, unattached, second; Miss T. Darby, Indianapolis, third. Time—7m. 46 2-5s. 100-yard breast stroke—Held under the auspices of Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 24, 1920—Won by Miss Eleanor Smith, Morningside A. C.; Miss Ruth Smith, Morningside A. C., second; Miss Marie Hillegass, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, fourth. Time—1m. 25 1-5s. Senior fancy dive—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., on April 10, 1920—Won by Miss Thelma Payne, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore. (128.14 points); Mrs. V. Malcomson, Detroit A. C. (124.13 points), second; Miss Helen Wainwright, W. S. A. N. Y. (114.89 points), third; Betty Grimes, unattached, Minneapolis (112.20 points), fourth.

WOMEN'S JUNIOR INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

50 yards—Held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1920—Won by Miss Irene Guest, unattached; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turners, second; Miss Mabel Arklie, Philadelphia Turners, third. Time—31s. 100-yard swim—Held under the auspices of the Cleveland A. C., at Cleveland, O., Feb. 20, 1920—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Morningside A. C.; Miss Eleanor Smith, Morningside A. C., second; Miss Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., third. Time—1m. 10s. 100-yard back stroke—Held under the auspices of the Greensburg (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., on Feb. 18, 1920—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, W. S. A. N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Smith, Morningside A. C., N. Y., second; Miss Alice Lord, W. S. A. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 20 3-5s. Plunge for distance—Held under the auspices of Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 19, 1920—Won by Miss Mela Freeman, Civic A. C., Pittsburgh; Miss Alma Gillespie, Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, second; Miss E. Mahoney, Civic A. C., Pittsburgh, third. Distance—45 ft. 3 in. 400-yard relay—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich, April 10, 1920—Won by the Women's Swimming Association of New York (Gertrude Ederle, Helen Meany, Eileen Riggin, Helen Wainwright); Detroit Athletic Club, first team, second; Detroit A. C., second team, third. Time—5m. 3 2-5s.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at New Haven, March 20, in Yale University pool. Team point scores—Yale, 48 points; Pennsylvania, 8; Princeton, 5; Columbia and Wesleyan, 2 each. Individual place winners—200-yard swim—Won by Shields, Pennsylvania; Pratt, Yale, second; Searle, Yale, third; Townsend, Yale, fourth. Time—2m. 32 3-5s. 50-yard swim—Won by Binney, Yale, Damon, Amherst, second; Soiley, Yale, third; Milroy, Yale, fourth. Time—24 4-5s. Fancy dive—Won by Pollard, Yale, 100.7; Driscoll, Princeton, second, 95.4; Gray, Princeton, third, 94.7; Klugsbury, Yale, fourth, 89.8. Plunge for distance—Won by Wood, Yale, 75 ft. in 52 1-5s; Meagher, Yale, second; Maher, Columbia, third; Rockwell, Yale, fourth. 100-yard swim—Won by Hincks, Yale; Shields Pennsylvania, second; Williams, Wesleyan, third; Johnson, Princeton, fourth. Time—56 4-5s.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, in University of Pennsylvania pool. Team point scores—West Philadelphia, 17; Berkeley-Irving H. S., N. Y., 15; Girard College, Philadelphia, 13. Individual place winners—50-yard swim—Won by Guenther Poly Prep.; Chace, Berkeley-Irving, second, Holtz, West Philadelphia, third; Senill, Northeast, fourth. Time—25 3-5s. 800-foot relay—Won by West Philadelphia (Funk, Meadholdt, Cowell and Holtz); Marquand (Brown, Mason, Mazet and Morrison), second; Mercersburg (Cummins, Follusbee, Scaltergood and Reed), third; Girard College (Hall, Hobson, Lane and Crounover), fourth. Time—2m. 36 3-5s. 220-yard swim—Won by Chace, Berkeley-Irving; Crounover, Girard College, second; Morrison, Marquand, third; Havens, Lawrenceville, fourth. Time—2m 38 4-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Boyle, Girard College; Reed, Mercersburg, second; Reddaugh, West Philadelphia, third; McAllister, Girard College, fourth. Plunge for distance—Won by Hann, Rutgers Prep., 70 ft. 6 in.; Traylor, Mercersburg, 65 ft. second; Copeland, Berkeley-Irving, 64 ft., third; McCreary, Lawrenceville, 63 ft. 6 in., fourth. Final heat—Won by Chace, Berkeley-Irving; Holtz, West Philadelphia, second; Guenther, Brooklyn Poly., third, Reed, Mercersburg, fourth. Time—1m.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION RECORDS.

Figures in parenthesis indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise.

50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway—23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide). bath (100 ft.), 1 turn—23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913

100 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway—53s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); bath (20), 4 turns—54s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; bath (75), 1 turn—54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915.

120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns—1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns—1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914, open still salt water (100), 1 turn—1m. 7 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Bronx Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

150 yards, bath (25), 5 turns—1m. 29 3-5s., T. Cann, Detroit Y. M. C. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1920.

200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns—2m. 6 2-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., in Honolulu Y. M. C. A., Dec. 3, 1919; bath (25), 7 turns—2m. 8s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. bath, New York City, March 27, 1917; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water)—2m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; open tidal salt water (100), 1 turn—2m. 11 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 17, 1918.

220 yards, bath (100 ft.), 6 turns—2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1916; bath (20), 10 turns—2m. 20 1-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; bath (75, salt water), 2 turns—2m. 26 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; open still water, straightaway—2m. 21 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 13 1918.

300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns—3m. 28s., T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. bath, New York City, March 14, 1917; bath (20), 14 turns—3m 16 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918.

400 yards, bath—5m. 14 3-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., at Los Angeles A. C., October 9, 1919; bath (20), 21 turns—5m. 8 4-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns—5m. 17s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917 (swimmer not aided by tide); open still water, straightaway—5m. 25s., W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1918.

500 yards, bath—5m. 58 4-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., at Los Angeles A. C., October 9, 1919; bath (20), 24 turns—5m. 53 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Chicago A. A. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; open salt water (100), 4 turns—6m. 11 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 2, 1916 (swimmer not aided by tide).

* 880 yards, open tidal salt water (100), 8 turns—11m. 13 3-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., November 1, 1919.

* 1,000 yards, open salt water (100), 9 turns—12m. 44 3-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., November 1, 1919.

*One mile, open tidal salt water (110), 15 turns—

A. A. U. RECORDS—*Continued.*

24m. 10s Norman Ross. Olympic Club, San Francisco. Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4. 1917.

RELAY RACING.

200 yards, 4 men. 50 yards each (25), bath—1m. 39 4-5s., Yale University team (R F. Selley, J. M Hincks, L. P. Thurston E Binney, Jr.), March 17, 1920.

400 yards. 4 men, 100 yards each. bath (20)—3m. 42 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C Raithel, 55s.; W. R. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s ; H J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.), Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (25)—3m 52 4-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s ; William Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray. 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. bath New York City May 4 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100 yard course—3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (H. J Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914.

500 yards. 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20)—4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; William Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25)—4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s; Walter Ramme 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.), New York A. C. bath, New York City, April 8, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Plunging—1m. time limit, bath—82 ft. 9 in., F. Schwedt, Detroit Y. M. C. A , Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1920

WOMEN'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns—1m. 6 1-5s., E. Bleibtrey. New York City, March 17, 1920; *open still water, straightaway—1m. 6 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc. Neptune Beach pool, Alameda, Cal., July 20, 1918; open tidal salt water, straightaway—1m 7 4-5s Dorothy G. Burns Los. Angeles, Cal Honolulu Harbor, H. T., Sept. 5, 1917.

220 yards, bath (21), 10 turns—2m. 54 2-5s, Frances Cowells, Neptune Club, Alameda, Cal., at Santa Cruz B. H., Cal., June 28, 1919; *open still water (100), 2 turns—2m. 56 2-5s, Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc., Neptune Beach pool, Alameda. Cal., July 21, 1918; straightaway, open water—3m. 2 3-5s., Claire Galligan, Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 16, 1918; *open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns—2m. 55 2-5s., E. Bleibtrey, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 24, 1920.

300 yards, bath—4m. 23s., Charlotte Boyle, W. S. Assn., at Brighton Beach pool, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1919.

*440 yards, open tidal salt water (100) 4 turns—6m. 21 3-5s., E. Bleibtrey, Honolulu Harbor, April 17, 1920.

500 yards, bath (25), 19 turns—7m. 31 2-5s., Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Idora Park, Oakland, Cal., September 30, 1917.

*1,000 yards (100)—16m. 50 2-5s., Claire Galligan, N. Y. W. S. A., Bronx International Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

*One mile (100)—29m. 33 2-5s., Claire Galligan, N. Y. W. S A., Bronx International Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

*One mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns—31m. 19 2-5s., Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, Rye, N. Y., September 2, 1916.

*400 yards, relay, team of 4, each to swim 100 yards—4m. 59s., W. S. Assn. team (E. M. Bleibtrey, Charlotte Boyle, Alice Lord, Leslie Bunyan), Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 1, 1919.

*100 yards, back stroke, bath (21), 4 turns—1m. 27s., Frances Cowells, Neptune Club, Alameda, Cal., at Santa Cruz B. H., Cal., June 28, 1919.

*150 yards, back stroke, bath—2m. 18s., Ethel Smith, at Columbus (Ohio) A. C . December 11, 1918.

*200 yards, breast stroke, bath (20), 9 turns—3m. 16 4-5s., Eleanor Smith, Columbus A. C., Columbus, Ohio, December 11, 1918; bath (25), 7 turns—3m. 27s., Mabel Arkle, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 19, 1918.

Plunge—65 ft. 10 in., Helen Nolan, Detroit Y.M. C. A. bath. (No date given.)

* Swimmer not aided by tide.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records.				Professional Records.	
	Made in Bath.		Made in Open Water.		Open Water. Others Made in Baths.	
	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.
		M. S		M. S		M. S.
50 yards	D. P Kahanamoku (A.).	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A)..	23	.....	.....
100 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	54	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	53	A. Wickham (Aus)	1 00 4-5
100 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	1.01	D. P. Kah'oku (A.).	1.00 4-5	.....	.....
120 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	1.08 2-5	.....	.....	G. R. Dungan (A.).	1.13
150 yards.	H E. Vollmer (A.).....	1.29 4-5	C. Healy (Aus.).....	1.34	G. R. Dungan (A.).	1.34 3-5
200 yards	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.06 2-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
200 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.21 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220 yards	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.20 1-5	P. McGillivray (A.)..	2.21 1-5	D. Billington (E).	2.34 4-5
300 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	3.16 3-5	B. Kieran (Aus.) . . .	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E)	3.32
400 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.16 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	5.17	.....	.....
440 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.05 3-5	L. Langer (A.).....	5.17	D. Billington (E.)	5.26
500 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.).....	6.51 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
600 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.53 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	6.11 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E).....	11 25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11 37
1,000 yards	Norman Ross (A.).....	12 41 3 5	L. Langer (A.).....	13.07 2-5	D. Billington (E)	13 26
1,320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.).....	17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus.)	17.42	D. Billington (E.)	17 36 2-5
1 mile. .	B Kieran (Aus.).....	23.16 4 5	G. R. Hodgson (C.).	23 34½	D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5
2 miles. .	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	51.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51.32	.....	.....

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

U. S. Football Association National Challenge Cup competition series, emblematic of national championship. Final round at St. Louis, Mo., May 2. Ben Miller A. C. (St. Louis), 2; Fall River F. C. (Quincy, Mass.), 1.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913–14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E Creighton, New York City.

1914–15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915–16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916–17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor. Pawtucket, R. I.

1918–19—At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, C. E. Creighton, New York City.

1919–20—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1920; Bethlehem Steel Co., F. C., 2; Paterson (N. J.), F. C., 0.

TRAP SHOOTING.

THE Grand American Handicap Tournament, the national trapshooting event, was held in Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 23-28, 1920. A record was established for the number of targets thrown during the tournament—316,380. There were 714 entries in the G. A. H.—the feature event. The programme events resulted as follows:

Forest City Introductory (100 targets, 16 yards rise)—P. R. Earle, Starr, S. C., 100; *G. A. Smith, Marshalltown, Ia., 99; *J. E. Jennings Todmorden Ont., Can., 99; *Allen Hell, Allentown, Pa., 99. (*In the shoot-offs at 25 targets for second, third and fourth places, Smith broke 25 straight; Jennings, 24, 25, 25, 25; Hell, 24, 25, 25, 23.)

Women's Trapshooting Championship—Won by Mrs. Judd H. Bruff, Pittsburgh, Pa., 85x100.

American Amateur Championship at Double Targets (100 targets)—P. H. O'Brien, Butte, Mont., 92; Thelst Shelton, Carterville, Mo. 92, *M B. Orr, Piqua, Ohio, 92; *W. W. Posey, Lancaster, Pa., 92. (*In the shoot-offs at 20 targets, for the four places, O'Brien broke 18, Shelton, 16, 14; Orr, 16, 13; Posey, 15.)

Edgewater Park Special (100 targets, 16 yards rise)—*Fred R. Etchen, Coffeyville, Kans., 99; *J. H. Ferry, Lima, Ohio, 99; *F. W. McNeir, Houston, Tex., 99; *W. W. Posey, Lancaster, Pa., 99; *W. D. Runnells, Staunton, Va., 99. (*No trophy being offered, a shoot-off was not necessary.)

East-West Team Race (ten men on each team shot at 100 targets per man)—Won by West Team—F. W. McNeir, Houston, Tex. 99. E. F Woodward, Houston, Tex., 98; Nic Arie, Menard, Tex., 97; G. A. Smith, Marshalltown, Ia., 97; W. G. Warren, Yerington, Nev., 97; E. C Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 97; Harve Dixton, Oronogo, Mo., 96; Oscar Hansen, Fremont, Neb., 96; C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ills., 95; D. K. Dickinson, Kansas City, Mo., 92. Team total, 964x1,000. The East Team broke 959x1,000.

Junior Trapshooting Championship (50 targets, 16 yards rise)—*Teddy Beem, W. Frankfort, Ill., 48; *M. L. Bonta jr., Wilmington, Ohio, 48. (*In the shoot-off at 25 targets Beem broke 23 and Bonta, 22.)

American Amateur Championship at Single Targets (200 targets, 16 yards rise)—*F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y., 197; *Oscar Hansen, Fremont, Neb., 197. (*In the shoot-off at 25 targets, Wright broke 25 and Hansen, 23.)

American Amateur 18-Yard Trapshooting Championship (200 targets, 18 yards rise)—Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill., 198; *John H. Noel, Nashville, Tenn., 197; *H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., 197; *S. G. Vance, Tillsonburg, Ont., Can., 197. (*In the shoot-offs at 25 targets for second, third and fourth places, Noel broke 25, Pendergast, 24 22; Vance, 24, 20.)

American Professional Trapshooting Championship (200 targets, 18 yards rise)—*C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., 195; *R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, 195. (*In the shoot-offs at 25 targets Spencer broke 25, 24; Heikes 25, 21.)

Preliminary Handicap (100 targets, handicaps 16-23 yards)—H. K. Mitton, Ft. Collins, Col., 19 yards, 99; *C. A. Rice, Erie Pa., 16 yards, 99; *Dr. J. R. Pence, Minot, N. Dak., 19 yards, 99. (*In the shoot-off at 25 targets for first, second and third places, Mitton broke 25, Rice, 24, and Pence, 23.)

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP AT CLAY TARGETS (100 targets, handicaps, 16-23 yards).

	Hdk. Yds.	Score	Shoot-offs 25 tgts.		Hdk. Yds.	Score	Shoot-offs 25 targets.
A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J...	19	99	.....	Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill...	23	97	24-24
E. H. Sturt, Hamilton, Ont..	19	98	.....	W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	23	97	23
H. A. Ray, Oakland, Cal....	19	97	24-25	Nic Arie, Menard, Texas....	21	97	22
S. S. Hopkins, Lewiston, N.Y.	19	97	24-24				

(Mark Arie took fifth place by agreement without shoot-off.)

Women's Trophy for High Score in Grand American Handicap—Won by Mrs. Toots Randall, Lima, Ohio, 89 from 17 yards.

G. A. H. Classification Competition (100 targets, 16 yards rise): Class 1—*W. H. Hall, Maysville, Ky., 100; *W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Ia., 100; *U. R. Vrooks, Columbia, S. C., 100. (*In the shoot-off at 25 targets Hall broke 24; Hoon, 23; Brooks, 23.)

Class 2—Won by R. C. Miller, Lansing, Mich., 99.

Class 3—*V. E. Crabtree, Greensboro, Ala., 99; *J. H. Pumphrey, Clayton, Ohio, 99. (*In the shoot-off at 25 targets Crabtree broke 23, Pumphrey, 22.)

Class 4—*R. W. Colbert, Stamford, Tex., 97; *H. F. Bopp, Lansing, Mich., 97. (*In the shoot-offs at 25 targets Colbert broke 23, 23; Bopp, 23, 22.)

Winner of Leg on Columbus (Ga.) Cup, (high average on all targets on the programme)—R. H. Bungay, Ocean Park, Cal. Score, 760x800.

AMATEUR STATE TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONS, 1920.

State.	CHAMPION.	City.	Score. 300 tgts	State.	CHAMPION.	City.	Score. 300 tgts
Ala.....	J. K. Warren...	Birmingham....	292	N. Y....	F. S. Wright...	Buffalo.....	283
Ark.....	C. M. Farrell...	Little Rock.....	282	N. C....	H. A. Morson...	Charlotte.....	280
Ariz.....	T. L. Edens....	Phoenix.....	285	N. D....	A. R. Chezik...	Portal.....	287
Cal.-Nev	W. G. Warren..	Yerington, Nev..	293	Ohio....	Fred Harlow....	Newark.....	292
Col.....	C. A. Gunning..	Longmont.....	292	Okla....	E. C. Wheeler..	Pawhuska.....	288
Conn....	F. E. Watkins..	Hartford.....	293	Ore.....	J. B. Troeh.....	Portland.....	289
Del.....	W. M. Foord...	Wilmington.....	294	Pa.....	Allen Hell.....	Allentown.....	194
Florida..	W. N. Boylston.	Leesburg.....	293	R. I.....	E. C. Griffith...	Pascoag.....	278
Ga.....	H. D. Freeman..	Atlanta.....	287	S. C....	P. R. Earle.....	Starr.....	288
Idaho...	H. R. Seckel....	Boise.....	293	S D....	George Kreger..	Waubay.....	295
Illinois..	Mark Arle.....	Champaign.....	294	Tenn....	J. H. Noel.....	Nashville.....	295.
Ind.....	M. E. Dewire...	Hamilton.....	296	Texas...	E. F. Woodward	Houston.....	295
Ia.....	W. S. Hoon....	Jewell.....	291	Utah....	C. H. Reilley jr.	Salt Lake City..	291
Kan....	Fred R. Etchen.	Coffeyville.....	283	Vt.....	Dr. C. H. Burr..	Montpelier.....	277
Ky.....	F. B. Hillis.....	Lexington.....	288	Va.....	W. D. Runnells.	Staunton.....	292
Md-D.C.	E. L. Bartlett...	Baltimore.....	276	Wash...	F. M. Troeh....	Vancouver.....	295
Mass....	L. F. Curtis....	Newton Hi'lands	272	W. Va...	J. B. Lallance...	Huntingdon.....	289
Mich....	G. H. Slaughter.	Benton Harbor..	287	Wis.....	G. V. Dering...	Columbus.....	293
Minn...	F. A. Richter...	Minneapolis....	293	Wyo....	E. C. Ward.....	Thermopolis....	286
Miss....	W. H. Griffin...	Greenville.....	291				
Mo.....	Harve Dixon...	Oronogo.....	294		CANADA		
Mont...	P. H. O'Brien...	Butte.....	292	Alberta..	Walter Homes..	Edmonton.....	286
Neb....	Oscar Hansen...	Fremont.....	286	Brit. Col.	Dr. A. R. Baker.	Vancouver.....	280
N. Hamp	Elmer E. Reed..	Manchester.....	278	Eas. Can	S. G. Vance....	Tillsonburg, Ont.	294
N. J.....	Fred Plum.....	Atlantic City....	289	Man-Sas	R. Dill.....	Saskatoon, Sask.	253

WINNERS OF NATIONAL AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND HANDICAPS—1920.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP AT SINGLE TARGETS.

National, F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y., 197x200; Southern, W. N. Boylston, Leesburg, Fla., 290x300; Pacific Coast, F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash, 297x300; Eastern, David Wadsworth 3d, Auburn, N. Y., 295x300; Great Lakes, E. C. Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 296x300; Prairie, George Nicolai, Kansas City, Mo., 294x300.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLE TARGETS.

National, P. H. O'Brien, Butte, Mont., 92x100; Southern, R. C. Pittman, Whitakers, N. C., 41x50; Pacific Coast, F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 47x50; Eastern, J. R. Johnston jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., 45x50; Great Lakes, E. C. Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 50x50; Prairie, Henry Vogt, Avoca, Ia., 45x50.

AMATEUR 18-YARD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National, Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill., 198x200; Southern, U. R. Brooks, Columbia, S. C., 94x100; Pacific Coast, Aber Blair, Portland, Ore., 99x100; Eastern, F. B. Levengood, Pottstown, Pa., 98x100; Great Lakes, W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Ia., 99x100; Prairie, Adolph Olson, Cedar Bluff, Neb., 99x100.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAPS.

Event.	Winner.	Score.	Yds.
National..	H. K. Mitton, Ft. Collins, Col	99	19
Southern.	F. A. Selbert, New York....	97	19
Pac. Coast	F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Was.	97	23
Eastern..	C.Z.Vaughan, Had'nfield, N.J.	97	20
Gt. Lakes	A. E. Kroehle, Cleveland, O.	98	21
Prairie...	Charles Schulz, Yutan, Neb..	98	16

FINAL HANDICAPS.

Event.	Winner.	Score.	Yds.
National..	A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N.J..	99	19
Southern.	H.C.Kreut, M'ryl'nd Line, Md	94	19
Pac. Coast	J. F. Hayes, Waitsburg, Wash	97	17
Eastern..	F. Billmeyer, Cumb'land, Md.	95	19
Gt. Lakes	Geo. Nicolai, Kansas City, Mo	99	20
Prairie...	L. J. Crow, Minden, Ia.....	96	20

LEADING TEN AMATEURS FOR THE 1920 SEASON (to Nov. 1st.)

Name.	City and State.	Shot At.	B'ke.	Average.	Name.	City and State.	Shot At.	B'ke.	Average.
F. M. Troeh....	Vanc'ver, Wash..	8880	8660	.9752	Frank Hughes..	Mobridge, S. D..	6755	6522	.9655
Fred Harlow...	Newark, Ohio...	3050	2962	.9711	T. W. Harker..	Billings, Mont...	2400	2316	.9650
Mark Arie.....	Champaign, Ill..	2950	2856	.9681	E. F. Woodward	Houston, Tex...	6855	6614	.9648
C. A. Gunning..	Longmont, Colo.	3175	3074	.9681	R. W. Renfro...	Butte, Mont....	2100	2026	.9547
W. H. Heer....	Guthrie, Okla...	2450	2367	.9661	O. N. Ford.....	San Francisco...	2100	2020	.9619

LEADING TEN PROFESSIONALS FOR THE 1920 SEASON (to Nov. 1st.)

Name.	City and State.	Shot At.	B'ke.	Average.	Name.	City and State.	Shot At.	B'ke.	Average.
Guy Ward.....	East Alton, Ill...	6425	6249	.9726	Rush Razee....	Curtis, Neb.....	2650	2560	.9660
J. R. Jahn.....	Long Grove, Ia..	5360	5205	.9710	P. R. Miller....	Dallas, Tex.....	4325	4174	.9650
J. R. Graham...	Ingleside, Ill....	5520	5355	.9701	F. H. Huseman.	Rochester, N. Y.	3100	2991	.9648
C. C. Mitchell..	Milwaukee, Wis.	2730	2643	.9781	R. C. Reed.....	San Francisco...	2700	2602	.9637
C. G. Spencer..	St. Louis, Mo...	10980	10615	.9667	Art. Killam....	St. Louis, Mo...	7335	7050	.9611

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AT CLAY BIRDS.

(Travers Island, May 4, 1920.)

Won by J. Clark, Jr., Worcester, Mass., 197; second, E. A. Staples, Boston, Mass., 195.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

In co-operation with the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States.

OFFICERS.

President—Col. William Libbey, N. J. *First Vice President*—Lieut. Col. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C. *Second Vice President*—Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa. *Third Vice President*—Col. George W. Burleigh, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, N. J. *Secretary*—Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tenn., Executive Officer and Recorder National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

The annual matches of the National Rifle Association were held at the Ohio State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, in conjunction with the National Matches during the month of August, 1920.

Winners of the principal team and individual matches: National Rifle Team Match, Class A—1st, U. S. Infantry Team, National Trophy; 2d, Massachusetts Civilian Team, Hilton Trophy; 3d, Camp Kearny R. O. T. C. Team, Soldier of the Marathon Trophy; 4th, Minnesota National Guard Team, 4th Trophy.

National Pistol Team Match—1st, U. S. Marine Team, A. E. F. Gold Cup; 2d, Philippine Scout Team; 3d, U. S. Army Team.

National Individual Rifle Match—Sergt. H. Whitaker, U. S. Infantry.

National Individual Pistol Match—Gun. Sergt. J. M. Thomas, U. S. M. C.

National Rifle Association Matches—The President's Match, Lieut. M. Fody, U. S. Cav., 296; Member's Match, Sergt. T. B. Crowley, U. S. M. C., 50; Governor's Cup Match, Capt. C. J. Armburgh, S. A. F. S., 149; Leach Cup Match, Sergt. T. B. Crowley, U. S. M. C., 105; Catrow Cup Match, Mr. J. W. Hession, N. Y. A. C., 105; Adjutant General's Cup Match, Mr. J. W. Hession, N. Y. A. C., 100; Civilian Inter-Club Match, National Capitol Rifle Club, 363; Enlisted Men's Team Match, U. S. M. C., 589; Rapid Fire Match, Lieut. V. L. James, U. S. Inf., 100; Marine Corps Cup Match, Gunner J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C., 195; Championship Regimental Team Match, 1st Philippine Inf., 572; Port Clinton Trophy Match, Arizona Civilian Team, 579; Wimbledon Cup Match, Lieut. L. A. Yancy, U. S. Navy 100; The Herrick Trophy Match, Massachusetts Civilian Team 1,735; The Adjutants General Match, Maj. R. D. LaGarde, U. S. A., 93; Grand Aggregate Match, Sergt. T. B. Crowley, U. S. M. C., 736; The United Service Match, U. S. Army Team, 4,447; The Camp Perry Trophy Match, Mr. W. H. Spencer, Mo., 191; Off-Hand Match, Mr. R. F. Leighton, Mont., 92; The All Around Championship, Mr. G. S. Hall, Cal., 502.5.

Pistol Matches—N. R. A. Individual Pistol Match, Sergt. J. M. Thomas, U. S. M. C., 282; N. R. A. Pistol Team Match, U. S. Marine Corps Team, 1,327; Police Team Match, Philadelphia Police Dept. Team, 1,202; Individual Slow Fire Match, L. P. Castaldini, Springfield Rev. Club, 100; Individual Rapid Fire Match, I. R. Calkins, Springfield Rev. Club, 98; Individual Quick Fire Match, G. S. Hall, California Civ., 98.

International Small-Bore Team Match. For Lord Dewar Trophy (30 man team)—1st, U. S. Team, 7,649; 2d, England, 7,565.

N. R. A. Indoor Matches—Indoor Inter-Club League Match, Quinnipiac R. & R. Club, New Haven, Conn., 9,991; Intercollegiate Indoor Match, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., 9,921; Inter-Military School Indoor Match, St. John's Mil. Academy, Delafield, Wis., 9,956; Inter Military Unit Indoor Match, Officers' Rifle Club, Camp Humphreys, Va., 9,542; Interscholastic Team Championship, Central High School, Washington, D. C., 9,938; Astor Cup Match (Military and High Schools Championship), St. John's Mil. Academy, Delafield, Wis., 998.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

Professional boxing underwent several changes in the matter of State control during 1920. A law was passed in New York permitting fifteen-round contests with decisions to be rendered by licensed judges and referees. A somewhat similar regulation was passed in Massachusetts, permitting twelve-round bouts. The New Jersey law was amended to permit twelve-round bouts without decisions and Philadelphia increased the duration of bouts from 6 to 8 rounds. Commission control as conducted in New York and New Jersey is gaining favor in Western and Middle Western States and the formation of a national professional boxing association is being agitated.

Lack of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

Jan. 1—Johnny Kilbane defeated Al Shubert, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia. Jack Britton defeated Johnny Gill, ten rounds, P. V., Steelton, Pa.

Jan. 7—Pete Herman K. O. Johnny Ritchie, eight rounds, New Orleans.

Jan. 8—Jimmy Wilde defeated Babe Asher, ten rounds, P. V., St. Louis.

Jan. 12—Fred Fulton defeated Frank Moran, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.

Jan. 15—Mike O'Dowd defeated Frank Carbone, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit.

Jan. 17—Willie Jackson K. O. Frankie Burns, five rounds, Buffalo. Sam Langford defeated Jeff Clark, ten rounds, R. D., Kalamazoo.

Jan. 19—Fred Fulton K. O. Silas Greene, four rounds, Buffalo.

Jan. 20—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Tommy Murphy, three rounds, Boston.

Jan. 21—Jack Sharkey defeated Jabez White, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit. Fred Fulton K. O. Tom Cowler, three rounds, Philadelphia.

Jan. 24—Johnny Kilbane defeated Johnny Murray, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia.

Jan. 26—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Young Fisher, three rounds, Syracuse, N. Y. Ray Smith defeated Bob Martin, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland. Bob Fitzsimmons jr. K. O. Eddie West, seven rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

Jan. 27—Bombardier Wells K. O. Harry Reeve, four rounds, London, England.

Jan. 29—Jimmy Wilde K. O. Mike Ertle, three rounds, Milwaukee.

Jan. 30—Jack Britton defeated Jimmy Conway, twelve rounds, R. D., Savannah, Ga.

Feb. 2—Eugene Tunney K. O. Al Roberts, eight rounds, Newark, N. J.

Feb. 3—Eddie Coulon K. O. Jimmy Taylor, two rounds, Hot Springs, Ark. Fred Fulton K. O. John Lester Johnson, eight rounds, Boston

Feb. 4—Johnny Griffiths K. O. Marcel Thomas, ten rounds, Paris, France.

Feb. 9—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Joe Lynch defeated Louisiana, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia. Eddie Fitzsimmons K. O. Larry Hansen, one round, Harrisburg, Pa. Patsy Cline vs Louis Bogash, nine rounds, bout stopped, Bridgeport, Conn.

Feb. 10—Arthur Pelky defeated Cleve Hawkins, ten rounds, P. V., Windsor, Ont.

Feb. 11—Pete Herman defeated Johnny Solberg, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo.

Feb. 14—Ted Lewis K. O. P. Munier, nine rounds, Paris, France. Johnny Sheppard defeated Ritchie Mitchell, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

Feb. 16—Battling Levinsky defeated Clay Turner, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit. Willie Jackson defeated Jack Russo, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia.

Feb. 18—Jack Wolfe defeated Joe Lynch, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland.

Feb. 19—Jimmy Wilde K. O. Mickey Russell, seven rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 20—"K. O." Laughlin K. O. Paul Brevieres, four rounds, Paris, France.

Feb. 21—Georges Carpentier K. O. T. Grundhoven, two rounds, Monte Carlo.

Feb. 21—Harry Greb defeated Capt. Bob Roper, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23—Eugene Brosseau K. O. Young Ahearn, one round, Montreal, Ont. Frankie Mason K. O. "Red" Conant, three rounds, Fort Wayne, Ind. Pal Moore defeated Jack Sharkey, twelve rounds, P. V., Portland, Me. Lew Tendler K. O. "Allentown" Dundee, two rounds, Philadelphia. Barney Adair defeated Young Denny, fifteen rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La. Sam Langford K. O. Battling Gahee, two rounds, Memphis, Tenn. Sergeant Ray Smith K. O. Jack Conners, two rounds, Akron, O. "Boy" McCormick defeated "Sailor" Ed Petroskey, ten rounds, P. V., Vallejo, Cal.

Feb. 23—Al Roberts defeated Dan O'Dowd, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 27—Ritchie Mitchell K. O. Lew Edwards, seven rounds, Milwaukee.

Feb. 28—"Soldier" Bartfield K. O. A. Plonnier nine rounds, Paris. Johnny Griffiths defeated Albert Badoud, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris. Lew Tendler K. O. Dick De Sanders, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 1—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Jack McCarron, two rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 3—Jimmy Wilde defeated Patsy Wallace, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Sharkey defeated Roy Moore, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich.

March 4—Frank Goddard K. O. Eddie McGoorty, thirteen rounds, London, England. Joe Lynch K. O. Eddie Segal, three rounds, Boston, Mass. Pete Hartley defeated Pal Moran, fifteen rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La.

March 5—Joe Beckett K O. Dick Smith, five rounds, London, England.

March 8—Benny Valgar defeated Jimmy Murphy, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia. Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

March 9—Harry Greb defeated Clay Turner, twelve rounds, P. V., Akron, O.

March 10—Eddie Fitzsimmons defeated Johnny Sheppard, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich. Bob Martin K. O. Jack Riley, one round, Kalamazoo, Mich. Byron Downey K. O. "Hope" Mullen, four rounds, Cincinnati.

March 12—Jimmy Wilde defeated Frankie Mason, twelve rounds, P. V., Toledo, O. Mike O'Dowd K. O. Tommy Madden, three rounds, Denver, Col.

March 17—Jack Britton defeated Jack Perry, twelve rounds, P. V., Canton, O. Mel Coogan defeated Johnny Mendelsohn, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich. Bob Martin K. O. "Dummy" West, three rounds, Springfield. Charles Ledoux K. O. Johnny Coulon, six rounds, Paris. Fred Fulton defeated Bartley Madden, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 18—Mike O'Dowd defeated Augie Ratner, ten rounds, P. V., St. Paul, Minn. Bombardier Wells K. O. Paul Journee, thirteen rounds, London.

March 22—Harry Greb defeated Larry Williams, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Sheppard, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 23—Jackson Lawler defeated Benny Valgar, ten rounds, R. D., Atlanta, Ga.

March 26—Jack Britton defeated Bryan Downey, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, O.

March 29—Lew Tendler K. O. Stanley Hinkle, 6 rounds, Philadelphia.

March 30—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Joe Egan, five rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 5—Frank Moran defeated Tom Cowler, fifteen rounds, R. D., London, England.

April 8—Fred Fulton K. O. Gunboat Smith, two rounds, Portland, Ore. Mike McTigue K. O. Eugene Brosseau, five rounds, Halifax, N. S. Bombardier Wells K. O. Eddie McGoorty, 16 rounds, London.

April 9—Tommy Gibbons defeated Bob Roper, ten rounds, P. V., Minneapolis, Minn.

April 12—Young Chaney K. O. Joey Fox, five rounds, Hartford, Conn. Jimmy Wilde defeated "Zulu Kid," ten rounds, P. V., Windsor, Ont.

April 16—Bob Martin K. O. "Spike" McFadden, one round, Huntington, W. Va. Mike O'Dowd K. O. Walter Lauretta, six rounds, Bridgeport, Conn.

April 21—John Kilbane K. O. Alvie Miller, seven rounds, Lorain, O. Jimmy Wilde K. O. Battling Murray, eight rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 22—Jeff Smith K. O. "Bandsman" Rice, two rounds, London. Fred Fulton K. O. Jack Thompson, six rounds, Portland, Ore.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE RING—*Continued.*

April 24—Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Lawler, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City. Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, fifteen rounds, R. D., Denver, Col.

April 27—Mike O'Dowd vs "K. O." Sampson, four rounds, bout stopped, Philadelphia.

April 29—Bob Martin K. O. Ted Jamieson, two rounds, Grand Rapids Mich.

April 30—Carl Tremaine, K. O. Frankie Mason, one round, Toledo Ohio. Jimmy Wilde K. O. Bobby Dyson, one round Lawrence, Mass

May 3—Battling Levinsky defeated Clay Turner, twelve rounds, P. V., Portland Me.

May 4—Pal Moore defeated Jack Wolfe, eight rounds, P. V., Memphis, Tenn. Joey Fox K. O. Willie Mead one round, Montreal, Canada.

May 6—Johnny Wilson defeated Mike O'Dowd, twelve rounds R. D., Boston.

May 7—Frank Moran K. O. Paul Journee two rounds, London England.

May 8—Jeff Smith K. O Ercole de Balzac, three rounds, Paris, France

May 10—Marty Burke defeated Al Reich, fifteen rounds R. D, New Orleans Joe Beckett K. O. Bombardier Wells, three rounds, London, England. Pete Herman defeated Jabez White, eight rounds, P. V, Philadelphia Pa.

May 11—Mike O'Dowd defeated Jackie Clark, ten rounds, P V, Camden, N J.

May 12—Lew Tendler K O. Georges Papin, six rounds, Jersey City, N J.

May 13—Jimmy Wilde K. O Battling Murray two rounds, Philadelphia

May 14—Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Dundee, twelve rounds, P. V, Newark N J

May 17—Tommy Gibbons defeated Harry Greb, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh Pa. Mike O'Dowd defeated Jack Britton, twelve rounds P. V., Canton, Ohio.

May 19—Mike O Dowd K O George Brown, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21—Frank Moran K O. Frank Goddard, two rounds London England. Ritchie Mitchell K. O. Jimmy Hanlon, two rounds. Kenosha, Wis.

May 24—Pal Moore defeated Joe Lynch twelve rounds, P. V, Jersey City Johnny Kilbane vs. "Kid" Brown, six rounds, Philadelphia. Jimmy Wilde defeated Patsy Wallace, ten rounds, R D, Toronto, Ont. Bryan Downey defeated Joe Chip, fifteen rounds, R. D, Columbus, Ohio.

May 31—Jack Britton, defeated Johnny Griffiths, fifteen rounds, P. V., Akron, Ohio. Charles Ledoux K. O Jim Higgins, eleven rounds London, England.

June 2—Andy Chaney defeated Johnny Kilbane eight rounds, P V, Philadelphia. Jack Britton defeated Joe Borrall, eight rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Eddie Fitzsimmons defeated Pal Moore, eight rounds P. V. Pittsburgh, Pa. Johnny Murray K. O Artie Root, five rounds, Cleveland, Ohio.

June 7—Gene Tunney K. O. Jeff Madden, two rounds, Jersey City.

June 9—Kid Lewis K. O. Johnny Basham, nine rounds, London, England.

June 14—Eddie Fitzsimmons defeated Ralph Brady, eleven rounds, P. V, Jersey City. Mike McTigue K. O. "Young" Grady, five rounds, Halifax, N. S. Kid Norfolk K. O. John Lester Johnson, one round, Rochester, N Y. Johnny Dundee vs. Willie Jackson, D., twelve rounds Boston.

June 21—Young Chaney defeated Johnny Kilbane, twelve rounds, P. V., Jersey City.

June 26—Battling Levinsky defeated Ray Smith, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio. Bill Brennan K. O. Ole Anderson, eight rounds, Cleveland, Ohio.

June 28—Gene Tunney K. O. Ole Anderson, three rounds, Jersey City.

June 30—Charley Weinert K. O. Al Roberts, four rounds, Newark, N. J.

July 1—Johnny Wilson defeated Soldier Bartfield, twelve rounds, P. V., Newark.

July 5—Marty Burke defeated Willie Meehan, fifteen rounds, R. D., New Orleans. Mike O'Dowd defeated Gordon McKay, twelve rounds, R. D., Pocatello, Idaho. Bob Roper defeated Bob Martin, twelve rounds, P. V., Akron, Ohio. Jeff Smith defeated George Robinson, six rounds, P. V., Lewiston, Me. Benny Leonard K. O. Charley White, nine rounds, Benton Harbor, Mich.

July 12—Lew Tendler defeated Willie Jackson, eight rounds, P. V., Philadelphia.

July 14—Bob Martin K. O. Dick O'Brien, one round, Columbus, Ohio. Bryan Downey defeated Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich.

July 16—Joe Beckett K. O. Tommy Burns, seven rounds, London, England.

July 20—Charley Weinert K. O. Bob Roper, four rounds, Newark, N. J.

July 26—Harry Wills K. O. Fred Fulton, three rounds, Newark, N. J. Frank Moran defeated Burt Kenny, ten rounds, P V., Newark, N. J.

Aug. 3—Joe Lynch defeated Charley Ledoux, twelve rounds, P. V, Jersey City.

Aug 14—Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey, ten rounds, P. V. Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 28—Pal Moran defeated Charley White, ten rounds, P. V, East Chicago, Ill.

Sept 6—Jack Britton defeated Ray Bronson, ten rounds, P V., Cedar Point, Ohio. Jack Dempsey K O. Billy Miske, three rounds, Benton Harbor, Mich. Bill Tate defeated Sam Langford, six rounds, R. D Benton Harbor, Mich.

Sept 7—Bombardier Wells defeated Paul Journee, sixteen rounds, R. D., Deauville, France.

Sept. 11—Jack Sharkey defeated Pete Herman, ten rounds, P V., East Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 18—Lew Tendler defeated Frankie Callahan, ten rounds, P. V, Lawrence, Mass.

Sept. 23—Mike O'Dowd defeated Ted Lewis, twelve rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

Sept. 25—Benny Leonard defeated Pal Moran, ten rounds, P. V., East Chicago Ill.

Sept. 28—Jack Sharkey vs. Joe Lynch, D., fifteen rounds, R. D., New York City.

Oct. 4—Benny Leonard K. O. Frankie Britt, five rounds, Hartford, Conn. Mike O'Dowd defeated Frank Carbona, twelve rounds, R. D., Bridgeport, Conn.

Oct. 11—"Battling" McCreary defeated John Lester Johnson, ten rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

Oct. 12—Georges Carpentier K. O. "Battling" Levinsky, four rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Ted Lewis defeated Marcel Thomas, six rounds, P. V, Jersey City, N. J.

Oct 14—Charlie Beecher defeated Roy Moore, 15 rounds, R. D., New York City.

Oct 19—Marty Cross defeated Kid Herman, one round, foul, R. D. New York City.

Oct. 20—Pal Moore defeated Earl Puryear, ten rounds, R. D., Providence R. I.

Oct 22—Harry Greb K. O. Gunboat Smith, one round, South Bend Ind.

Oct. 26—Bob Martin K. O. Larry Williams, one round, Boston, Mass. Pal Moore vs. Joe Lynch, D., eight rounds. P. V., St Louis, Mo.

Oct. 28—Harry Greb defeated Mickey Shannon, ten rounds P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 29—Willie Jackson defeated Eddie Fitzsimmons, ten rounds, R. D., New York City.

Nov 5—Joe Lynch K. O. Abe "Attell" Goldstein, eleven rounds, New York City. George Chaney K. O. George Brown, one round, New York City.

Nov. 8—Lew Tendler K. O. Eddie Kelly, five rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 9—Mike O'Dowd defeated Jeff Smith, fifteen rounds, R. D, New York City.

Nov 15—Fred Fulton K. O. Harry Williams, two rounds, Winnipeg, Man.

AMATEURS.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championship—Held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., April 5th and 6th, 1920. 108-lb. class semi-final bouts—A. J. DeVito, N. Y., beat James Manning, South Boston, three rounds. Second bout—William Cohen, New York, beat Benny Bass, Philadelphia, three rounds. Final bout—A. J. DeVito, beat William Cohen, three rounds. 115-lb. class, semi-final bouts—James Hutchinson, Philadelphia, beat Frank Heuke, Milwaukee, three rounds. Second bout—Neal Brock, Cleveland, beat Ashton Donza, New Orleans, three rounds. Final bout—Hutchinson beat Brock, three rounds. 125-lb. class, semi-final bouts—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., beat Morris Kleinman, Cleveland, O., three rounds. Second bout—B. Ponteau, New York, beat Robert Dinsmore, Huntington School, three rounds. Final bout—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., beat B. Ponteau, New York, three

lb. class, semi-final bouts—Jack Schoenaukee, beat Louis Aldrin, New York, three Second bout—Roy Helton, Kansas City, Henry C. Boblim, Brockton, four rounds. Final —Jack Schoendoerf beat Roy Helton, four rounds. 158-lb. class, semi-final bouts—Sam Lagonia, New York, beat J. J. Hares, New York, two rounds. Second bout—Frank Grayber, Pittsburgh, beat Gale Farquhar, Los Angeles, Cal., three rounds. Final bout—Sam Lagonia, New York, beat Frank Grayber, Pittsburgh, three rounds. 175-lb. class, semi-final bout—John Burke, Pittsburgh, beat Edward Eagan, New Haven, three rounds. Final bout—John Burke, Pittsburgh, beat Rudolph Patterson, San Francisco, Cal., three rounds. Heavyweight class, semi-final bouts—Karl Wicks, Dorchester, beat Edward Eagan, New Haven, three rounds. Second bout—John Burke, Pittsburgh, defaulted to Joe Geroux, Boston (injured hand). Final bout—Wicks beat Joe Geroux, Boston, one round.

New York State Championships, held at New York City, April 15. Results, final rounds only: 108-lb. class, final—Louis Schulkin, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated Fred Loftman, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., three rounds, referee disqualifying Loftman for holding. 145-lb. class, final—Sam Mosberg, Pastime A. C., defeated Joseph J. Garvey, Ozanam A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. 158-lb. class, final—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., stopped F. Davis, Paulist A. C., in first round, referee's decision. 125-lb. class, semi-finals—Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., stopped J. Schwinn, Union Settlement A. C., in second round. Paul Blau, St. Christopher Club, defeated J. Starr, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. 115-lb. class final—H. Levine Clark House A. A., defeated H. Sinclair, three rounds, judges' decision. 108-lb. class, final bout—L. Schulken, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated F. Loftman, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., one round, referee's decision (Loftman was disqualified for holding). 158-lb. class, final bout—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. Davis, Paulist A. C., one round, referee's decision. 125-lb. class, semi-final round—Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., defeated J. Schwinn, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision. Philip Blau St Christopher Club, defeated J. Starr, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—Jampol defeated Blau, one round, referee's decision. 135-lb. class, final bout—Archie Walker Pastime A. C., defeated H. Hogan, Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. 145-lb. class, final bout—Sam Mosberg, Pastime A. C., defeated Joseph J. Garvey, Ozanam A. A., three rounds, judges' decision. Heavy-weight class, final bout—William Spengler, New York Police Club, defeated J. J. Tomeshek, Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Oxford-Cambridge Intervarsity Championships, held at Cambridge, England, March 4. Results, final rounds only: Bantamweights—K. S. Shavaksha, Ceylon and Balliol, Oxford, beat R. F. Deterding, Rugby and Caius, Cambridge. Featherweights—K. McColl, Clifton and Christ's, Cambridge, beat S. de Saram, Ceylon and Keble, Oxford. Lightweights—G. S. Thomas, Worcester and Hertford, Oxford, beat S. Levy-Sampson, City of Westminster and Downing, Cambridge. Light heavyweights—H. M. Cushing, Queens', Cambridge, beat A. F. Meldrum, New Zealand and New Coll., Oxford. Heavyweights—F. S. Dove, Merton, Oxford, beat; S. N. Casey, Pembroke, Cambridge. Welterweights—W. J. Mitchell, St. Catharine's, Cambridge, beat D. A. Abernethy, St. Paul's and Balliol, on points. Middleweights—N. F. Burt, Jesus, Cambridge.

JACK DEMPSEY-GEORGES CARPENTIER MATCH.

Jack Dempsey, champion heavyweight of the world, and Georges Carpentier of France, European heavyweight title holder, were matched to meet for the largest purse ever offered in pugilism when they signed to fight for a purse of $500,000. The match was closed after months of negotiations in November, 1920. The principal details of the agreement follow: Contestants—Jack Dempsey of America and Georges Carpentier of France. Time and place—To be announced by promoters sixty days before bout. Fight must take place between March 1, 1921, and July 4 1921. Compensation—To Dempsey a guarantee of $300,000; to Carpentier a guarantee of $200,000, with 50% of the moving picture proceeds divided equally between the pugilists. Length of contest.—Not more than fifteen rounds nor less than ten rounds. Forfeits—To be posted, $100,000 by promoters and $50,000 each by contestants. Arena—Probably open air to seat 60,000 to 100,000 persons. Promoters—Tex Rickard, Charles Cochran and W. A. Brady.

LARGEST CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE GATE RECEIPTS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4 1919	Dempsey	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	§$452,529
July 4 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	270,755
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	†151,524
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	63,340
September 11, 1915	†Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal.	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La.	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	31,800
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	27,775
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	22,000
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal.	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco Cal.	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	20,880

* Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. † Estimated. ‡ Ten-round, no-decision bout. § Before deduction of war tax.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919-1920, Jack Dempsey.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS—*Continued.*

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 19.. 1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al McCoy; 1917-1920, Mike O'Dowd; 1920, Johnny Wilson.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis; 1919-1920, Jack Britton.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-14, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1920, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1920, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-15, Kid Williams; 1916-1920, Pete Herman.

GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL Amateur Athletic Union Championships and American Olympic tryouts held in New York City, July 22, 1920. Results. Long Horse—Won by V. Winsjansen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 869 points; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Assn., 837 points, second; Max Wanderer, Phila. Turngemeinde 834 points, third; Fred Berg, Norwegian T and A. C., 827 points, fourth. Horizontal Bar—Won by Curt Rottman, New York Turn Verein, 839 points; Jos. Oszy, New York A. C., 831 points, second; G. Rathgeb, Detroit, Y. M. C. A., 788 points, third; Pau Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., 714 points, fourth. Parallel Bars—Won by Jos. Oszy, New York A. C., 838 points; Curt Rottman, New York T. V., 804 points, second; Frank Kris, Bohemian Gym. Assn., 796 points, third, Paul Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., 766 points, fourth. Side Horse—Won by Charles M. Cremer, New York A. C., 850 points; J. B. Richter, D. A. Sokol Gym. Assn., 790 points, second; Curt Rottman, New York T. V., 760 points, third; Jos. Oszy, New York A. C., 755 points, fourth. Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, Los Angeles A. C., 862 points; Paul Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., 802 points, second; Aug. Pfeiffer, Newark, N. J., National T. V., 785 points, third; Jos. Oszy, New York A. C., 769 points, fourth. Rope Climb—Won by Louis Weissman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., C. C. Iglesias, Bronx Y. Br. Y. M. C. A., second; Paul Kluge, New York T. V., third; H. Kowlsta, Detroit, Y. M. C. A., fourth. Indian Club Swinging—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 274 points; Irving Yanousky, Newark, N. J., N. T. V., 259 points, second; J. Lester McCloud, New York A. C., 258 points, third; Alex Wilsen, Anchor A. C., 244 points, fourth. Tumbling—Won by Arthur W. Nugent, Newark, N. J., N. T. V., 833 points; J. F. Dunn, U. S. N. R. F. & N. Y. A. C., 820 points, second; A. Kimball, Newark, N. J., Y. M. C. A., 753 points, third; Oscar Deamsey, Newark, N. J., N. T. V., 723 points, fourth. All-Around Championship—Won by Jos. Oszy, New York A. C., 2,752 points; Curt Rottman, New York Turn Verein, 2,680 points, second; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Assn., 2,625 points, third; Paul Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., 2,582 points, fourth.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Intercollegiate Gymnastics held at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., March 26. Results: Horizontal Bar—Won by S. Cooper, Penn., 48.6; W. B. Fletcher, Navy, 47.7, second; T. A. Corry, Navy, 45.2, third. Club Swinging—Won by E. B. Connelly, Princeton, 16.5; A. R. Gilmore, Penn., 15.5, second; C. A. Miller, Princeton, 15.1, third. Side Horse—Won by M. C. Barrett, Navy, 54.4; C. J. Strang, Navy, 50.3, second; H. W. Arrowsmith, Haverford, 47.1, third. Tumbling—Won by Woodward, Penn., 48.9; Potter, Yale, 47.6, second; Comp, Navy, 45.3, third. Flying Rings—Won by Hales, Navy, 51; Potter, Yale, 49.2, second; Mold, Navy, 45.6, third. Parallel Bars—Won by Pearson, Navy, 59.8; McKinsley, Mass. Tech., 48.7, second; Harley, Penn. and Jones, Navy, 47.7, tied for third. All-Around Individual Championship—Perry Potter, Yale 207.7; J. S. Long, Haverford, 187.9, second; R. S. Hale Navy, 185.7, third. First place, Navy, 25½; Penn., 13½, second; Yale, 11, third; Princeton, 6, fourth; Haverford, 4, fifth; Mass. Tech., 3, sixth.

MARATHON AND CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

FEBRUARY 23—Sea Gate Marathon, New York City, distance 26 miles. Times of first five to finish: F. Zuna, 2h. 57m. 53 1-5s., first; O. G. Laakso, 3h., 4m. 37 3-5s., second, E. White, 3h. 5m. 57 3-5s, third; M. F. Dwyer, 3h. 13m. 43s., fourth; J. J. Brooks 3h. 19m. 43 3-5s., fifth.

April 19—Boston A. A. Marathon, Boston Mass., distance 25 miles. Times first five to finish: Peter Trivoulidas, New York, 2h. 29m. 31s., first, A. V Roth, St. Alphonsus, Roxbury, 2h 30m 31s., second; C. W. A. Linder, Hurja, Quincy, 2h 33m. 22s., third; William Wiek, Quincy, Mass., 2h. 34m. 37 1-5s., fourth; Ed. H. White, Holy Cross, N Y., 2h. 36m 10 2-5s., fifth.

June 5—New York A. C. Marathon, Travers Island, N. Y., distance 26 miles 385 yards. Times first five to finish: H. Kohlemainen, N. Y., 2h. 47m. 49 2-5s., first; J. Orgon, Pittsburgh, 2h. 51m 6 1-5s., second; J. Tuomikoski, Quincy, 2h. 52m. 6s., third; W. Wick, Quincy, 2h. 53m. 27s., fourth; J. P. Weber, Pittsburgh, 2h. 54m. 48s., fifth.

November 21—National Amateur Athletic Union Cross-Country Championship, run at Boston. Distance five and one-half miles. Times of first ten runners to finish: Fred Faller, Dorchester Club 29m. 1s., first; W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., New York, 29m. 39s., second; Pat Flynn, Paulist A. C., 29m. 46s., third; Edward Garvey, Paulist A. C., 29m. 47s., fourth; John Doherty, Dorchester Club, 29m. 55s., fifth; Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., 30m. 8s., sixth; Runar Ohman, Dorchester Club, 30m. 17s., seventh; Cecil E. Leath, New Hampshire State College, 30m. 26s., eighth; Clifton Horne, Dorchester Club, 30m. 41 2-5s., ninth; V. McAuley, Dorchester Club, 30m. 41 3-5s., tenth. Team score—Dorchester Club, 26; Paulist A. C., 29; Stoughton Catholic Club, 80.

November 20—Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship, race held at New Haven, Conn. Distance six miles. Team scores: Cornell, 55 points; Princeton, 56; Massachusetts Tech., 90; Penn State, 135; Yale, 148; Syracuse, 158; Williams, 208; Columbia, 217; Harvard, 220; Pennsylvania, 261; Dartmouth, 297. Individual winner, John L. Ronig, Penn State. Time—33m. 1s. Freshman race won by Yale team with 33 points; Princeton, 43; Penn State and Syracuse tied for third position with 85. Individual winner, M. K. Douglas, Yale. Time for three miles—16m. 30s.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAN. 19, Boston, Mass.—Warno Ketonen defeated Mike Yokel in two out of three falls. Time—17m. 30s. and 2m. 15s.

Jan. 29, Boston, Mass.—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Tom Draak in two straight falls. Time—1hr. 40m. and 8m. 45s. Chicago, Ill.—Marin Plestina defeated Jess Westerguard in two straight falls. Time—17m. 6s. and 14m.

Jan. 30, New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Earl Caddock in one fall. Time—2h. 5m. 30s.

Feb. 11, Springfield, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Jack Dwyer in two straight falls. Time—49m. 40s. and 15m.

Feb. 12, Boston, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Wladek Zbyszko in one fall. Time—1h. 32m. 30s.

Feb. 17, Kansas City, Mo.—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko in two straight falls.

Feb. 20, New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Jim Londos in one fall. Time—2h. 13m.

Feb. 23, Rochester, N. Y.—Joe Stecher defeated Tom Draak in two straight falls. Time—1h. 9m. 33s. and 13m. 10s.

Feb. 24, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joe Stecher defeated Yssif Hussane in one fall. Time—55m. Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Karl Lemle in two straight falls. Time—29m. 30s. and 5m. 20s.

Feb. 26, Springfield, Mass.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated John Freberg in two straight falls. Time—1h. 10m. 40s. and 14m. 50s. Boston, Mass.—Mike Yokel defeated Waino Ketonen in two straight falls.

Feb. 28, New York City—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Frank Zolar in two straight falls. Time—27m. 32s. and 10m. 10s.

March 3, Rochester, N. Y.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Jack Youska in one fall. Time—30m. Also Carl Le Belge in one fall. Time—16m. New York City—Earl Caddock defeated Salavador Chevalier in one fall. Time—58m. 11s. Ed "Strangler" Lewis defeated Jim Londos in one fall. Time—2h. 4m. 43s.

March 4, Boston, Mass.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated John Grandovitch in two straight falls. Time—48m. and 8m. 40s.

March 8, Rochester, N. Y.—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Jack Edwards in one fall. Time—1h. 13m.

March 10, Gloversville, N. Y.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis defeated Ivan Madvas in two straight falls. Time—48m. and 16m.

March 11, Boston, Mass.—Earl Caddock defeated Tom Draak in two straight falls. Time—66m. 20s., and 13m. New York City—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Earl Caddock in one fall. Time—1h. 35m. 45s.

March 18, New York City—Jim Londos defeated Jack Grant in one fall. Time—13m. 49s. Ed "Strangler" Lewis defeated Frank Yurka in one fall. Time—31m. 3s.

March 19, Detroit, Mich.—Joe Stecher defeated John Olin in two straight falls. Time—58m. and 16m.

March 22, Rochester, N. Y.—Joe Stecher defeated John Grandavich in two straight falls. Time—41m. 15s. and 12m. 35s. Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Jack Edwards in two straight falls. Time—1h. 10m. 26s. and 11m. 40s.

March 23, Albany, N. Y.—Joe Stecher defeated Mort Henderson in two straight falls. Time—37m. 50s. and 14m.

March 24, Cleveland Ohio—Joe Stecher defeated Ivan Popoff in two straight falls. Time—46m 30s. and 11m. 10s.

March 30, Hartford, Conn.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Constan De Bouvier in two straight falls. Time—35m. 25s. and 14m. 10s.

April 9, Atlantic City, N. J.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Sula Hevenpa in two straight falls. Time—40m. 8s. and 4m. 13s. Albany, N. Y.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis defeated Sava Minich in two straight falls. New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Fred Pilakoff in one fall. Time—22m. 4s. Jim Londos defeated Frank Sampson in one fall. Time—54m. 57s.

April 12, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Stecher defeated Ivan Hadoubney in two straight falls. Time—50m. and 14m. Ed "Strangler" Lewis defeated Tom Draak in two straight falls. Time—43m. and 8m. Earl Caddock defeated Wladek Zbyszko in two straight falls. Time—1h. 56m. 10s. and 1m. 56s.

April 13, Springfield, Mass.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated George Cuttler in two straight falls. Time 1h. 5m.

April 16, Elmira, N. Y.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Charley Cutler in two straight falls. Time—32m. and 15m. New York City, N. Y.—Joe Stecher defeated Ed "Strangler" Lewis in one straight fall. Time—3h. 4m. 15s.

April 19, Boston, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Jim Londos in one straight fall. Time—1h. 58m. 45s. Milwaukee, Wis.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Demetrius Tofalas in two straight falls. Time—50m. and 3m.

April 21, Albany, N. Y.—Joe Stecher defeated Pete Ziemskas in one straight fall. Time—1h. 10m.

April 22, Montreal, Canada.—Joe Stecher defeated Salvatore Chevalier in two straight falls. Time—55m. and 12m.

April 24, New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Ivan Linow in one straight fall. Time—1h. 25m. 20s.

April 26, Boston, Mass.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Ivan Linow in one straight fall. Time—1h. 19m. 30s. New York City—Joe Stecher defeated George Schilling in one straight fall. Time—9m; Harry Stevens in one straight fall. Time—7m.; Harry Maevas in one straight fall. Time—30m.

May 7, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Stecher defeated Yussiff Hussame in two straight falls. Time—1h. 14m. and 8m.

May 8, New York City—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Tom Fedberg in one straight fall. Time—1h. 6m.

June 8, Des Moines, Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated Ed. "Strangler" Lewis in two out of three falls. Time—43m. 30s.; 27m. 10s., and 7m. 1s.

July 9, Albany, N. Y.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Olaf Hayden in two straight falls. Time—26m. and 8m.

July 22, Revere, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Ronato Gardini in one straight fall. Time—1h. 35m. 4s.

September 16, Montreal, Canada—Wladek Zbyszko and Joe Stecher, no falls in two hours. Match declared a draw.

October 14, Rochester, N. Y.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Charles Cutler in two straight falls. Time—44m. and 9m.

October 15, Kansas City—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Pezek. Referee disqualified Pezek.

October 27, Montreal, Canada—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko in one straight fall. Time—1h 11m.

Nov. 22, New York—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko: 1 fall. Time—1h. 25m. 45s.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held under the auspices of the Birmingham Athletic Club Birmingham, Ala., April 5 and 6, 1920. 108-lb. class—Won by K. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., Sol Berry, Birmingham A. C., second. Time—1m 26s. 115-lb. class—Won by Sam Pammow, Chicago Hebrew Institute; K. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., second. Time—2m. 7s. 125-lb. class—Won by A. Gallas Greek Olympic Club; Toto Jaffe, Birmingham A. C., second. (Forfeit.). 135-lb. class—Won by G. Metropoulis, Gary Y. M. C. A., Indiana; B. Johnson, Birmingham A. C., second. (Decision.). 145-lb. class—Won by W. Tikka, Finnish-American A. C., New York; P. Metropoulis, Gary Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind., second. (Decision.). 158-lb. class—Won by E. Leino, N. Y. A. C.; W. Maurer, Chicago Hebrew Institute, second. Time—5m. 52s. 175-lb. class—Won by Karl Kunert, Gary Y. M. C. A., Gary, Ind.; F. Meyer, Chicago Hebrew Institute second. (Decision.). Heavy class—Won by N. Pendleton, N. Y. A. C.; Babe Taylor, Birmingham A. C., second. Time—7m. 54s.

OLYMPIC TRIALS.

Held at New York, July 13. Results of final bouts only: 121-lb. class—C. Edwin Ackerly, Cornell, defeated Roy B. Garba, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia. 135-lb. class—George Metropoulis, Gary, Ind., defeated David D. Detar, Penn State. 154-lb. class—C. F. Johnson, Irving, Mass., defeated A. M. Franz, N. Y. A. C. 178-lb. class—P. Bergenbach, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lieut. F. W. Maichle, U. S. N. Heavyweight class—Maz Pendleton, N. Y. A. C., threw Private F. W. Ray, U. S. A.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under auspices of University of Pennsylvania, March 26-27, at Philadelphia, Pa. Results: Championship round115-lb. class—Shirk, Penn State, received decision over Mackey, Cornell, after two extra periods. 125-lb. class—Gerson, University of Pennsylvania, received decision over Garber, State College. 135-lb. class—Detar. Penn State, received decision over Conroy, Cornell. 145-lb. class—Mills, Penn State, threw Simmons, in 7m. 43s. 158-lb. class—Ashby, University of Pennsylvania, received decision over Gray. Yale 175-lb. class—Good, Lehigh, threw Brown, Penn State, in 7m. 50s. Heavy weight—Galt, Yale won on decision over Booth, Lehigh.

Final round for second place—115-lb. class—Mackey, Cornell, threw Brunner, Lehigh, in 5m. 50s 125-lb. class—Ackerly, Cornell, won from Garber. Penn. State, on decision. 135-lb. class—Conroy, Cornell, threw Hoffman, Lehigh, in 3m. 11s. 145-lb. class—Mair, Cornell, won on decision from Simmons, Yale. 158-lb. class—Red, Princeton, threw Partridge, Columbia, 5m. 4s. 175-lb. class—Brown, State, threw Dixon, Princeton, in 3m. 15s. Heavyweight—Farley, Penn. State, won on decision from Booth, Lehigh.

Final round for third place—115-lb. class—Hovies, University of Pennsylvania, threw Brunner. Lehigh, after 2 extra periods. 125-lb. class—Hutchinson, Princeton threw Hoffman, Lehigh, in 5m. 53s. 145-lb. class—Bertolet, Princeton, won on decision from Simmons, Yale. 158-lb. class—Gray, Yale, won decision from Partridge, Columbia. 175-lb. class—Darrell, Yale, threw Dixon, Princeton, in 4m. 26s. Heavyweight—Carpenter Princeton, threw Booth, Lehigh, in 6m. 15s.

CRICKET

(Compiled by F F. Kelly.)

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W	L	D.	Pts
Manor Field	13	1	1	27
Staten Island	10	4	1	21
Brooklyn	7	4	4	18
Columbia Oval	5	9	1	11
Columbia Oval Rovers	4	11	0	8
Bensonhurst	2	12	1	5

BATTING (First Three)

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R	Avgs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	14	3	117*	642	58.36
H. R. St. C. Jones, Stat. Is.	13	3	110*	568	56.80
R. Comacho, Manor Field	9	0	118	387	43.00

BOWLING (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avgs.
L. Miller, Manor Field	713	6	306	53	5.77
C. A. F. Dewhurst, Stat. Is	776	11	305	49	6.22
S. E. B. Southern, Man. Fld.	515	2	212	29	7.31

METROPOLITAN DIST. CRICKET LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manhattan	14	0	1	29
Brooklyn	9	2	4	22
Paterson	9	4	2	20
Longfellows	4	10	1	9
Cameron	4	11	0	3
Kings County	1	14	0	2

BATTING (First Three).

Batsmen and Clubs	Ins.	N.O.	H.S	R.	Avgs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	9	2	67*	253	36 44
H. Smith, Manhattan	14	4	53*	333	33.30
J. Freeman, Brooklyn	12	2	68*	244	24.40

BOWLING (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M	R.	W.	Avgs.
H. A. Meyer, Manhattan	426	11	105	28	3.75
W. Godfrey Manhattan	440	7	165	33	5 00
H. Rushton, Brooklyn	480	6	208	33	6.30

INCOGNITI C. C. TOUR, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Won 7. Lost 0. Drawn 2

BATTING

Players.	Ins	N.O	H S	R	Avgs.
Capt. M. B. Burrows	11	1	97	478	47 80
Major H. G. M. Cartwright	11	3	63*	368	46.00
Capt. R. F. L. Fowler	10	3	142	294	42.00
D. R. Jardine	12	....	157	474	39 50
G. O. Shelmerdine	13	1	143	441	36.75
T. A. Brocklebank	10	3	85*	234	33.43
E. C. Lee	6	1	70	154	30 80
J. S. F. Morrison	12	1	84	231	21.00
D. Roberts	9	....	43	151	16.78
T. C. Lowry	11	1	50	160	16 00
E. J. Metcalfe	6	1	29	62	12.40
R. C. Brooks	7	3	12*	23	5.75

Major E. G. Wyngard did not bat.

*Denotes not out.

Germantown Cricket Club won the Halifax Cup and in addition C. M. Graham, with an average of 121.66 (a record for the competition), won the batting and W. P. O'Neill the bowling, both being members of the Germantown Club.

The interstate game between Rhode Island and Massachusetts on July 5, played at Providence, was won by Rhode Island by 2 wickets and 29 runs.

The intercity match between Philadelphia and Toronto, played Aug. 27 and 28, at Toronto, resulted in favor of the Canadians by an innings and 160 runs.

Middlesex won the County Championship in England in 1920.

The highest individual scores of the season were hit by W. P. Newhall, 161 not out in the United States and by F. J. Peers, 128 in Canada.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F. F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Capt. Oakes and Private Fitzgerald First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died Oct. 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894 Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206 not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894 Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913 Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

THE TURF.

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Rock Sand	150,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Requital	26,000	Falsetto	21,000
St. Blaise	100,000	W H Daniel	35,000	Sir Francis	26,000	Yankee	21,000
Meddler	72,500	Iroquois	34,000	Clifford	25,000	Pr. of Melbourne	20,500
Watercress	71,000	Tournament	33,500	Compute	25,000	Tippity Witchet	20,500
Hamburg	70,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	David Garrick	25,000	Dobbins	20,200
Hamburg	60,000	Heno	32,500	Halma	25,000	Aloha	20,000
Hermis	60,000	Ornament	31,000	Horace E	25,000	Celt	20,000
Sir Martin	55,000	The Earl	30,500	Iris	25,000	Ban Fox	20,000
Meddler	55,000	Colin	30,000	Lady Languish	25,000	Bat Masterson	20,000
Nasturtium	50,000	Bashti	30,000	Maj. Dalngerfield	25,000	Burgomaster	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Chacornac	30,000	George Smith	25,000	Duke of Magent	20,000
Hamburg	49,500	Don Alonzo	30,000	Maxim	25,000	Garry Herrmann	20,000
Meddler	49,000	Galore	30,000	Mortemer	25,000	His Eminence	20,000
De Mund	45,000	Kingston	30,000	Plaudit	25,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Fitz Herbert	45,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Potomac	25,000	Louisburg	20,000
The Commoner	41,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Savable	25,000	Luke Blackburn	20,000
Accountant	40,000	Laureate	30,000	Tremont	25,000	Mexican	20,000
Dalmatian	40,000	McChesney	30,000	Silver King	25,000	Mortemer	20,000
Fitz Herbert	40,000	Oaklawn	30,000	Virgil	25,000	Raceland	20,000
Kentucky	40,000	Uncle	30,000	Yorkville Belle	24,000	Timber	20,000
King Thomas	38,000	Cudgel	30,000	Hautesse	23,000	Viola	20,000
Uncle	38,000	Dewdrop	29,500	Water Color	23,000	Yankee	20,000
Peter Pan	38,000	Olseau	27,500	Handspun	22,000	Yankee Consul	20,000
Hastings	37,000	Omar Khayyam	26,600	Silver Fox	22,000	Westy Hogan	20,000
Bolero	35,000	Kilmarnock	26,000	Consideration	21,000	Liberty Loan	20,000
Endur. by Right	35,000	Order	26,000				

PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Tracery	265,000	Flair	78,000	Isonomy	45,000	Rosicrucian	30,000
Prince Palatine	209,000	Meddler	75,400	Florist	45,000	Laella	29,640
Flying Fox	189,000	Common	75,000	Busybody	44,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Cyllene	157,500	Melton	75,000	Harvester	43,000	Spinaway	27,400
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Sileve Gallion	75,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Jardy	150,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Galopin	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Craganour	150,000	Doncaster	70,000	Petrarch	40,000	Gallinule	25,500
Ormonde	150,000	Ormonde	70,000	Robert the Devil	40,000	Julius Caesar	25,000
Val d'Or	140,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	West Australian	25,000
Cyllene	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Verneuil	39,000	Stornoway	25,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Carbine	68,250	Flying Lemur	38,500	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	La Fleche	66,150	Sceptre	36,400	Cyanin	24,440
Sceptre	125,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Macaroni	35,500	Carbine—Sceptre filly	24,000
Prince Palatine	125,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Beaudesert	35,000	Full Cry	23,920
Your Majesty	112,500	Bronzino	62,400	Silvio	35,000	Cyrene	23,920
Ard Patrick	110,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	The Palmer	35,000	Maid of the Mist	23,400
Galtee More	110,000	Kangaroo	60,000	Dark Legend	35,000	Salamanca	23,400
Lancaster	110,000	Ormonde	60,000	Admiral Hawke	32,760	Rosedrop	22,500
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Rosicrucian	60,000	Little Goose	32,200	Lindal	21,310
Gouvernant	100,000	Adam	58,000	Hobble Noble	31,500	Hampton	21,000
Minoru	100,000	Chittabob	55,000	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000	Janette	21,000
Lycaon	93,600	Kendal	52,500	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000	Cantiniere	20,500
Kendal	90,000	Sceptre	52,500	Childwick	30,000	Maximilian	20,500
Matchbox	90,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000	Chamant	20,000
Polar Star	90,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Gorgos	30,000	Maid of Corinth	20,000
Adam	80,000	Melton	50,000	King Lud	30,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000
Bona Vista	80,000	Saraband	50,000	Priam	30,000		
Pietermaritzburg	80,000	The Prince	50,000				

*Lord Rosebery's not imported.

WINNINGS OF LEADING AMERICAN HORSES IN 1920.

January 1 to October 15.

Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.	Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
Man-o'-War	11	0	0	$166,140	Midnight Sun	9	7	5	$22,795
Exterminator	9	3	2	45,255	Paul Weidel	9	2	0	22,635
Boniface	11	5	3	41,923	Sir Barton	5	1	1	22,444
Paul Jones	3	2	1	41,843	St. Quentin	13	10	5	19,371
Step Lightly	3	1	2	39,221	Bondage	7	8	8	19,231
Leonardo II	4	0	0	36,078	Lion d'Or	11	2	3	18,906
Careful	12	1	0	34,583	Slippery Elm	5	6	2	18,861
Dr. Clark	7	3	0	31,781	Naturalist	6	3	8	18,008
Upset	2	3	0	26,969	Behave Yourself	3	0	0	17,475
Tryster	5	0	0	26,230	Bay Grand	11	5	2	17,241
Wildair	5	5	4	26,196	Star Voter	3	2	2	16,452
Prudery	5	2	0	25,650	Blazes	5	3	2	16,244
Minto II	6	4	4	25,345	Busy Signal	5	2	2	16,118
Irish Kiss	8	2	5	24,197	Believe Idle Hour	3	1	0	16,003
On Watch	9	4	3	23,993	Damask	4	5	5	15,430
The Porter	5	1	2	23,969	Thunderstorm	9	4	4	15,297
Cleopatra	5	5	3	23,916	War Mask	9	5	4	15,069
John P. Grier	6	1	2	22,817	Cirrus	6	4	0	14,496

Man-o'-War was the 1920 American turf wonder, and one of the greatest winners in the history of the race track in the United States.

MAN-O'-WAR-SIR BARTON MATCH RACE.

The climax of the 1920 racing season was the match race at a mile and a quarter between Man-o'-War and Sir Barton held at Windsor, Ont., Canada, Oct. 12. The race, held at the Kenilworth track, was for a purse of $75,000 and a $5,000 cup offered by A. M. Orpen, owner of the track, winner take all, and was witnessed by 20,000 spectators. Man-o'-War won by seven lengths in 2m. 3s., which was three seconds slower than the record made by Whisk Broom II in 1913. Chart showing running of $75,000 match race:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.	Start.	Half Mile	Mile.	Finish
Man-o'-War	120	Kummer	2	1	1	1
Sir Barton	126	Keogh	1	2	2	2

Distance—One and one-quarter miles. Time—2.03.

Man-o'-War broke slowly but caught Sir Barton sixty yards from the start and steadily drew away to win without being extended.

Man-o' -War, ch.c , by Fair Play—Mahubah; owned by Glen Riddle Farm and trained by Louis Feustel.

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS

1920 Season—January 1 to October 15

Jockeys.	Mts.	1st.	2d	3d.	Unpl.	Pct. L.	Pct. W.	Jockeys.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct. L.	Pct. W.
Butwell, J.	536	109	92	105	230	.20	8	Roberts, J.	394	66	62	47	219	.17	4
Rodriguez, J.	616	105	113	93	305	.17	0	Thompson, C.	293	66	58	54	115	.24	0
Carmody, J.	482	98	79	73	232	.20	0	Wilson, F.	430	65	61	50	254	.15	4
Coltiletti, F.	537	94	112	78	253	.18	4	Richereek, A.	535	64	99	82	299	.12	0
Kennedy, B.	494	90	82	84	238	.19	7	Ambrose, E.	229	64	42	28	95	.28	3
Duggan, C.	551	89	74	79	309	.16	0	Taylor, W.	308	61	45	45	157	.20	10
Lyke, L.	386	88	58	50	190	.23	5	Stack, G.	449	60	52	54	283	.13	0
Ensor, L.	299	87	62	36	114	.29	10	Murray, T.	300	60	47	35	158	.20	0
Sande, E.	289	80	67	42	100	.28	0	McCorkle, C.	339	59	60	44	176	.17	4
Thurber, H.	356	80	50	49	177	.23	4	Chiavetta, F.	390	57	56	52	225	.15	2
Fator, E.	439	77	69	54	239	.18	0	Buel, C.	405	55	78	47	225	.14	2
Kummer, C.	310	77	69	40	120	.25	4	Yeargin, G.	443	55	55	64	269	.12	1
Wida, S.	600	76	97	90	337	.18	0	Barnes, E.	406	54	76	65	211	.13	1
Dominick, J.	322	74	61	44	143	.23	3	Connelly, D.	338	54	47	46	191	.16	0
Hiuphy, W.	485	74	59	70	282	.15	1	Pauley, R.	232	51	37	33	111	.22	0

TOTAL WINNINGS OF FAMOUS HORSES

To October 12, 1920.

AMERICAN.

Horses.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.	Horses.	Starts	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Man o' War	21	20	1	0	$244,465	Strathmeath	133	59	33	19	$114,958
Domino	25	19	2	1	193,550	Sir Barton	12	13	4	3	114,807
Sysonby	15	14	0	1	184,438	Salvator	19	16	1	1	113,710
Colin	15	15	0	0	180,912	Tammany	14	9	1	1	113,290
Ballot	37	20	5	6	154,545	His Highness	22	13	5	0	113,080
Kingston	138	89	34	11	138,917	Kirenze	82	48	20	9	112,586
Hanover	50	32	13	3	118,872	Dobbins	42	21	11	6	111,012
Banquet	166	62	42	23	118,535	Exterminator	55	27	13	8	110,055
Miss Woodford	38	37	7	2	118,270	Tournament	44	12	9	4	107,407
Peter Pan	18	10	3	1	116,450	King James	57	24	14	10	103,405
Racelaud	130	70	25	12	116,391	Beldame	31	17	6	4	102,570
Potomac	20	11	4	2	115,885	Africander	59	19	14	10	101,345
Delhi	23	8	2	1	115,640						

ENGLISH.

Horses.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.	Horses.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Isinglass	12	11	1	0	$280,675	St. Amant	21	6	3	5	$129,320
Donovan	21	18	2	1	275,812	Cyllene	11	9	1	1	128,150
Rock Sand	21	17	1	3	250,848	Lord Lyon	21	17	3	1	127,825
Bayardo	25	22	1	0	222,960	Swynford	12	8	1	1	127,540
Lemberg	23	17	4	2	204,795	Tristan	53	29	12	6	126,306
Sceptre	25	13	5	3	203,908	Rayon d'Or	23	17	2	3	122,140
Flying Fox	11	9	2	0	196,400	Sea Breeze	23	11	5	4	121,330
Pretty Polly	24	22	2	0	189,965	Thebals	45	27	4	5	116,370
Prince Palatine	21	11	6	1	184,555	Robert the Devil	16	12	4	0	115,803
Ayrshire	16	11	1	3	179,509	Signorina	18	11	4	1	114,505
La Fleche	24	16	3	2	178,765	Epsom Lad	14	5	2	0	112,533
Persimmon	9	7	1	1	174,203	Achievement	24	16	7	0	112,225
St. Frusquin	12	10	2	0	168,530	Jannette	24	17	3	2	111,004
Orme	18	14	3	0	165,630	Nell Gow	10	7	0	1	109,930
Gladiateur	19	16	0	1	155,856	Your Majesty	13	5	2	1	105,650
Stedfast	29	21	5	3	153,250	Tracery	9	6	1	1	104,085
Velasquez	16	9	6	0	146,427	Bendigo	16	6	4	1	103,330
Ormonde	16	16	0	0	142,325	Cremorne	26	20	4	2	103,139
Diamond Jubilee	13	6	2	2	141,547	Goletta	25	11	3	3	102,820
Surefoot	16	8	1	1	133,380	Iroquois	26	12	4	3	101,613
Galtee More	12	10	1	0	130,696	Minting	12	9	3	0	101,090

AUSTRALIAN.

Horses.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.	Horses.	Starts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Carbine	43	33	6	5	$147,380	Desert Gold	33	28	8	4	$110,670
Cetigne	43	18	15	5	123,535	Trafalgar	59	24	11	6	110,555

WINNINGS OF ENGLISH HORSES IN 1920.

March 26 to October 10.

The sixteen horses tabled below have won $15,000 or more during the season:

Horse.	Races.	Amount.	Horse.	Races.	Amount.	Horse.	Races.	Amount.
Cinna	2	$42,645	Torelore	2	$25,995	Pomme de Terre	3	$20,077
Caligula	3	39,705	Charlebelle	1	24,750	Love in Idleness	4	17,595
Tetratema	3	38,975	Allenby	2	24,680	Alan Breck	2	17,422
Tanglers	3	37,560	Monarch	4	22,735	Square Measure	3	16,160
Spion Kop	2	34,350	Rednead	4	21,280	Our Stephen	2	15,050
Buchan	3	31 070						

LEADING ENGLISH JOCKEYS OF 1920

March 26 to October 10.

Jockeys.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	P C	Jockeys.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	P.C
Donoghue, S.	534	122	98	74	240	22.84	Slade, F.	314	44	41	34	196	14.01
Bullock, F.	396	78	54	44	219	19 74	Garnett, F.	251	36	33	29	163	14.34
Childs, J.	315	62	52	38	163	19.68	Lane, F.	293	36	23	32	202	12.28
Carslake, B.	269	62	45	23	139	23.04	Thwaites, J.	207	34	32	31	110	16.42
Smyth, V.	417	57	48	59	253	13.66	Colling, G.	208	32	30	18	128	15.38
Whalley, A.	289	45	42	31	171	15.57	Balding A.	214	30	19	30	136	14.01
Hulme, G.	364	46	39	46	234	12.36	Gardner, E.	155	30	10	14	101	19.35

WINNING ENGLISH OWNERS OF 1920.

March 26 to October 10.

Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	Amts.	Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	Amts.
Sir R. Jardine	14	26	$91,510	W. H Dixon	14	19	$34,382
Lord Derby	13	24	72,280	Sir W. Cooko	7	14	33,410
Sir W. Nelson	5	8	60,030	M. Goculdas	1	1	32,250
W. Raphael	6	10	50,845	W. E. Whineray	4	10	36,740
J. White	14	29	48,115	Sir J Buchanan	5	9	30,482
Major G. Loder	2	3	47,700	Sir H. Meux	4	6	29,412
W. M. Cazalet	10	16	46,940	Z. G. Michalinos	6	9	29,035
Sol Joel	14	18	43,635	W. T. de Pledge	7	11	27,805
Major D. McCalmont	3	6	42,370	Lord Zetland	6	10	27,762
J. Joel	8	11	40,485	A. P. Cunliffe	2	2	25,680
Lord Astor	3	5	36,140				

The English turf in 1920 recovered much of the prosperity it had been favored with before the World War.

CAVALRY ENDURANCE TEST.

The Cavalry Endurance Test, held under auspices of United States Army over a course of 300 miles from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was held Oct. 19-23. According to the official plan the entire distance to be covered was approximately 300 miles, contestants to ride 60 miles a day for 5 successive days regardless of weather, and over a prescribed route.

Each rider was required to feed and care for his own mount and equipment. It was stipulated that no horse should be allowed to carry a man less than 145 pounds and that together with this the animal must carry also the complete cavalry field service equipment weighing 100 pounds. Every horse entered was required to be either a pure bred animal, a cross bred or a grade horse, to be owned in the United States and to be at least four years old.

The awards of the judges were made on the following basis: Condition of the horse shall determine the basis of his ability to continue further under the same circumstances: his freedom from injury, blemish or unsoundness fairly ascribable to work in the test and from the usual indications of condition apparent to the judges. A marked or continual leaving of feed by any contesting horse shall count against his score of condition.

Six prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, $600; Mounted Service cup; blue ribbon, Arabian Horse Club medal; second prize, $400, red ribbon; third prize $300, yellow ribbon fourth prize $200 white ribbon; fifth prize, $150, gray ribbon; sixth prize, $100, black and white ribbon

The final standing of the contest is as follows:

Horse.	Total Hours	Points Awarded.	Horse.	Total Hours.	Points Awarded.
Mlle. Denise	46.57	83 02	Dolly	58.02	58.91
Rustem Bey	52.41	75 94	Castor	58.40	53.68
Bunkie	45 55	71.65	Moscowa	53.15	48.50
Kingfisher	56.45	69 16	Noam	59 23	41.23
Crabbet	52.33	61.00	Kemah Prince	58.03	40.76

BEST AMERICAN RECORDS—STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Maid Marian	4	111	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56 3-4
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15 1904	1.08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1.22 2-5
1 mile	†Roamer	4	110	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1918	1.34 4-5
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1896	2.03 3-5

*170 feet less than 1-4 mile. †Against time.

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-4 mile	Bob Wade	4	122	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs	Nash Cash	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0.29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs	Joe Blair	5	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 5, 1916	0.39
1-2 mile	Donau	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	Amon	2	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs	Joe Morris	2	103	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
	Floral Park	2	107	Salt Lake City, Utah (Lagoon)	July 9, 1912	0.52 4-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta	5	120	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se.	Kingston	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs	Montanic	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs	Brookdale Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs	Restigouche	3	107	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Man-o'-War	3	122	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 29, 1920	1.35 4-5
1 mile 20 yards	Froglegs	4	107	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 13, 1913	1.39
	Senator James	8	103	Oriental Park (Havana)	Feb. 15, 1918	1.39
1 mile 40 yards	Preen	4	104	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 16, 1906	1.42
	Mainchance	3	114	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 29, 1907	1.42
	Harry Shaw	4	104	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 9, 1915	1.42
	Chielet	4	114	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 8, 1916	1.42
1 mile 50 yards	Vox Populi	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)	Sept. 5, 1908	1.46 4-5
1 mile 55 yards	First Whip	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1900	1.43 1-4
1 mile 60 yards	Watervale	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.42 2-5
1 mile 70 yards	Pif, Jr.	6	120	Louisville, Ky. (Douglas Park)	May 29, 1918	1.41 3-5
1 mile 100 yards	Rapid Water	6	114	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Celesta	4	108	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1914	1.42 3-4
1 1-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Aqueduct, N. Y.	July 10, 1920	1.49 1-5
1 3-16 miles	Sir Barton	4	133	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1920	1.55 3-5
1 1-4 miles	Whisk Broom II.	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y.	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 mile 500 yards	Swiftwing	5	100	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1 5-16 miles	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 1, 1904	2.09 2-5
1 3-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	June 12, 1920	2.14 1-5
1 1-2 miles	Thunderclap	3	108	Laurel, Md.	Oct. 11, 1919	2.29 3-5
1 5-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1920	2.40 4-5
1 3-4 miles	Maj. Daingerfield	4	120	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1 7-8 miles	Oreagna	4	96	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 miles	Everett	3	107	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Oct. 31, 1910	3.25 3-5
2 miles 70 yards	Grosgrain	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.35 1-5
2 1-16 miles	War Whoop	4	96	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-4
2 1-8 miles	Joe Murphy	4	99	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2 1-4 miles	Ethelbert	4	124	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2 1-2 miles	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2 5-8 miles	Ten Broeck	4	104	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2 3-4 miles	Hubbard	4	107	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58 3-4
3 miles	Mamie Algol	5	105	New Orleans (City Park)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 miles	Lucret Borgia	4	85	Oakland, Cal.	May 20, 1897	7.11
	Sotemia	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	Oct. 7, 1912	7.10 1-5

THE FUTURITY.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time
1890	Potomac	Hamilton	115	Masher	108	Strathmeath	124	$77,000	1.14 1-5
1891	His Highness	McLaughlin	130	Yorkville Belle	115	Dragonet	108	72,000	1.15 1-5
1892	Morello	Hayward	118	Lady Violet	118	St. Leonards	115	41,375	1.12 1-5
1893	Domino	Taral	130	Galilee	115	Dobbins	130	45,000	1.12 4-5
1894	Butterflies	Griffin	112	Brandywine	105	Agitator	110	53,830	1.11
1895	Requital	Griffin	115	Crescendo	114	Silver II	102	59,770	1.11 2-5
1896	Ogden	Tuberville	115	Ornament	116	Rodermond	115	56,970	1.16
1897	L'Alouette	Clawson	115	Lydian	115	Uriel	115	43 300	1.11
1898	Martimas	H. Lewis	118	High Degree	113	Mr Clay	115	46,840	1.12 2-5
1899	Chacornac	Spencer	114	Brigadier	109	Windmere	112	41,000	1.10 2-5
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	T. Sloan	112	Olympian	112	T. Atkins	129	42,000	1.10
1901	Yankee	O'Connor	119	Lux Casta	109	Barron	112	46,210	1.09 1-5
1902	Savable	Lyne	119	Lord of the Vale	117	Dazzling	116	56,660	1.14
1903	Hamburg Belle	Fuller	114	Leonidas	123	The Min. Man	122	46,550	1.13
1904	Artful	Hildebrand	114	Tradition	127	Sysonby	127	52,900	1.11 4-5
1905	Ormondale	Redfern	117	Timber	119	Belmere	117	43,680	1.11 4-5
1906	Electioneer	Shaw	117	Pope Joan	116	De Mund	123	44,070	1.13 3-5
1907	Colin	Miller	125	Bar None	117	Chapultepec	117	32,930	1.11 1-5
1908	Maskette	J. Notter	118	Sir Martin	127	Helmet	123	33,360	1.11 1-5
1909	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	Candleberry	117	Grasmere	122	33,660	1.11 4-5
1910	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	127	Bashtl	118	Love-Not	114	25,360	1.12 1/5
1913	Pennant	C. Borel	119	Southern Maid	119	Addie M	114	15,060	1.15
1914	Trojan	Burlingame	117					22,110	1.16 4-5
1915	Thunderer	J. Notter	122	Bromo		Achievement		16,590	1.11 4-5
1916	Campfire	J. McTaggart	125	Rickety		Skeptic		22,950	1.13 4-5
1917	Papp	J. Allen	127	Escoba	127	Rosie O'Grady	124	15,450	1.12
1918	Dunboyne	Schuttinger	127	Sir Barton	117	Purchase	119	30,280	1.12 4-5
1919	Man-o'-War	Loftus	127	John P. Grier	117	Dominique	122	26,650	1.11 3-5
1920	Step Lightly	Keogh	116	Star Voter	127	Gray Lag	119	35,805	1.12 1-5

The distance in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 was 170 feet less than six furlongs. Other years the distance was full six furlongs. Previous to 1910 race was run at Sheepshead Bay. In 1910 and 1913 it was run over the Saratoga Course. It was not run for in 1911 and 1912. Beginning in 1915 the race became a fixture at Belmont Park.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1884	Gen. Monroe	W. Donohue	124	War Eagle	102	Jack of Hearts	114	$4,945	2.11 3-4
1885	Pontiac	Olney	102	*Richmond	110	Ratapian	116	5,855	2.09 1-2
1886	Troubadour	Fitzpatrick	115	†Richmond	110	Saranac	110	5,697	2.12 1-4
1887	Eurus	Davis	102	Orifiamme	104	Wickham	114	6,065	2.12
1888	Elkwood	Martin	119	Terra Cotta	122	Firenze	117	6,812	2.07 1-2
1889	Raceland	Garrison	120	Terra Cotta	124	Gorgo	110	6,900	2.00 4-5
1890	Salvator	I. Murphy	127	Cassius	107	Tenny	126	6,900	2.06 4-5
1891	Lantaka	Bergen	110	Major Domo	107½	Cassius	115	9,900	2.07
1892	Montana	Garrison	115	Major Domo	115	Lamplighter	104	17,750	2.07 2-5
1893	Lowlander	McDermott	105	Terrifier	95	Lamplighter	129	17,750	2.06 3-5
1894	Ramapo	Taral	120	Banquet	119	Sport	114	12,070	2.06 1-5
1895	Lazzarone	Hamilton	115	Sir Walter	126	Song & Dance	99	4,730	2.07 4-5
1896	Henry of Navarre	Griffin	129	The Commoner	113	Clifford	126	5,850	2.07
1897	Ben Brush	Simms	123	The Winner	115	Havoc	104½	5,850	2.07 1-5
1898	Tillo	Clayton	119	Semper Ego	106	Ogden	109	6,800	2.08 1-5
1899	Imp	Turner	114	Banrockburn	112	Warrenton	114	6,800	2.08 2-5
1900	Kinley Mack	McCue	125	Ethelbert	130	Gulden	100	6,800	2.06 4-5
1901	Alcedo	Spencer	112	Watercure	101½	Toddy	100	7,800	2.05 3-5
1902	Gold Heels	Wonderly	124	Pentecost	99	Blues	124	7,800	2.05 1-5
1903	Africander	Fuller	110	Herbert	118	Hunter Raine	98	16,490	2.10 2-5
1904	Hermis	Redfern	127	The Picket	124	Irish Lad	127	16,800	2.05
1905	Beldame	F. O'Neill	123	Proper	109	First Mason	118	16,800	2.05 2-5
1906	Go Between	Shaw	116	Dandelion	107	Colonial Girl	113	16,800	2.05 1-5
1907	Nealon	W. Dugan	113	Montgomery	104	Beacon Light	100	16,800	2.06 2-5
1908	Ballot	Notter	127	King James	98	Fair Play	111	19,750	2.03
1909	Fitz Herbert	E. Dugan	105	Alfred Noble	104	Fayette	101	3,850	2.03 2-5
1910	Olambala	G. Archibald	115	Prince Imperial	101	Ballot	129	4,800	2.04 2-5
1913	Whisk Broom II	J. Notter	139	Lahore	112	Meridian	119	3,000	2.00
1915	Stromboli	C. Turner	122	Sam Jackson	110	Sharpshooter	106	3,925	2.05 2-5
1916	Friar Rock	M. Garner	101	Short Grass	117	Stromboli	123	3,450	2.05
1917	Boots	J. Loftus	122	Borrow	115	The Finn	129	4,900	2.05 1-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	110	Hollister	118	Battle	107	7,500	2.06
1919	Corn Tassel	L. Ensor	108	Sweep On	108	Boniface	107	5,200	2.02 1-5
1920	Paul Jones	Schuttinger	106	Boniface	115	Exterminator	123	6,350	2.09 3-5

* By Bold Dayrell. † By Virgil. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Sheepshead Bay until and including 1910, and at Belmont Park in 1913, 1915, 1916, and 1917. Not run in 1914.

SARATOGA CUP

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1865	Kentucky	Gilpatrick	104	Captain Moore	114	Rhinodyne	114	$1,850	4.01 1-2
1866	Kentucky	C. Littlefield	114	Beacon	114	Delaware	104	2,250	4.04
1867	Muggins	Clark	118	Onward	114	Delaware	114	1,850	4.03
1868	Lancaster	Hayward	114	J. A. Connolly	108	F. Cheath'm	105	1,950	4.14
1869	Bayonet	Miller	108	Nell. McDonald	105	Vauxhall	108	2,250	4.10
1870	Helmbold	Robinson	108	Hamburg	90	Gleneig	108	1,850	4.03 3-4
1871	Longfellow	Swim	108	Kingfisher	108	.....	....	1,550	4.02 3-4
1872	Harry Bassett	Rowe	108	Longfellow	114	Defender	114	1,550	3.59
1873	Joe Daniels	McCabe	108	Harry Bassett	114	True Blue	108	1,700	4.10 3-4
1874	Springbok	Barbee	108	Preakness	114	Katie Please	105	2,450	4.11 3-4
1875	§Springbok	W. Clark	114	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
	§Preakness	Hayward	114	.....	....	Grinstead	108	2,250	3.56 1-4
1876	Tom Ochiltree	Barbee	118	Parole	97	Big Sandy	118	1,850	4.06 1-2
1877	Parole	Barrett	115	Tom Ochiltree	124	Athlone	115	2,150	4.04 1-2
1878	Parole	Barrett	121	Joe	118	Gen. Phillips	118	1,700	4.08 1-2
1879	Bramble	McLaughlin	118	Wilful	100	Lou Lanier	115	1,500	4.11 3-4
1880	Long Taw	Wolfe	125	Franklin	121	.....	....	1,300	4.08
1881	Checkmate	I. Murphy	126	Monitor	119	Irish King	122	1,800	4.00 3-4
1882	Thora	Brophy	113	Carley B	101	Alta B	96	1,850	4.05 1-2
1883	Gen Monroe	Fitzpatrick	122	Boatman	115	.....	....	1,950	4.21 1-2
1884	Gen. Monroe	Blaylock	123	Compensation	120	L. Stanhope	118	1,650	4.05
1885	Bob Miles	Fitzpatrick	118	Boatman	120	Powhattan III	118	2,150	4.02
1886	Volante	I. Murphy	118	Aretino	118	.....	....	1,700	4.25
1891	*Los Angeles	I. Lewis	121	Vallera	110½	Ind. Rubber	107	2,900	3.43 1-2
1901	†Blues	Shaw	113	Baron Pepper	113	Imp	122	3,350	2.52 2-5
1902	‡Advance Guard	McCue	127	Wyeth	113	A. Williams	113	3,350	3.01 4-5
1903	Africander	Fuller	113	Heno	126	Waterboy	126	3,350	2.58
1904	Beldame	F. O'Neill	108	Africander	126	The Picket	126	8,100	3.03 4-5
1905	Caughnawaga	Redfern	127	Beldame	121	Cairngorm	113	5,800	3.00 4-5
1906	Go Between	Shaw	127	Sir Huon	113	Sansom	113	6,050	3.05 2-5
1907	Running Water	W. Miller	121	Nealon	126	Frank Gill	113	6,050	3.06 1-5
1909	Olambala	Butwell	113	Wintergreen	113	Pins & Needles	122	2,175	2.58
1910	Countless	V. Powers	113	Olambala	126	A. Jenks	108	4,100	2.58 3-5
1913	Sam Jackson	Loftus	124	Ringling	108	Lahore	124	1,650	3.08 2-5
1914	Star Gaze	J. McCahey	126	San Vega	113	Flying Fairy	121	2,175	3.10
1915	Roamer	J. Butwell	123	Virile	124	Star Gaze	127	2,225	3.01 4-5
1916	Friar Rock	J. McTaggart	113	Roamer	127	The Finn	126	3,375	3.03
1917	Omar Khayyam	J. Butwell	113	Spur	126	Fair Mac	127	5,050	3.07 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	113	Roamer	.....	Schuger	127	5,250	3.02 1-5
1919	Exterminator	Schuttinger	126	Purchase	116½	The Trump	116	5,350	2.58
1920	Exterminator	Fairbrother	126	Cleopatra	111	.....	....	4,950	2.56 2-3

* Distance, 2 miles; previous distance, 2 1-4 miles. † 1 5-8 miles. ‡ Changed to 1 3-4 miles. § Dead heat; stakes divided. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Not run from 1887 to 1890, and from 1892 to 1900, nor in 1908.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1890	Castaway II....	Bunn.....	100	Badge.....	114	Erle.....	110	6,900	2.10
1891	Tenny.....	Barnes.....	128	Prince Royal...	117	Tea Tray.....	116	14,800	2.10
1892	Judge Morrow..	Covington...	116	Oessara.....	115	Russell.....	114	17,750	2.08 3-4
1893	Diablo.....	Taral.....	112	Lamplighter .	125	Leonawell ...	110	17,750	2.09
1894	Dr. Rice, ...	Taral	112	Henry of Navar.	109	Sir Walter.....	120	17,750	2.07 1-4
1895	Hornpipe.....	Hamilton...	105	Lazzarone	114	Sir Walter.....	124	7,750	2.11 1-4
1896	Sir Walter.....	Taral	113	Clifford.....	125	St. Maxim.....	108	7,750	2.08 1-2
1897	Howard Mann..	Martin.....	106	Lake Shore....	106	Volley.....	95	7,750	2.09 3-4
1898	Ornament.....	Sloan.....	127	Ben Holladay..	121	Sly Fox.....	92	7,800	2.10
1899	Banastar.....	Maher.....	110	Lanky Bob....	105	Filigrane.....	98	7,800	2.06 1-4
1900	Kinley Mack...	McCue.....	122	Raffaello.....	113	Herbert.....	99	7,800	2.10
1901	Conroy.....	O'Connor....	102½	Herbert.....	99	Standing.....	113	7,800	2.09
1902	Reina.....	O'Connor....	104	Advance Guard	117	Pentecost.....	100	7,800	2.07
1903	Irish Lad.....	O'Neill.....	103	Gunfire.....	111	Heno.....	113	14,950	2.05 2-5
1904	The Picket.....	Helgesen....	119	Irish Lad.....	125	Proper.....	110	15,800	2.06 3-5
1905	Delhi.....	T. Burns....	124	Ostrich.....	96	Grazlallo.....	109	15,800	2.06 1-5
1906	Tokalon.....	Bedell.....	108	Dandellon.....	107	The Picket....	120	15,800	2.05 3-5
1907	Superman.....	Miller.....	99	Beacon Light..	100	Nealon.....	114	15,800	2.09
1908	Celt.....	Notter.....	106	Fair Play.....	99	Master Robert.	95	19,750	2.04 1-5
1909	King James....	E. Dugan....	126	Restigouche...	114	Celt.....	127	3,850	2.04
1910	Fitz Herbert....	E. Dugan....	130	Olambala.....	116	Prince Imperial	97	4,800	2.05 3-5
1913	Whisk Broom II.	Notter.....	130	G. M. Miller...	106	Sam Jackson...	108	3,125	2.03 2-5
1914	Buckhorn.....	McCahey....	113	Ruskin.....	119	Rock View....	128	3,750	2.08
1915	Tartar.....	J. McTaggart	103	Roamer.....	125	Borrow.....	128	3,850	1.50 3-5
1916	Friar Rock.....	Haynes.....	108	Pennant.....	123	Slumber II....	111	3,850	1.50
1917	Borrow.....	Knapp.....	117	Regret.....	122	Old Rosebud...	120	4,850	1.49 2-5
1918	Cudgel.....	Lyke.....	129	Roamer.....	120	George Smith..	122	4,850	1.50 1-5
1919	Eternal.....	Schuttinger..	105	Purchase.....	117	Questionnaire..	100	5,000	1.49 4-5
1920	Cirrus.....	Ensor.....	108	Boniface.....	122	Mad Hatter....	115	5,850	1.50

No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Gravesend prior to 1911 and at Belmont Park in 1913. Distance, one mile and a quarter previous to 1915; 1915 to present, one mile and an eighth.

SARATOGA HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1901	*Rockton.....	N. Turner...	116	Water Cure....	107	Water Color...	115	$6,800	1.53 1-5
1902	†Francesco.....	H. Michaels..	97	Herbert.....	118	Articulate.....	119	6,800	1.59
1903	‡Waterboy.....	Odom.....	127	Hunter Raine..	107	Caugh'waga...	109	8,800	2.05 3-5
1904	Lord of the Vale.	Lyne.....	112	Bad News.....	108	Caugh'waga...	111	8,800	2.05
1905	Caughnawaga...	T. Burns....	119	Water Light...	108	Beldame.....	120	8,300	2.07
1906	Dandelion.....	Sewell.....	113	Tangle.....	97	Gallavant.....	99	8,300	2.04 3-5
1907	McCarter.....	W. Miller....	111	Running Water.	115	Dandelion.....	117	8,300	2.05 3-5
1908	Monfort.....	McCahey....	100	Far West.....	102	Danoscara.....	100	1,150	2.05 4-5
1909	Affliction.....	E. Martin...	90	K's Daughter..	104	Olambala.....	116	3,850	2.05
1910	Olambala.....	Butwell.....	128	Ballot.....	133	Stanley Fay...	102	5,800	2.08 3-5
1913	Cock o' the Walk	J. Glass.....	107	Lahore.....	110	Rolling Stone..	95	3,850	2.06
1914	Borrow.....	J. Notter....	123	Hedge.....	98	Flying Fairy...	117	3,875	2.05 2-5
1915	Roamer.....	J. Butwell...	128	Saratoga.....	102	S. Jasmine....	106	2,300	2.04 2-5
1916	Stromboli.....	J. McTaggart	121	Ed Crump.....	123	Friar Rock....	107	3,850	2.05 1-5
1917	Roamer.....	J. Butwell...	122	Spur.....	123	Ticket.....	107	4,850	2.06 1-5
1918	Roamer.....	F. Robinson..	129	Cudgel.....	133	Bondage.....	105	5,350	2.02 1-5
1919	Purchase.....	Knapp.....	118	Fairy Wand...	105	War Cloud....	117	7,000	2.02 2-5
1920	Sir Barton.....	Sande.....	129	Exterminator..	126	Wildair	115	7,000	2.01 4-5

* Distance, 1 1-8 miles. † 1 3-16 miles. ‡ Increased to 1 1-4 miles. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

LATONIA DERBY.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1894	Lazzarone.....	W. Martin...	117	Pearl Song....	117	Sclika.....	120	6,555	2.51
1895	Halma.....	Thorpe.....	127	Free Advice...	117	Basso.....	117	6,720	2.34 1-2
1896	Ben Brush.....	Simms.....	122	Ben Eder.....	122	Loki.....	122	12,290	2.40 1-2
1897	Ornament.....	Clayton.....	127	F. F. V.....	114	Endurance.....	114	8,740	2.35 1-4
1898	Han d'Or.....	Conley.....	114	Plaudit.....	127	.....	....	7,620	2.32 1-2
1899	Prince McChurg	Beauchamp..	122	Deering.....	114	Ways & Means.	115	6,825	2.36 1-2
1900	*Lieut. Gibson...	Boland.....	127	.....	....	.....	....	4,715	.....
1901	Hernando.....	J. Winkfield..	114	Gaheris.....	110	Judge Redwine.	114	4,985	2.35 1-4
1902	Harry New.....	Otis.....	114	South Trimble..	114	Martin Burke..	110	4,390	2.38 3-4
1903	Woodlake.....	Crowhurst...	114	Bad News.....	111	Tancred.....	114	7,035	2.36 3-4
1904	Elwood.....	Prior.....	127	Ed Tierney....	117	Lonsdale.....	112	5,730	2.42 3-4
1905	The Foreman...	Treubel.....	110	Hambright....	110	McClellan.....	117	5,950	2.38
1906	Sir Huon.....	Troxler.....	127	Lady Navarre..	122	.....	....	5,095	2.36 4-5
1907	The Abbot.....	J. Lee.....	114	Redgauntlet...	114	Beau Brummel.	111	4,410	2.46 1-5
1908	Pinkola.....	Minder.....	114	Czar.....	114	Ordono.....	114	3,655	2.35 2-5
1909	Olambala.....	T. Rice.....	114	The Peer.....	111	Plate Glass....	110	3,095	2.39 1-5
1910	Joe Morris.....	C. Grand....	117	Boola Boola...	117	Donau.....	127	2,925	2.33 2-5
1911	Governor Gray..	T. Rice.....	124	Star Charter...	125	Messenger Boy.	117	3,550	2.30 2-5
1912	Free Lance.....	C. Peak.....	114	The Manager..	114	Worth.....	127	4,250	2.31
1913	Gowell.....	Teahan.....	117	Great Britain..	122	Foundation....	122	5,725	2.33 1-5
1914	John Gun.....	A. Neylon....	122	Constant.....	122	Dr. Samuel....	119	6,025	2.30 2-5
1915	Royal II.....	C. Ganz.....	122	Tetan.....	122	Dorteh.....	122	10,125	2.32
1916	Dodge.....	F. Murphy...	122	George Smith..	127	Dick Williams..	119	9,950	2.37
1917	Liberty Loan...	J. Loftus....	122	Cudgel.....	122	Midway.....	122	9,550	2.30 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson..	127	Exterminator..	124	Free Cutter....	122	9,925	2.33
1919	Be Frank.....	J. Kummer..	119	Omond.....	122	Regalo.....	117	16,000	2.37 3-5
1920	Upset.....	Rodriguez...	126	Gladiator.....	126	Ethel Gray....	112	16,300	2.32

1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886 was run as the Hindoo Stakes. * Walkover.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1875	Aristides	Lewis	100	Volcano	100	Verdigris	100	$2,850	2.37 3-4
1876	Vagrant	Swim	97	Creedmoor	100	Harry Hill	100	2,950	2.38 1-4
1877	Baden Baden	Walker	100	Leonard	100	King William	104	3,300	2.38
1878	Day Star	Carter	100	Himyar	100	Leveler	100	4,050	2.37 1-4
1879	Lord Murphy	Shauer	100	Falsetto	100	Strathmore	100	3,550	2.37
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis	105	Kimball	105	Bancroft	105	3,800	2.37 1-2
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin	105	Lelex	102	Alfamhra	105	4,410	2.40
1882	Apollo	Hurd	102	Runnymede	105	Bengal	105	4,560	2.40 1-4
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue	105	Drake Carter	104½	Lord Raglan	105	3,760	2.43
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy	110	Loftin	110	Audrian	110	3,990	2.40 1-4
1885	Joe Cotton	Henderson	110	Bersan	110	Ten Booker	107	4,630	2.37 1-4
1886	Ben All	P. Duffy	118	Blue Wing	118	Free Knight	118	4,890	2.36 1-2
1887	Montrose	Lewis	118	Jim Gore	118	Jacobin	118	4,200	2.39 1-4
1888	Macbeth II	Covington	115	Gallfet	118	White	118	4,740	2.38 1-4
1889	Spokane	Kiley	118	Proctor Knott	115	Once Again	118	4,970	2.34 1-2
1890	Riley	I. Murphy	118	Bill Letcher	118	Robespierre	118	5,460	2.45
1891	Kingman	Murphy	122	Balgowan	122	High Tariff	122	4,680	2.52 1-4
1892	Azra	Clayton	122	Huron	122	Phil Dwyer	122	4,230	2.41 1-2
1893	Lookout	Kunze	122	Plutus	122	Boundless	122	4,090	2.39 1-4
1894	Chant	Goodale	122	Pearl Song	122	Sigurd	122	4,020	2.41
1895	Halma	Perkins	122	Basso	122	Laureate	122	2,970	2.37 1-2
1896	*Ben Brush	Simms	117	Ben Eder	117	Semper Ego	117	4,850	2.07 3-4
1897	Typhoon II	Garner	117	Ornament	117	Dr. Catlett	117	4,850	2.12 1-2
1898	Plaudit	Simms	117	Lieber Karl	122	Isabey	117	4,850	2.09
1899	Manuel	Taral	117	Corsini	122	Mazo	117	4,850	2.12
1900	Lieut. Gibson	Boland	117	Floridar	122	Thrive	122	4,850	2.06 1-4
1901	His Eminence	Winkfield	117	Sannazarro	117	Driscoll	110	4,850	2.07 3-4
1902	Alan-a-Dale	Winkfield	117	Inventor	117	The Rival	117	4,850	2.08 3-4
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker	117	Early	117	Bourbon	110	4,850	2.09
1904	Elwood	Prior	117	Ed Tierney	117	Brancas	117	4,850	2.08 1-2
1905	Agile	J. Martin	122	Ram's Horn	117	Layson	117	4,850	2.10 3-4
1906	Sir Huon	Troxler	117	Lady Navarre	117	James Reddick	117	4,850	2.08 4-5
1907	Pink Star	Minder	117	Zal	117	Ovelando	117	4,850	2.12 3-5
1908	Stone Street	Pickens	117	Sir Cleges	117	Dunvegan	114	4,850	2.15 1-5
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers	117	Miami	117	Dr. Barkley	117	4,850	2.08 1-5
1910	Donau	Herbert	117	Joe Morris	117	Fighting Bob	117	4,850	2.06 2-5
1911	Meridan	G. Archibald	117	Governor Gray	119	Colston	110	4,850	2.05
1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling	117	Duval	117	Flamma	112	4,850	2.09 2-5
1913	Donerail	Goose	117	Ten Point	117	Gowell	112	5,475	2.04 4-5
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe	114	Hodge	114	Bronzewing	117	9,125	2.03 2-5
1915	Regret	J. Notter	112	Pebbles	117	Sharpshooter	114	11,450	2.05 2-5
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus	117	Star Hawk	117	Franklin	117	9,750	2.04
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel	117	Ticket	117	Midway	117	16,600	2.04 3-5
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp	114	Escoba	117	Viva America	113	14 700	2.10 4-5
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	112½	Billy Kelly	119	Under Fire	122	20,825	2.09 4-5
1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice	126	Upset	126	On Watch	126	36,925	2.09

* Distance reduced from 1½ miles.

BROOKLYN DERBY—DWYER STAKES.

YR.	First.	Jockeys	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1898	The Huguenot	Spencer	122	Previous	117	Latson	117	$7,750	2.37 1-4
1899	Ahom	H. Martin	119	The Bouncer	119	M'leod of Dare	119	7,750	2.36
1900	Petruchio	Spencer	108	Kilmarnock	126	David Garrick	111	8,475	2.34
1901	Bonnibert	Spencer	112	Blues	111	The Parader	126	7,750	2.33 4-5
1902	Maj. Daingerfield	Odom	118	Homestead	118	King Hanover	126	7,750	2.37
1903	Whorler	F. O'Neill	118	Golden Maxim	118	Merry Acrobat	118	7,750	2.39 1-5
1904	Bryn Mawr	Lyne	118	Highball	118	The Southerner	118	10,000	2.35
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	118	Migraine	118	Merry Lark	118	5,390	2.34 3-5
1906	Belmere	F. O'Neill	118	The Quail	118	King Henry	115	9,475	2.37
1907	Peter Pan	W. Miller	126	Paumonok	114	Yankee Girl	121	10,475	2.41
1908	Fair Play	E. Dugan	114	King James	122	Chapultepec	126	13,350	2.33
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	126	Fayette	122	County Fair	111	9,225	2.37 4-5
1910	Dalmatian	C. H. Shilling	122	Prince Imperial	122	Sweep	126	2,300	2.07
1913	Rock View	T. McTaggart	123	Prince Eugene	101	.....	.....	2,150	2.07 3-5
1914	Roamer	J. Butwell	117	Gainer	120	Charlestonian	123	2,300	2.05 3-5
1915	Norse King	J. Butwell	111	Sharpshooter	118	S. McMeekin	111	2,275	1.54
1916	Chicle	T. McTaggart	116	Star Hawk	116	Churchill	112	2,950	1.51 3-5
1917	Omar Khayyam	A. Collins	125	Rickety	119	Ticket	122	3,850	1.54 1-5
1918	Cudgel	L. Lyke	129	Roamer	120	George Smith	122	4,850	1.50 1-5
1919	Purchase	Knapp	118	Sir Barton	127	Crystal Ford	109	4,850	1.52 3-5
1920	Man-o'-War	Kummer	126	John P. Grier	108	.....	.....	4,850	1.49 1-5

Distance, 1 1-2 miles in 1887, and from 1898 to 1909 inclusive. 1 1-4 miles in 1910, 1913, and 1914 No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Belmont Park in 1913 and at Aqueduct in 1914-18.

RESULTS OF OTHER IMPORTANT 1920 STAKES.

Kentucky Handicap—King Gorin, Drastic, Minto II.
Preakness—Man-o'-War, Upset, Wildair.
Carter Handicap—Audacious, Constancy, Naturalist.
Metropolitan—Wildair, Thunderclap, On Watch.
Latonia Championship—Cleopatra, On Watch, Damask.
Maryland Handicap—Blazes, Damask, J. P. Grier.

FOREIGN.

2,000 Guineas—Tetratema, Allenby, Paragon.
Grand National—Troytown, The Turk II., The Bore.
Manchester Cup—Pomme-de-Terre, Square Measure, Happy Man.
Lincolnshire—Furious, Seatwell, Montelth.
1,000 Guineas—Cinna, Valescura, Cicerole.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

The Grand Circuit season of 1920 included fourteen meetings at which 310 races were decided. These were divided into 181 events for trotters and 129 races for pacers. The prize money divided during the season amounted to $552,749.95, of which sum $363,916.97 was paid to trotters and $188,832.98 to pacers. Peter Manning was the largest individual winner on the circuit, his record consisting of ten victories out of eleven starts, for a total of $26,550. Arion Guy was second high money winner, with $16,476, and Peter Coley, third with $15,966.

GRAND CIRCUIT SUMMARY.

Grand circuit leading drivers: T W. Murphy, 30 events; Fred Edman, 30; C. Valentine, 28; A. McDonald, 25.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mi. (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington Ky	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 mi., in a race	Hamburg Belle	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 mi., on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
1 mi., by a stallion	Lee Axworthy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916			1.58¼
1 mi., by a gelding	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 mi., by a mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 mi., with running mate.	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 mi., by a yearling	Airdale*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 2, 1912			2.15¾
1 mi., by a two-year-old.	The Real Lady*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 7, 1916			2.04¼
1 m., by a three-year-old.	Sister Bertha*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 12, 1920			2.02¾
1 mi., by a four-year-old.	Peter Volo	North Randall, Ohio	Oct. 16 1915			2.02
1 mi., by a five-year-old.	Lee Axworthy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916			1.58¼
1 mi., by a six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn	Nov. 11 1904			2.01
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26 1904			2.07
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Peter Billiken*‡	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	North Randall Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909		2.01¼	2.01¾
Best 3 heats	Peter Manning	Lexington Ky	Oct. 7, 1920	2.03	2.02¾	2.02½
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13 1910			4.15¼
2 miles	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn	July 1, 1895			7.16½
4 miles	Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
	Senator L	San Jose, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
5 miles	Imogene Constantine	Quebec, P Q., Canada	Sept. 29, 1919			12.08¼
10 miles	Pascal*	New York, N. Y (reg.)	Nov. 2 1893			26 15
	Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¼
20 miles	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58,25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

TROTTING—TO WAGON.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct 28, 1903			2.00
1 mile (against time)	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2.00
1 mile in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903			2 04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903		2.04¾	2.04¾
Best 3 heats	American Boy	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 27, 1907	2.12½	2.12	2.12½
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Philadelphia	Oct 20, 1909			4.38
3 miles	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila	Nov. 8 1905			7.30½
5 miles	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa	Aug. 22, 1907			13.03
10 miles	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal	June 15, 1858			29.04½
20 miles	Controller	San Francisco, Cal	April 20, 1878			58.57

TROTTING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile against time	Uhlan and mate	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 mile in race	Frank and mate	Prospect Park, L. I	Nov. 15, 1883			2.08½

TROTTING—BY TEAMS.

1 mile	Uhlan, Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 11, 1912			2.03¼
1 mile in a race	Roy Miller, Lucy Van	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 11, 1918			2.10¼
1 mile, road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y	June 15, 1883			2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco, Cal	Nov. 26, 1887	2.29¼	2.23	2.18¾

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡ Half-mile track.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile against time	Minor Heir, Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912			2.02
1 mile in a race	Billy M. & Doctor M	Springfield, Ill	Sept. 24, 1914			2.07¼
1 mile in a race	Cohen & Dep. Sheriff	Des Moines, Ia	Aug. 28, 1916			2.07¼

PACING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile	Flying Jib and mate	Chillicothe, Ohio	Oct. 4, 1894			1.58¼

On the next page will be found a concise table of the pacing records of Directum, Dan Patch, and other celebrated horses in this country.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile	Directum I*	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1916			:55¾
1 mile	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905			1.55¼
1 mile, by a stallion	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905			1.55¼
1 m., by a stall'n, in open	Directum II	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1915			1.56¾
1 mile, by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23, 1903			1.57
1 mile, in a race	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 mi., by a mare, in a race	Miss Harris M	Toledo, Ohio	July 23, 1918			1.58¼
1 mile, half-mile track	Single G	Des Moines, Ia	Aug. 26, 1918			2.01
1 mile, yearling filly	Rose McGee*	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 12, 1911			2.19¼
1 mile, yearling colt	Frank Perry*	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 12, 1911			2.15
1 mile, two-year-old	Direct the Work*	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 13, 1917			2.06¼
1 mile, three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914			2.00¾
1 mile, four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 5, 1914			2.00
1 mile, high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			2.04¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			4.17
3 miles	Elastic Pointer	Kendallville, Ind	Oct. 1, 1909			7.31½
4 miles	Joe Jefferson	Knoxville, Iowa (reg)	Nov. 13, 1891			10.10
5 miles	Marconi	Quebec, Canada	Sept. 10, 1917			12.02¾
Best 2 heats	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914		1.58	2.00
Best 3 heats	Single G	Atlanta, Ga	Oct. 22, 1920	1.59	2.00	2.00¾

TO WAGON.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27, 1903			1.57¼
1 mile, in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20, 1904			2.04½
2 miles	Young America					4.58½
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7, 1869			7.53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31, 1869			10.42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11, 1871			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Coney	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 4, 1900		2.05¼	2.05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS—1863-1920.

Yr	Horse.	Owner.	Yr	Horse.	Owner.	Yr	Horse.	Owner.
1863	The Ranger.	Mr. Savile.	1883	Frontin	Duke Castrie.	1902	Kizil Kourgan	M. E. de St. Alary.
1864	Vermont	H. Delamarre.	1884	Little Duck	Duke Castrie.	1903	Quo Vadis	M. E. Blanc.
1865	Gladiateur	Count F. de Lagrange.	1885	Paradox	Mr. Bro-Cloete.	1904	Ajax	M. E. Blanc.
1866	Ceylon	Duke of Beauf't.	1886	Minting	R. Vyner.	1905	Finasscur	M. E. Ephrussi.
1867	Fervacques.	D. de Montg'y.	1887	Tennbreuse.	M. P. Airmart.	1906	Spearmint	Maj. E. Loder.
1868	Earl	Mar. of Hastings.	1888	Stuart	M. P. Donon.	1907	San Souso II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1869	Glaneur	M. Lupin.	1889	Vaslstas	M. H. Delam're.	1908	North East.	W. K. Vand'bilt
1870	Sornette	Maj. Fridolin.	1890	Fitz Roye	Baron A. de Schickler.	1909	Verdun II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1871	No race on account of war.		1891	Clamart	M. E. Blanc.	1910	Nuage	Mme. Cheremeteff.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. Savile.	1892	Ruell	M. E. Blanc.			
1873	Boiard	M. Delamarre.	1893	Ragotsky	M. Webb.	1911	As d'Atout.	Mar. de Ganay.
1874	Trent	W. R. Marshall	1894	Dolma-Baghtche	Baron A. de Schickler.	1912	Houli	M. A. Fould.
1875	Salvatur	M. Lupin.				1913	Bruleur	M. E. de St Alary.
1876	Kisber	A. Baltazzi.	1895	Andree	M. E. Blanc.			
1877	St. Christophe.	Count Lagrange	1896	Arreau	M. E. Blanc.	1914	Sardanap'ls.	Baron Rothsc'ld
			1897	Doge	M. J. Armand.	1915	No race—war.	
1878	Thurio	Pr. Soltykoff.	1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Rothschild.	1916	No race—war.	
1879	Nubienne	M. Blanc.				1917	No race—war.	
1880	Robert the Devil	O. Brewer.	1899	Perth	M. Caillant.	1918	No race—war.	
			1900	Semendria	Baron Schickler	1919	Gal. Light	Baron Rothsc'ld
1881	Foxhall	Mr. Keene.	1901	Cherl	M. Caillant.	1920	Comrade	M. E. de St Alary.
1882	Bruce	Mr. Rymiel.						

RECORDS OF SURF ANGLING CLUBS OF UNITED STATES.

Compiled by C. E. Holgate, Secretary-Treasurer, S. A. C. U. S.

Longest single cast, any event, 4-oz. lead, 461 ft. 10 in., made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers Club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920 (world's record).

Average five casts, open field, 4-oz. lead, 434 ft. 11 3-5 in., made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers Club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920 (world's record).

Average five casts V-shaped court, 4-oz. lead, 368 ft. 3 2-5 in., made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 11, 1917.

Average five casts, 30-ft. lane, 3-oz. lead, 331 ft. 8 2-5 in., made by John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 19, 1916.

Average five casts, 30-ft. lane 4-oz. lead, 334 ft. 1 2-5 in., made by Wm. E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

Distance-accuracy, down straight line, with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, 4-oz. lead, average five casts, 366 ft. 7 1-5 in., made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1917.

Accuracy, nearest cast to stake 140 feet distant. Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F. C., touched stake at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 25, 1917.

Longest cast of five in V-shaped court, 3 or 4-oz. lead, 341 ft. 8 in., Dr. Carleton Simon, Midland Beach F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 8, 1914.

Women—Longest single cast of five, open field, 4-oz. lead, 238 ft. 10 1-2 in., Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

Women—Average of three casts, open field, 4-oz. lead, 232 ft. 7 in., Miss Elizabeth M Gallaher, at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 16, 1919.

Women—Average of five casts, open field, 4-oz. lead, 204 ft. 7 in., Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

1920 Ocean City Cup Event—Won by Anglers Club of Ocean City team, composed of Harold G. Lentz, Bert Christianson, Egbert Collard, J. P. Jordan, and J. Charles Ellingshausen; team total, 8,551 ft. 9 in. (world's record). Asbury Park Fishing Club team, 8,516 ft. 3 in., second. New York Casting Club, 8,238 ft. 8 in., third. Ocean City Fishing Club team, 7,928 ft. 0 in., fourth.

Longest single cast, 414 ft. 10 in., made by F. Berger, New York Casting Club.

ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS—1780-1918.

YR.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.	YR	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.
1780	Diomed	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.	1851	Teddlingtou's	Sir J. Hawley	J. Marson.
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	Hindley.	1852	Daniel O'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	S. Arnull.	1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	Hindley.	1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	A. Day.
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	J. Arnull.	1855	Wild Dayrell	Mr. Popham	R. Sherwood
1785	Aimwell	Lord Clermont	Hindley.	1856	Ellington	Adm. Harcourt	Aldcroft.
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	J. White.	1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby	S. Arnull.	1858	Bladsman	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	W. Smith.	1859	Misjid	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1789	Sky Scraper	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr	1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	Custance.
1790	Rhadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.	1861	Kettledrum	Col. Towneley	Bullock.
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.	1862	Caractus	Mr. C. Stewny	J. Parsons.
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1863	Macaroni	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	Clift.	1864	Blair Athol	Mr. W. I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1794	Daidalus	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1865	Gladiateur	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley.	1866	Lord Lyon	Mr. Sutton	Custance.
1796	Didelot	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.	1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1797	Sis. to Pharam'd	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton.	1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	S. Arnull.	1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.	1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	T. French.
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	Clift.	1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	T. French.
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	Sanders.	1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile	Maidment.
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.	1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	F. Webb
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift.	1874	George Frederich	Mr. Cartwright	Custance.
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.	1875	Galopin	Cou't Batthyany	Morris.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont	Fitzpatrick.	1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	Maidment.
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	Shepherd.	1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	F. Archer
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	J. Arnull.	1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	Constable.
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.	1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	G. Fordham
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.	1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	Clift.	1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	F. Archer
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelly	Buckle.	1882	Shotover	Duke of Westm'r	T. Cannon.
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.	1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.	1884	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	C. Wood.
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	W. Arnull.		*St. Gatien	Mr. Hammond	S. Loates.
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.	1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	F. Archer.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.	1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1817	Azar	Mr. Payne	Robinson.	1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	J. Watts.
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.	1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	Clift.	1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.	1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Watts.
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	S. Day.	1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1822	Moses	Duke of York	Goodison.	1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Allsop.
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	Buckle.	1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	T. Loates.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.	1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1825	Middleton	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.	1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	S. Loates.
1826	Lapdog	Lord Egremont	Dockeray.	1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	Robinson.	1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	C. Wood.
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.	1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	O. Madden.
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	Forth.	1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	S. Day.	1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	Wheatley.	1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	L. Reiff.
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	Scott.	1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	J. H. Martin
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	Chapple.	1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Maher.
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	Conolly.	1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	Scott.	1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	Maher.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	Robinson.	1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Maher.
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	G. Edwards.	1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	J. Reiff.
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.	1908	Signorinetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman.	1909	Minoru	King Edward	H. Jones.
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.	1910	Lemberg	Mr. Falrie	B. Dillon.
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.	1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	G. Stern
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	Scott.	1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	J. Reiff.
1343	Cotherstone	Mr. Bowes	Scott.	1913	Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Piper.
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	Flatman.	1914	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	M. MacGee.
1845	Merry Monarch.	Mr. Gratwicke	F. Bell.	1915	Pommern	Mr. S. Joel	S. Donoghue
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully	S. Day.	1916	Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	J. Childs.
1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	Templeman.	1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairle	S. Donoghue
1848	Surplice	Lord Clifden	Templeman.	1918	Gainsborough	Lady J. Douglass	J. Child.
1849	Flying D'tchm'n	Lord Eglinton	Marlow.	1919	Grand Parade	Lord Glanely	W. Langford
1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	J. Marson.	1920	Spion Kop	Capt. G. Loder	F. O'Neill.

* Dead heat, stakes divided.

NOTE: The Derby of 1915-6-7-8 was run at Newmarket as the "New" Derby. The 1920 Derby was won in record time of 2 minutes 34 4-5 seconds; previous best time being Lemberg's, 1910, 2 minutes 35 1-5 seconds.

The Derby was instituted by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1780. A year earlier the same racing peer had started the Oaks, named after his place at Banstead Downs—the Valley of Lambert's Oaks. Lord Derby won his own race in 1787 with Sir Peter Teazle, named thus in honor of his wife, who was Miss Farren, and had been acting as Lady Teazle in The School for Scandal, when Lord Derby saw her for the first time. On May 18, 1847, Lord George Bentinck—a real power in the political and racing world of those days—moved the adjournment of the House of Commons over Derby Day. This motion was moved each year by a private member, until in 1860 Lord Palmerston moved it as a Government measure "as a part of the unwritten law of Parliament." Sir Stafford Northcote abandoned it as a Government motion in 1879.

The Derby was run without a break from 1780 until 1914, and in 1915 the Epsom stands and course were put to other even more important uses. A substitute Derby which cannot count was run at Newmarket in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 on a straight galloping course. The Derby course on Epsom Downs is banded, and consists of two straights and a turn—the historic Tottenham Corner

GOLF.

GOLF during the season of 1920 was notable for amount of international play. American and glish contestants competing in the championship tournaments of the other nation. The results the principal events follow:

United States open played at Toledo O. won by ward Ray, England. Scores first ten. Edward ay, England, 147, 73, 75—295; Jock Hutchinson, len View, 145, 74, 77—296; Leo Diegel, Lake Shore, 6, 73, 77—296; Harry Vardon, England, 147, , 78—296; Jack Burke, St Paul, 152, 72, 72—296; m Barnes, Sunset Hills, 146, 76, 76—298, Chick vans, Edgewater, 150 73, 75—298; R T. Jones, 2d, tlanta, 152, 70, 77—299; W. MacFarlane Pt. Washington, 151, 74, 74—299, Bob MacDonald, ob o' Link, 151, 71, 78—300.

Previous winners, 1919, at Boston: Won by . C. Hagen, Detroit, 301; M. J. Brady, Watertown, lass., 301, J. Hutchinson, Golf, Ill., 306. On he play-off for first place Hagen defeated Brady 7 to 78 at eighteen holes. 1916, at Minikahda lub, Minneapolis, Minn., final round. June 30: Von by Charles G. Evans jr., amateur, 286; J. Hutchinson, 288, second; J. M. Barnes, 290, third. 915, at Short Hills, N. J.: Won by Jerome Travers amateur, 297; T. L. McNamara, professional, 298, econd; R. G. McDonald, 300, third. 1914, at Midothian, Chicago, Ill.: Won by W. C. Hagen, 290; Charles Evans jr., 291, second; George Sargent, hird. 1913, at Brookline, Mass.: Won by Francis Ouimet, 72; Harry Vardon, 77, second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y.: Won by Jack McDermott, 294; with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the play off, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909 at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago Harry Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur Championship, played at Engineers' Club, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., final round Sept. 11: Charles G. Evans defeated Francis Ouimet, 7 and 6. Previous winners: 1919, Oakmont, C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., S. Davidson Herron, Pittsburgh, defeated Robert T. Jones jr., Atlanta, 3 and 4. 1916, at Merion Club, Philadelphia, Charles G. Evans jr., Chicago, defeated Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play. 1915, at Detroit, Mich., Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. 1914, at Manchester Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes jr, defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J D Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan. 1903, W. J. Travis. 1902, L. N. James. 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, played at Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, O., final round: Won by Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., who defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd, 4 and 3.

Previous winners: 1919, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa, Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Bay Shore, L. I., 6 and 5. Previous winners: 1916, at Waverly, Mass., Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. 1915, at Lake Forest, Ill., Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Ill., Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Open: Won by George Duncan with 303; Sandy Herd, 305, second; Edward Ray, 306, third.

English Amateur: Cyril Tolley defeated R. A. Gardner, U. S., on the thirty-seventh green after the match was all square at the end of thirty-six holes play.

Great Britain Ladies': Miss Cecil Leitch defeated Miss Molly Griffith, 7 and 6 in final round.

French Open: Won by Walter Hagen, U. S., who defeated Lafitte in play-off of tie at end of tournament, when both had tied with 298.

Cuban Amateur: Malcolm McBurney defeated A M. Robbins, 7 and 6.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Western Amateur, played at Memphis, Tenn.: Won by Charles G. Evans, who defeated C. Wolff, 5 and 4. North and South Amateur, played at Pinehurst, N. C.: Won by Francis Ouimet, who defeated S. J. Graham, 5 and 4. Open: Won by F. McLeod with 298. Ladies': Mrs. D. C. Hurd defeated J. R. Price, 5 and 4. Southern Amateur, played at Chattanooga, Tenn.: Won by R. T. Jones, who defeated E. Watkins, 11 and 10. Open: at Atlanta: Won by D. Edgar with 302. Metropolitan, Amateur, played at Rye, N. Y.: Won by E. Sawyer, who defeated G. W. White at thirty-seventh hole. Ladies', played at Greenwich, Conn.: Won by Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, who defeated Miss G. Bishop, 2 and 1. Open, played at Greenwich, Conn.: Won by Walter Hagen, who defeated Jim Barnes in play-off of tie, 70 to 74.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Individual: J. W. Sweetser, Yale, defeated J. C Ward, Williams, 4 and 3.

Team: Princeton, 1,269; Yale, 1,303; Dartmouth, 1,336; Harvard, 1,339; Williams, 1,376; Cornell, 1,407; Pennsylvania, 1,419; Columbia, 1,421.

OTHER MATCHES.

Leslie Cup: New York defeated Massachusetts, 8 matches to 7; Pennsylvania defeated New York, 8 matches to 7, winning cup for 1920.

Devonshire Cup: United States defeated Canada, 20 to 15.

FENCING.

National Team Championship, final round: New York A. C. vs. Washington Army Fencers' Club. Sears defeated Nunes, 5—4; Pitt defeated Rayner, 5—4, and Honeycutt, 5—4; Hall defeated Honeycutt, 5—4, and Sears, 5—4; Nunes defeated Honeycutt, 5—4. Total—New York A. C. won 5 bouts; Washington Army Fencers' Club won 1. Grand total—New York A. C. won 12 bouts and lost 3; Fencers' Club of New York won 7 bouts and lost 11; Washington Army Fencers' Club won 5 bouts and lost 10

National Foils, Epee and Sabre Championship; Foils Competition, final round: Hall defeated Breckinridge, 3—2; Pitt defeated Van Nardroff, 5—2; Nunes defeated Russell, 9—2; Sears defeated Lyon, 3—2. Totals—Hall won 9 bouts and lost 2; Nunes won 9 and lost 2; Rayner won 8 and lost 3; Breckinridge won 7 and lost 4; Lyon won 7 and lost 4; Russell won 7 and lost 4; Breed won 6 and lost 4; Pitt won 5 and lost 6; Sears won 4 and lost 7; Van Nardroff won 2 and lost 9. The tie in number of

bouts between Hall and Nunes was decided by counting touches against, on this basis Hall winning with only 28 touches to Nunes's 31. Epee Competition, final round: Dutcher defeated Breckinridge and Nunes. Breckinridge defeated Nunes and Breed. Breed defeated Dutcher. Double touches, Nunes. Nunes failed to win a bout. Double touches Breed. Fence-off—Dutcher defeated Breckinridge. Totals—Dutcher won 3 bouts and lost 1; Breckinridge won 2 and lost 2; Breed won 1 and lost 2; Nunes won 0 and lost 2. Sabre Competition, final round: Hall defeated Parker, 5—4; Nunes defeated Fleisher, 5—2; Rayner defeated Vidmer, 5—1; Lyon defeated Strauss. Totals—Hall won 11 bouts and lost 1; Nunes won 11 and lost 1; Lyon won 10 and lost 2; Rayner won 8 and lost 4; Parker won 8 and lost 4. The tie in number of bouts between Hall and Nunes was decided by the number of touches against, Hall winning with 22 against him, Nunes being second with 29.

National Foil, Epee and Sabre Team Championship. Standing end of tournament: New York A. C., won 3, lost 3; New York Turn Verein, won 3, lost 3; Feneers' Club, won 2, lost 4. In the fence-off, New York A. C. and Turn Verein tied four times New York A. C. winning 4 bouts to 2 on the fifth round.

National Junior Sabre and Epee Championship. M. J. Bloomer Jr., won the Epee Championship and W. T. Gotshall the Sabre title.

National Women's Foil Championship. Results: Feneers' Club, Ladies' Class—Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, New York Turn Verein—Miss Adeline Gehrig, Miss Alice Glienke, Miss Sophie Luehrmann, Miss Elsie Mucke and Miss Marie Jauernig. The summary: Mrs. Voorhees defeated Miss Gehrig, 5 to 3; Miss Luehrmann, 5 to 1; Miss Mucke, 5 to 3; and Miss Jauernig, 5 to 4. Miss Gehrig defeated Miss Luehrmann, 5 to 3; Miss Mucke, 5 to 3; Miss Glienke, 5 to 0; and Miss Jauernig, 5 to 4. Miss Glienke defeated Mrs. Voorhees, 5 to 4; Miss Luehrmann, 5 to 4; Miss Mucke, 5 to 0; and Miss Jauernig, 5 to 2. Miss Luehrmann defeated Miss Mucke, 5 to 2; and Miss Jauernig, 5 to 3. Miss Mucke defeated Miss Jauernig, 5 to 3. Miss Jauernig failed to win a bout. Score—Miss Gehrig, won 4, lost 1; Miss Glienke, won 4, lost 1; Mrs. Voorhees, won 4, lost 1; Miss Luehrmann, won 2, lost 3; Miss Mucke, won 1 lost 4; Miss Jauernig, won 0, lost 15.

BASKETBALL.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team	Points.	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Goals. Field.	Goals. Foul.	Foul Tries.	Fouls. Tech.	Fouls. Pers	Goals Agst
Pennsylvania	327	10	10	0	1000	117	93	126	19	79	45
Yale	241	10	6	4	.600	86	69	108	16	64	103
Princeton	215	10	6	4	.600	79	57	108	33	65	72
Cornell	233	10	4	6	.400	84	65	107	28	65	80
Columbia	198	10	3	7	.300	72	54	103	32	85	91
Dartmouth	134	10	1	9	.100	46	42	69	40	67	108

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Total Points.	F. G.	Free Throws. Made.	Free Throws. Missed.	Fouls. Pers.	Fouls. Tech.
Chicago	10	2	.833	389	146	97	42	100	26
Purdue	8	2	.800	294	160	56	32	55	29
Illinois	8	4	.666	365	146	73	46	64	44
Indiana	6	4	.600	202	80	41	35	57	22
Wisconsin	7	5	.583	331	139	53	66	76	45
Iowa	6	6	.500	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio State	3	9	.250	286	97	92	61	91	41
Michigan	3	9	.250	227	89	49	63	101	18
Minnesota	3	9	.250	214	82	48	67	80	10
Northwestern	2	6	.250	*	*	*	*	*	*

* No records available.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Stanford University	9	1	.900	Oregon Agricultural College	5	6	.455
University of California	5	5	.500	University of Washington	5	7	.417
Washington State College	6	7	.462	University of Oregon	5	8	.385

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Whitman College	10	2	.833	Oregon Agricultural College	4	8	.333
University of Idaho	8	3	.727	University of Montana	1	5	.167
University of Oregon	5	2	.714	Willamette University	1	10	.090
Washington State College	6	5	.555				

PENNSYLVANIA-VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
University of Pittsburgh	8	1	Geneva College	4	4
West Virginia University	5	4	Westminster College	3	3
Washington and Jefferson College	6	5	Allegheny College	4	8
Grove City College	6	5	Carnegie Tech	1	7

Missouri Valley Conference Championship was won by Univ. of Mo. Won, 17; lost, 1.

INTERSECTIONAL-INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the close of the season the University of Pennsylvania, winner of the Eastern Intercollegiate League Championship, and the University of Chicago, winner of the Western Conference Championship, met in a series, best two out of three games, for the Intersectional Championship. Result:

March 22, at Chicago—Chicago, 28; Pennsylvania, 24.
March 25, at Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 29; Chicago, 18.
March 27, at Princeton—Pennsylvania, 23; Chicago, 21.

Pennsylvania won third and deciding game on neutral court of Princeton University.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Atlanta with sixteen clubs and colleges entered. The semi-final round saw New York University defeat Kansas City, 45 to 22, and Rutgers College, winning from Detroit, 35 to 17. In the final, New York University defeated Rutgers, 49 to 24.

BASEBALL.

THE World's Series was played between the Cleveland American League Club and the Brooklyn National League Club, Cleveland winning five out of seven games.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First game at Brooklyn, Oct. 5. Cleveland—3 runs, 5 hits, 0 errors. Brooklyn—1 run, 5 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Marquard, Mamaux and Cadore and Krueger.

Second game at Brooklyn, Oct. 6. Cleveland—0 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Brooklyn—3 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Bagby, Uhle and O'Neill; Grimes and Miller.

Third Game at Brooklyn, Oct. 7. Cleveland—1 run, 3 hits, 1 error. Brooklyn—2 runs, 6 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Uhle, Caldwell, Mails and O'Neill, Nunamaker; S. Smith and Miller.

Fourth game at Cleveland, Oct. 9. Brooklyn—1 run, 5 hits, 1 error. Cleveland—5 runs, 12 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Cadore, Mamaux, Marquard and Miller; Coveleskie and O'Neill.

Fifth game at Cleveland, Oct. 10 Brooklyn—1 run, 13 hits, 1 error. Cleveland—8 runs, 12 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Grimes, Mitchell and Miller, Krueger; Bagby and O'Neill, Thomas.

Sixth game at Cleveland, Oct. 11. Brooklyn 0 runs, 3 hits, 0 errors. Cleveland—1 run, 7 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—S. Smith and Miller; Mails and O'Neill.

Seventh game at Cleveland, Oct. 12. Brooklyn—0 runs, 5 hits, 1 error; Cleveland—3 hits, 7 runs, 3 errors. Batteries—Grimes, Mamaux and Miller, Krueger; Coveleskie and O'Neill

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, ETC.

GAMES AND CITY.	Paid Admission.	Receipts.	*Players' Share.	Club Owners' share.	National Commission.
First game, Brooklyn	23,573	$79,049	$42,686.46	$28,457.64	$7,904,90
Second game, Brooklyn	22,559	76,164	41,128.56	27,419.04	7,616.40
Third game, Brooklyn	25,080	81,298	43,900.92	29,267.28	8,129.80
Fourth game, Cleveland	25,734	79,361	42,854.94	28,569.96	7,936.10
Fifth game, Cleveland	26,684	82,059	44,311.86	29,541.24	8,205.90
Sixth game, Cleveland	27,194	82,969	.....	74,672.10	8,296.90
Seventh game, Cleveland	27,525	83,900	.....	74,510.00	8,390.00
Totals	174,349	$564,800	$214,882.74	$392,437.26	$56,480.00

*Teams share in first five games only.

Individual players' share:—Cleveland, twenty-two men and Mrs. Ray Chapman, $4,204 each; Brooklyn, twenty-seven men, $3,951 each.

Share of second and third place teams in American and National League, $53,717.68, to be divided among players on basis of 60 per cent. to second teams and 40 per cent. to third place teams.

Players' share in 1919—Cincinnati, $4,881 55 each; Chicago, $3,254.37

OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR FULL SEVEN GAMES.

FIELDING AVERAGES.

CLEVELAND.	P.O.	A.	E.	Aver.	BROOKLYN	P.O.	A.	E.	Aver.
Wambsganss, second base	22	17	0	1.000	Kilduff, second base	15	28	0	1 000
W. Johnston, first base	27	6	0	1.000	Olson, shortstop	12	20	0	1.000
Speaker, center field	18	0	0	1.000	Miller, catcher	17	6	0	1.000
Jamieson, left field	8	1	0	1.000	Myers, center field	15	1	0	1 000
E. Smith, right field	7	1	0	1.000	Krueger, catcher	10	2	0	1.000
Evans, left field	7	0	0	1.000	Griffith right field	9	0	0	1.000
Wood, right field	7	0	0	1.000	J. Johnston, third base	2	8	0	1.000
Mails, pitcher	1	4	0	1.000	S. Smith, pitcher	2	4	0	1 000
Uhle, pitcher	0	1	0	1.000	Nels, right field	3	0	0	1 000
Thomas, catcher	1	0	0	1.000	Cadore, pitcher	1	1	0	1.000
Burns, first base	38	1	1	.975	Mamaux, pitcher	0	1	0	1.000
O'Neill, catcher	23	6	1	.967	Marquard, pitcher	0	1	0	1 000
Gardner, third base	9	15	2	.923	Mitchell, pitcher	1	0	0	1 000
Sewell, shortstop	11	28	6	.867	Konetchy, first base	70	8	1	.987
Coveleskie, pitcher	1	5	1	.859	Wheat, left field	16	0	2	.889
Bagby, pitcher	2	3	1	.833	Grimes, pitcher	1	7	1	.889
Graney, right-left field	0	0	0	.000	Sheehan, third base	3	5	2	.800
Lunte, shortstop	0	0	0	.000	Pfeffer, pitcher	0	0	0	.000
Caldwell, pitcher	0	0	0	.000					
Totals	182	88	12	.957	Totals	177	92	6	.978

PITCHING AVERAGES

CLEVELAND.	W.	L.	IP.	AB.	SO.	BB.	R.	H.	WP.	HB.	Pct.
Coveleskie	3	0	27	94	8	2	2	15	0	0	1.000
Mails	1	0	15⅔	50	6	6	0	6	0	0	1.000
Bagby	1	1	15	58	3	1	4	20	1	0	.500
Caldwell	0	1	½	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	.000
Uhle	0	0	3	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	.000

BROOKLYN.	W.	L.	IP.	AB.	SO.	BB.	R.	H.	WP.	HB.	Pct.
S. Smith	1	1	17	56	3	3	2	10	0	0	.500
Grimes	1	2	19⅓	79	4	9	10	23	0	0	.333
Marquard	0	1	9	32	6	3	3	7	0	0	.000
Cadore	0	1	2	9	1	1	2	4	0	0	.000
Mitchell	0	0	4⅔	15	1	3	1	3	0	0	.000
Mamaux	0	0	4	13	5	0	3	7	0	0	.000
Pfeffer	0	0	3	12	1	2	1	4	1	0	.000

SUMMARY.

Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 9 innings; Mamaux, 2 in 3; Cadore, 4 in 2; Coveleskie, 15 in 27; Bagby, 20 in 15; Uhle, 1 in 3; Grimes, 23 in 19⅓, S. Smith, 10 in 17; Caldwell, 2 in ½; Mails, 6 in 15⅔; Pfeffer, 4 in 3; Mitchell, 3 in 4⅔. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 8; Marquard, Mails, 6; Mamaux, 4; Smith, 3; Uhle, 3; Bagby, 3;

WORLD'S SERIES SUMMARY—*Continued.*

Grimes, 5; Pfeffer, 1; Cadore, 1; Mitchell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mails, 6; Grimes, 9; Marquard, 3; Mitchell, 3; S. Smith, 4; Coveleskie, 2; Pfeffer, 2; Bagby, 1; Caldwell, 1; Cadore, 1. Sacrifice hits—J. Johnston, 2; Wambsganss, Kilduff, Miller, W. Johnston, Sheehan. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 43; Brooklyn, 39. Triple plays—Wambsganss, unassisted. Double plays—Konetchy, Krueger, and J. Johnston; Gardner, O'Neill, W. Johnston and O'Neill; Mails and Burns; Olson, Kilduff and Konetchy; Myers, Olson and Kilduff; Gardner, Wambsganss and Burns; Jamieson and O'Neill; Wambsganss and W. Johnston; W. Johnston, Sewell and W. Johnston; W. Johnston, Sewell and W. Johnston.

BATTING AVERAGES.

CLEVELAND.	G.	HB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Nunamaker	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.500
O'Neill, catcher	7	21	1	7	3	0	0	10	3	4	0	0	.333
Jamieson, left field	6	15	2	5	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	.333
Bagby, pitcher	2	6	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	.333
Speaker, center field	7	25	6	8	2	1	0	12	1	3	0	0	.320
S. Smith, right field	5	13	1	4	0	1	1	9	1	1	0	0	.308
Evans, left field	4	13	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	.308
Burns, first base	5	10	1	3	1	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	.300
W. Johnston, first base	5	11	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	.273
Gardner, third base	7	24	1	5	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	.208
Wood, right field	4	10	2	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	.200
Sewell, shortstop	7	23	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	.174
Wambsganss, second base	7	26	3	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	.154
Coveleskie, pitcher	3	10	2	1	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	0	.100
Mails, pitcher	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Graney, right and left field	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Lunte, second base	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Caldwell, pitcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Uhle, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Thomas, catcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals		217	21	53	9	2	2	72	21	21	3	2	.244

†Batted for Uhle in second game and for Mails in third game. *Batted for Bagby in second game and for Jamieson in fifth game. Smith batted for Burns in first game. W. Johnston batted for Wood in first game. Burns batted for Wambsganss in second game. Jamieson ran for O'Neill in third game.

BROOKLYN.	G.	HB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Wheat, left field	7	27	2	9	2	0	0	11	2	1	0	0	.333
Grimes, pitcher	3	6	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.333
Mitchell, pitcher	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Olson, shortstop	7	25	2	8	1	0	0	9	1	3	0	0	.320
Myers, center field	7	26	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	.231
J. Johnston, third base	4	14	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	.214
Griffith, right field	7	21	1	4	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	.190
Sheehan, third base	3	11	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	.182
Konetchy, first base	7	23	0	4	0	1	0	5	2	3	0	0	.174
Krueger, catcher	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.167
Miller, catcher	6	14	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	.143
Kilduff, second base	7	21	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	.095
S. Smith, pitcher	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.000
Neis, right field	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Lamar	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Marquard, pitcher	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mamaux, pitcher	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Cadore, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Pfeffer, pitcher	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
zSchmandt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
**McCabe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals		215	8	44	5	1	0	51	21	10	5	1	.205

*Batted for Mamaux in first game. ‡Ran for Mitchell in first game and for J. Johnston in fourth game. Batted for Marquard in first and fourth game and for Miller in seventh game. zBatted for Grimes in seventh game. **Ran for Konetchy in sixth game. Krueger batted for Neis in sixth game.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

YEAR.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1905....	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906....	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907....	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908....	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,223	94,975.00
1909....	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910....	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911....	Athletics-Giants	6	170,851	342,364.00
1912....	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913....	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00
1914....	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00
1915....	Boston, Americans-Philadelphia, Nationals	5	143,351	320,361.50
1916....	Boston, Americans-Brooklyn, Nationals	5	162,859	385,590.50
1917....	Chicago Americans-New York, Nationals	6	186,654	425,878.00
1918....	Boston, Americans-Chicago, Nationals	6	128,483	179,619.00
1919....	Cincinnati, Nationals-Chicago, Americans	8	236,928	*722,414.00
1920....	Cleveland, American-Brooklyn, Nationals	7	174,349	564,800.00

*Exclusive of war tax.

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0
1915	Boston (A. L.)	4	Philadelphia (N. L.)	1
1916	Boston (A. L.)	4	Brooklyn (N. L.)	1
1917	Chicago (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1918	Boston (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1919	Cincinnati (N. L.)	5	Chicago (A. L.)	3
1920	Cleveland (A. L.)	5	Brooklyn (N. L.)	2

PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6	1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8	1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8	1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8	1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8	1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8	1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8	1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8	1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8	1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8	1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8	1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8	1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	8
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8	1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	8
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8	1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	8
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12	1914	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings	8
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12	1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	8
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12	1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	8
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12	1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	8
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12	1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	8
1897	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12	1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	8
1898	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12	1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson	8
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12							

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner	Won.	Lost	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	8
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	8
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	8
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	8
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8	1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow	8
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8	1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason	8
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8	1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker	8
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8							

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

National League.		American League.	
Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.
New York	Giants.	Chicago	White Sox.
Philadelphia	Phillies.	Boston	Red Sox.
St. Louis	Cardinals.	Cleveland	Indians.
Cincinnati	Reds.	Detroit	Tigers.
Chicago	Cubs.	Washington	Nationals.
Boston	Braves.	New York	Yankees.
Brooklyn	Superbas	St. Louis	Browns.
Pittsburgh	Pirates.	Philadelphia	Athletics.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1920.

American League.

Clubs.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Washington.	Detroit.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland....		12	9	15	16	15	15	16	98	.636
Chicago.....	10		10	14	10	17	19	16	96	.623
New York....	13	12		12	13	11	15	19	95	.617
St. Louis.....	7	8	10		13	12	12	14	76	.497
Boston.....	6	12	9	9		10	13	13	72	.471
Washington...	7	5	11	9	11		9	16	68	.447
Detroit.....	7	3	7	10	9	13		12	61	.396
Philadelphia..	6	6	3	8	9	6	10		48	.312
Games Lost..	56	58	59	77	81	84	93	106		

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland.....	154	98	56	.636
Chicago.....	154	96	58	.623
New York.....	154	95	59	.617
St. Louis.....	153	76	77	.497
Boston.....	153	72	81	.471
Washington.....	152	68	84	.447
Detroit.....	154	61	93	.396
Philadelphia.....	154	48	106	.312

National League.

Clubs.	Brooklyn.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn.....		15	10	12	13	15	14	14	93	.604
New York....	7		16	13	15	11	12	12	86	.558
Cincinnati....	12	6		12	13	13	12	14	82	.536
Pittsburgh....	10	9	10		11	11	15	13	79	.513
Chicago.....	9	7	9	11		10	15	14	75	.487
St. Louis.....	7	11	9	11	12		11	14	75	.487
Boston.....	8	10	9	7	7	11		10	62	.409
Philadelphia..	8	10	8	9	8	8	11		62	.407
Games Lost..	61	68	71	75	79	79	90	91		

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn.....	154	93	61	.604
New York.....	154	86	68	.558
Cincinnati.....	153	82	71	.536
Pittsburgh.....	154	79	75	.513
Chicago.....	154	75	79	.487
St. Louis.....	154	75	79	.487
Boston.....	152	62	90	.409
Philadelphia.....	153	62	91	.407

RUTH'S HOME RUN RECORD.

"Babe" Ruth of the New York American League Club established a new home run record during the 1920 season, scoring fifty-four home runs. These circuit hits notted the club eighty runs, fifty-four being scored by Ruth and twenty-six by teammates on bases when he made his various drives. He failed to hit a four-bagger with the bases full, but on five occasions there were two men on the paths.

Of his homers, thirty-seven came against right-handed pitchers and seventeen off southpaws. He hit twenty-nine of his four-baggers at the Polo Grounds, New York, and the remainder while on the road. His complete record:

Date.	Opposing pitcher.	Place.	Inning.	Men on base.	Date.	Opposing pitcher.	Place.	Inning.	Men on base.
May 1	Pennock.....	New York..	6	0	July 14	Davis.....	New York..	2	0
May 2	Jones.....	New York..	6	1	July 15	Burwell.....	New York..	11	2
May 11	Wilkinson.....	New York..	1	1	July 19	Kerr.....	New York..	3	0
May 11	Kerr.....	New York..	5	0	July 20	Faber.....	New York..	5	0
May 12	Williams.....	New York..	5	0	July 22	Kerr.....	New York..	9	0
May 23	Weilman.....	New York..	6	1	July 23	Morton.....	New York..	6	0
May 25	Leonard.....	New York..	1	1	July 25	Hoyt.....	New York..	6	0
May 26	Dauss.....	New York..	2	0	July 24	Bagby.....	New York..	4	0
May 27	Harper.....	Boston.....	6	0	July 30	Vaughter.....	St. Louis...	9	2
May 27	Karr.....	Boston.....	8	0	July 31	Shocker.....	St. Louis...	8	0
May 29	Bush.....	Boston.....	4	1	Aug. 2	Williams.....	Chicago....	4	1
May 31	Johnson.....	New York..	8	1	Aug. 5	Ehmke.....	Detroit.....	2	0
June 2	Zachary.....	New York..	1	1	Aug. 6	Dauss.....	Detroit	3	0
June 2	Carlson.....	New York..	8	0	Aug. 6	Dauss.....	Detroit.....	6	2
June 2	Snyder.....	New York..	8	0	Aug. 14	Shaw.....	Washington.	1	0
June 10	Okrle.....	Detroit.....	3	1	Aug. 19	Caldwell.....	New York..	4	0
June 13	Myers.....	Cleveland...	6	0	Aug. 26	Kerr.....	New York..	1	2
June 16	Faber.....	Chicago....	8	1	Sept. 4	Jones.....	Boston.....	3	0
June 17	Williams.....	Chicago....	4	2	Sept. 4	Bush.....	Boston.....	6	0
June 23	Shocker.....	St. Louis...	6	0	Sept. 9	Coveleskie.....	Cleveland...	3	0
June 25	Pennock.....	New York..	1	0	Sept. 10	Caldwell.....	Cleveland...	1	1
June 25	Pennock.....	New York..	9	0	Sept. 13	Ehmke.....	Detroit.....	6	1
June 30	Bigbee.....	Philadelphia	9	0	Sept. 24	Acosta.....	New York..	1	0
June 30	Perry.....	Philadelphia	4	1	Sept. 24	Shaw.....	New York..	1	0
July 9	Oldham.....	New York..	5	0	Sept. 27	Rommel.....	Philadelphia	1	1
July 10	Dauss.....	New York..	6	0	Sept. 27	Rommel.....	Philadelphia	6	0
July 11	Ehmke.....	New York..	3	0	Sept. 29	Keefe.....	Philadelphia	9	1

WAMBSGANSS'S TRIPLE PLAY UNASSISTED.

During the fifth game of the World's Series, played at Cleveland, Sunday, Oct. 10, Second Baseman William Wambsganss made a triple play unassisted—the first in the long list of World's Series games. A description of the play, written at the time, follows:

"Both Kilduff and Miller of the Brooklyn Club had singled to centre in turn at the beginning of the fifth inning and were perched on second and first, respectively, when Pitcher Mitchell came to bat. The Brooklyn hurler, who had previously relieved Grimes in the box, drove a hot liner high and to the left of second base.

Wambsganss leaped into the air and came down with the ball clutched in the gloved hand. For the fraction of a second he appeared to hesitate and it looked as though the play would take the usual course of a force out. Then Wambsganss realized the golden fielding opportunity that confronted him and before the startled spectators could grasp the play he had sprinted to second, and stepping on the bag, eliminated Kilduff, who was well on his way to third.

Miller was tearing down to the midway sack under the belief that the hit was an absolutely safe one, and it was a comparatively easy matter for Wambsganss to run up the base line, and, touching the oncoming runner, completed the triple."

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1920.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul	115	49	.701	Indianapolis	83	83	.500
Louisville	88	79	.527	Milwaukee	78	88	.470
Toledo	87	79	.524	Columbus	66	99	.400
Minneapolis	85	79	.518	Kansas City	60	106	.361

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	110	43	.719	Reading	65	85	.433
Toronto	108	46	.701	Jersey City	61	92	.399
Buffalo	96	57	.627	Rochester	45	106	.298
Akron	89	62	.589	Syracuse	33	116	.221

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Vernon	110	88	.556	Salt Lake	95	92	.508
Seattle	102	91	.528	Oakland	95	103	.480
S. Francisco	103	96	.518	Sacramento	89	109	.449
Los Angeles	101	95	.515	Portland	81	102	.443

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Little Rock	88	59	.599	Memphis	72	77	.484
New Orleans	86	62	.581	Mobile	68	86	.441
Atlanta	85	62	.578	Nashville	65	89	.422
Birmingham	85	69	.552	Chattanooga	53	98	.351

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
New Haven	79	61	.564	Pittsfield	69	69	.500
Springfield	74	63	.540	Bridgeport	70	70	.500
Worcester	72	66	.522	Albany	61	72	.439
Hartford	70	68	.507	Waterbury	60	80	.429

FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE.
Second Half.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Tampa	39	15	.722	Orlando	21	29	.420
Daytona	31	17	.646	Lakeland	18	21	.367
Bradentown	31	19	.620	St. Petersb'g	18	32	.360
Bartow	26	24	.520	Sanford	16	33	.327

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Tulsa	92	61	.601	St. Joseph	74	80	.481
Wichita	92	62	.597	Joplin	73	81	.474
Okla. City	82	68	.547	Sioux City	63	88	.417
Omaha	76	77	.497	Des Moines	58	93	.384

TEXAS LEAGUE:
Second Half.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Worth	63	21	.750	Beaumont	44	39	.580
San Antonio	49	39	.613	Dallas	32	50	.390
Wichita Falls	49	33	.598	Houston	28	55	.337
Shreveport	43	37	.538	Galveston	20	62	.244

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
London	86	32	.729	Flint	52	63	.452
Hamilton	71	46	.607	Bay City	48	71	.403
Brantford	66	47	.584	Battle Creek	47	73	.392
Kitchener	53	63	.457	Saginaw	43	71	.377

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Gr'd Rapids	76	50	.603	Ludington	62	62	.500
Kalamazoo	64	60	.526	Muskegon	47	77	.379

MINOR INTER-LEAGUE SERIES.

Baltimore International vs. St. Paul American Assn

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	5	1	.833	St. Paul	1	5	.167

TEXAS-SOUTHERN.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Worth	4	2	.667	Little Rock	2	4	.333

LEAGUE SERIES.

Between winner's first and second halves season.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Okmulgee	3	3	.500	Enid	3	3	.500

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Portsmouth	4	3	.571	Richmond	3	4	.429

PIEDMONT LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Greensboro	4	3	.571	Raleigh	3	4	.429

WESTERN CANADIAN LEAGUE.

Calgary	4	3	.571	Regina	3	4	.429

OTHER MINOR LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Three-I League—Bloomington.
South Atlantic League—Columbia.
Piedmont League (first half)—Greensboro.
Piedmont League (second half)—Raleigh.
Piedmont League (final)—Greensboro.
Western Association (first half)—Okmulgee.
Western Association (second half)—Enid
Western Association (final)—Enid.
Pacific International League—Victoria.
Virginia League (first half)—Richmond.
Virginia League (second half)—Portsmouth.
Virginia League (final)—Portsmouth.
West Texas League (first half)—Abilene.
West Texas League (second half)—Ranger.
West Texas League (final)—Ranger.
Texas League (first half)—Fort Worth.
Texas League (second half)—Fort Worth.
South Dakota League—Mitchell.
Blue Ridge League—Hagerstown.
Western Canada League (first half)—Regina.
Western Canada League (second half)—Calgary
Western Canada League (final)—Calgary.
Florida State League—Tampa.

RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS, SQUASH.

Jan. 17, Philadelphia—New York defeated Philadelphia 4 matches to 0.

Jan. 24, New York—New York defeated Philadelphia 3 matches to 1.

Jan. 31—J. Gould and J. W. Wear won National Amateur Racquet Doubles Championship, defeated C. S. Pell and S. Mortimer. Scores: 15—9, 15—11, 9—15, 15—10, 16—18, 6—15, 15—7.

Feb. 14 Boston—Jock Soutar defeated Otto Glockler (challenger) for American Professional Racquet Championship, 15—5, 16—5, 9—15, 15—10. He had previously won three straight games from Glockler at Philadelphia on Feb. 7 by scores of 15—11.

Feb 14, New York—A. J. Cordier won National Amateur Squash Championship, defeating A Dana, 17—15, 15—9, 15—3.

Feb. 25, Boston—C. S. Pell defeated S. G. Mortimer for National Amateur Racquet Championship, 9—15, 15—9, 15—2, 15—8.

Feb. 28—S. W. Pearson won Pennsylvaula State Squash Championship, defeating F. S. White, 15—5, 15—9, 15—10.

March 6, Boston—C. C. Peabody won National Amateur Squash Championship, defeating S. W. Pearson, 4—15, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11, 15—11.

March 27, Philadelphia—J. Gould and J. W. Wear won National Court Tennis Doubles Championship, defeating J. Crane and C. T. Russell, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

SKIING.

The ski, or skee, is a Norwegian snow or ice shoe, used for sliding, being a sort of toboggan for the foot, and consisting of a long and narrow wodden runner, to which the shoe is slightly attached in front, leaving the heel free, after the manner of a snow shoe.

NATIONAL Ski Jumping Championship, held at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 29—Won by Anders Haugen, with 267 2-3 points; second, Henry Hull, 267 1-3 points. Amateur championship won by S. Henrickson, 241 2-3 points. During the season Haugen also won the Norge Ski Club tournament at Cary, Ill., on Jan. 19, and at Dillon, Col., on Feb. 29 established a new record with a jump of 214 feet.

YACHTING.

THE thirteenth series of International Yacht Races for the America's Cup was held off Sandy Hook N. Y. July 15 to 27, 1920. The challenging yacht was Shamrock IV., owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, who challenged through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Belfast, Ireland. The defending yacht was Resolute, built by a group of New York Yacht Club members. The series was the longest in the history of the international yachting event. Two races were won by Shamrock IV.; three by Resolute and twice the yachts failed to finish within the six-hour limit, due to very light winds. One start was prevented by a southwest gale which it was decided endangered the lives of the crews. In all but one race the Shamrock IV. allowed Resolute 6m. 40s. handicap, due principally to the challenging yacht's greater sail area. It was Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth attempt to "lift" the America's Cup.

The amateur skipper of the Resolute was Charles Francis Adams of Boston; Sailing Master, Capt. Chris Christensen; First Mate, John Christensen; Second Mate, Gus Olsen, all Scandinavian born but American citizens. Capt. William P. Burton was amateur skipper of the Shamrock IV. The challenger was designed by C. E. Nicholson and the defender by N. Herreshoff.

A summary of the 1920 series for the America's Cup follows:

First race, won by Shamrock IV., Thursday, July 15, fifteen miles to windward and return in light southwest wind. The Resolute's throat halyards parted, dropping her gaff and letting her mainsail down as she was about to round the fifteen-mile turn a mile ahead of the Shamrock. The Resolute withdrew, the Shamrock finishing in 4.25.12, elapsed time.

Second race, called off Saturday, July 17, after yachts failed to cover a thirty-mile triangle in very light wind within the six-hour time limit. The Resolute was a half hour ahead when the race was called off.

Second race resailed Tuesday, July 20, won by the Shamrock. Thirty-mile triangular course. Shamrock won by 9 minutes 27 seconds elapsed time, 2 minutes 26 seconds corrected time.

Third race, Wednesday, July 21, won by the Resolute over windward and leeward course in light southwest wind. Had there been no time allowance the contestants would have sailed a tie. Each took 4 hours 3 minutes and 6 seconds to cover the course. The Resolute won by her time allowance, 7 minutes 1 second.

Fourth race, Friday, July 23, won by the Resolute, boat for boat, over thirty mile triangular course in squally weather. The Resolute, leading from the start, won by 3 minutes 18 seconds elapsed time, 9 minutes 58 seconds corrected time.

Fifth race, postponed Saturday, July 24, because of twenty-five mile southwester.

Fifth race, called off Monday, July 26, after yachts failed to cover thirty-mile windward and leeward course within six hour time limit.

Fifth race, Tuesday, July 27, won by Resolute over a windward and leeward course in light southwest wind. Resolute won by 13 minutes 5 seconds elapsed time, 19 minutes 45 seconds corrected time.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

DATE.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America.....	10.37.00	Aurora.....	10.55.00	American boat first home by 18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic.....	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria.....	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia....	6.19.41	Livonia.....	6.46.45	American boat won by 27 04.
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia....	3.07.42	Livonia.....	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia...	4.17.35	Livonia.....	4.02.25	*English boat won by 15.10.
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho.....	5.39.02	Livonia.....	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho.....	4.46.17	Livonia.....	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27.
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine...	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59.
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine...	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief.....	4.17.09	Atalanta.....	4.45.39¼	American boat won by. 28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief.....	4.54.53	Atalanta.....	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54.
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan.....	6.06.05	Genesta.....	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19.
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan.....	5.03.14	Genesta.....	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38.
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower...	5.26.41	Galatea.....	5.38.43	American boat won by 12 02.
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower...	6.49.00	Galatea.....	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09.
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer....	4.53.18	Thistle.....	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾
Sept. 30 1887	Volunteer....	5.42.56¼	Thistle.....	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾
Oct. , 1893	Vigilant.....	4.05.47	Valkyrie II...	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48.
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant.....	3.25.01	Valkyrie II...	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35.
Oct. 13. 1893	Vigilant.....	3.24 39	Valkyrie II...	3.25.19	American boat won by 40.
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender....	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III..	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10.
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender....	3.55.56	Valkyrie III..	†disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender....	4.43.43	Valkyrie III..	withdrew	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia....	4.53.53	Shamrock I...	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08.
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia....	3.27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia....	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34.
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia....	4.30.24	Shamrock II..	4.31.44	American boat won by 1 20.
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia....	3.12.35	Shamrock II..	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35.
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia....	4.32.57	Shamrock II..	4.33.38	‡American boat won by .41.
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance.....	3.32.17	Shamrock III.	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03.
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance.....	3.14.54	Shamrock III.	3.16.13	American boat won by 1 19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance.....	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.
July 15, 1920	Resolute.....	disabled	Shamrock IV..	4.25.12	English boat had walkover.
July 17. 1920	Yachts failed	to finish with	in six hour time limit.		
July 20. 1920	Resolute.....	5.24.44	Shamrock IV..	5.22.18	English boat won by 2.26
July 21, 1920	Resolute....	3.56.05	Shamrock IV..	4.03.06	American boat won by 7.01
July 23, 1920	Resolute....	3.31.12	Shamrock IV..	3.41.10	American boat won by 9 58
July 24, 1920	Race postpon	ed, strong so	uthwest gale.		
July 26, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish wit	hin six hour time limit.		
July 27, 1920	Resolute....	5.28.35	Shamrock IV..	5.48.29	American boat won by 19.45

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. In all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

FISHERMEN'S SAILING RACE.

The first annual race between selected fishing schooners for the championship of the North Atlantic Fishing Fleet was held off Halifax, N. S., Oct. 30-Nov. 1. The competing schooners were the Esperanto, champion of the New England fleet, and Delawana, winner of the Nova Scotia title. The conditions of the regatta called for best two out of three races over a forty-mile course for a purse of $4,000 and a trophy cup. The contesting schooners and crews were required to compete under the same conditions prevailing during actual fishing expeditions. The schooners were comparatively evenly matched in general dimensions and number of crew. The Esperanto, representing the United States fishing fleet, won in two straight races, defeating the Delawana, of the Canadian fleet, on Oct. 30 and again on Nov. 1. Result:

	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.	Winner's margin.
Oct. 30	40 miles	Esperanto		Delawana		18m. 28s.
Nov. 1	40 miles	Esperanto	4 32 30	Delawana	4.41.45	7m. 15s.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

INTERNATIONAL races for the Harmsworth Motor Boat Trophy, emblematic of World's Championship held at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Aug. 10 and 11. Regulations called for best two out of three races Results:

FIRST RACE—30 MILES.

Finished.	NAME.	Country.	Owner.	Time.
First	Miss America	U. S. A.	G. A. Wood	33.06
Second	Maple Leaf VI	England	Sir M. Edgar	41.30
Third	Sunbeam Desenjol	England	Cont Allen	43.30
Fourth	Miss Detroit IV	U. S. A.	G. A. Wood jr	46.12 3-5

SECOND RACE—30 MILES.

Finished.	NAME.	Country.	Owner.	Time
First	Miss America	U. S. A.	G. A. Wood	37.05 1-5s
Second	Miss Detroit IV	U. S. A.	G. A. Wood jr	37.43 4-5s
Third	Maple Leaf V	England	Sir M. Edgar	37.59
Fourth	Maple Leaf VI	England	Sir M. Edgar	40.59 1-5s

National Power Boat Association Championship, held at Detroit, Sept. 11-13. Results, Gold Cup championship race, ninety miles in three thirty-mile heats:

First heat—Miss America	Time—29.35 2-5	Driver—Gar. Wood
Miss Detroit V	Time—29.36	Driver—Geo. Wood
Second heat—Miss Detroit V	Time—31.36	Driver—Geo. Wood
Miss America	Time—31.38 1-5	Driver—Gar. Wood
Miss New Orleans	Time—	Driver—Del. Gilmore
Third heat—Miss America	Time—25.37 2-5	Driver—Gar. Wood
Miss Toronto II	Time—29.43	Driver—F. G. Erickson
Miss Detroit V	Time—31.02	Driver—Geo. Wood

Miss America also won the Lake George One-Mile Championship trophy with an average of 76.73 miles per hour in six one-mile trials. In one trial Miss America established a new world record, averaging 77.85 miles per hour.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed fifty-two races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Conn. The records:

DATE.	Won By.	TIME. Winner.	TIME. Loser.	DATE.	Won By.	TIME. Winner.	TIME. Loser.
July 21, 1855	Harvard			July 1, 1892	Yale	20.48	21.42½
July 26, 1859	Harvard	19.18	20.18	June 3, 1893	Yale	25.01½	25.15
July 27, 1859*	Yale	19.14	19.16	June 28, 1894	Yale	22.47	24.40
July 24, 1860	Harvard	18.53	19.05	June 28, 1895	Yale	21.30	22.05
July 29, 1864	Yale	19.01	19.43½	June 29, 1899	Harvard	20.52½	21.13
July 28, 1865	Yale	17.42½	18.09	June 28, 1900	Yale	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
July 27, 1866	Harvard	18.43	19.10	June 27, 1901	Yale	23.37	23.45
July 19, 1867	Harvard	18.13	19.25½	June 26, 1902	Yale	20.20	20.33
July 24, 1868	Harvard	17.48½	18.38½	June 25, 1903	Yale	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5
July 23, 1869	Harvard	18.02	18.11	June 30, 1904	Yale	21.40½	22.10
July 22, 1870	Harvard	Foul.	Disq.	June 29, 1905	Yale	22.33	22.36
July 30, 1876	Yale	22.02	22.33	June 28, 1906	Harvard	23.02	23.11
June 30, 1877	Harvard	24.36	24.44	June 27, 1907	Yale	21.10	21.13
June 28, 1878	Harvard	20.44¾	21.29	June 25, 1908	Harvard	24.10	27.45
June 27, 1879	Harvard	22.15	23.58	July 1, 1909	Harvard	21.50	22.10
July 1, 1880	Yale	24.27	25.09	June 30, 1910	Harvard	20.46½	21.04
July 1, 1881	Yale	22.13	22.19	June 30, 1911	Harvard	22.44	23.41½
June 30, 1882	Harvard	20.47	20.50½	June 21, 1912	Harvard	21.43½	22.04
June 28, 1883	Harvard	24.26	25.59	June 20, 1913	Harvard	21.42½	22.20
June 26, 1884	Yale	20.31	20.46	June 10, 1914	Yale	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 26, 1885	Harvard	25.15½	26.30	June 25, 1915	Yale	20.52	21.13½
July 2, 1886	Yale	20.41¼	21.05	June 23, 1916	Harvard	†20.02	21.17
July 1, 1887	Yale	22.56	23.10¾	1917	No race on account of war.		
June 29, 1888	Yale	20.10	21.24½	June 1, 1918§	Harvard	10.58	11.04
June 29, 1889	Yale	21.30	21.55	June 20, 1919	Yale	21.42½	21.47 2-5
June 27, 1890	Yale	21.29	21.40	June 25, 1920	Harvard	23.11	23.46
June 26, 1891	Harvard	21.23	21.57				

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River course. § 1918 race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Conn.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1901:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 48s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s.; Leland Stanford, 19m 37 4-5s; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia. 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

June 17, 1916—Syracuse, 20m. 15s.; Cornell, 20m. 22 4-5s; Columbia, 20m 41 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 52 4-5s.

1917–18–19, no races on account of war.

1920—Intercollegiate Rowing Association races held over two-mile course, Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y. June 19. Results:

2-mile Freshman Race—Cornell, 10m. 45 2-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 3 4-5s; Pennsylvania, 11m. 10 3-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 15 1-5s.

Two-Mile Junior Varsity Race—Cornell, 10m. 45 3-5s; Syracuse, 10m. 52s.; Pennsylvania. 11m. 14 4-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 17s.

Two-Mile Varsity Race—Syracuse, 11m. 2 3-5s.; Cornell, 11m. 8 1-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 21 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 30s.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915. 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

RECORD OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES

(Oxford won 39, Cambridge 32; dead heat 1.)

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1841	April 14	Cambridge	W. to P.	32.30	1883	Mar. 15	Oxford	P. to M.	21 22
1842	June 11	Oxford	W. to P.	30.46	1884	April 7	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.39
1845	Mar. 15	Cambridge	P. to M.	23.30	1885	Mar. 28	Oxford	P to M	21.47
1846	April 3	Cambridge	M. to P.	21.05	1886	April 3	Cambridge	P. to M.	22.29½
1849	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P. to M.	22.00	1887	Mar. 26	Cambridge	P. to M	20.52
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	P. to M.	.....	1888	Mar. 24	Cambridge	P. to M.	20.48
1852	April 3	Oxford	P. to M.	21.36	1889	Mar. 30	Cambridge	P. to M.	20.14
1854	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	25.29	1890	Mar. 26	Oxford	P. to M.	22.03
1856	Mar. 15	Cambridge	B. R. to P.	25.50	1891	Mar. 21	Oxford	P to M.	21.48
1857	April 4	Oxford	P. to M.	22.35	1892	April 9	Oxford	P. to M.	19.21
1858	Mar. 27	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.23	1893	Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M.	18.47
1859	April 15	Oxford	P. to M.	24.40	1894	Mar. 17	Oxford	P. to M.	21.39
1860	Mar. 31	Cambridge	P. to M.	26.05	1895	Mar. 30	Oxford	P. to M.	20.50
1861	Mar. 23	Oxford	P. to M.	23.30	1896	Mar. 28	Oxford	P to M.	20.02
1862	April 12	Oxford	P. to M.	24.41	1897	April 3	Oxford	P. to M.	19.12
1863	Mar. 28	Oxford	M. to P.	23.06	1898	Mar. 26	Oxford	P. to M.	22.15
1864	Mar. 19	Oxford	P. to M.	21.40	1899	Mar. 25	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.04
1865	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	21.24	1900	Mar. 31	Cambridge	P. to M.	18.47
1866	Mar. 24	Oxford	P. to M.	25.35	1901	Mar. 30	Oxford	P. to M.	22.31
1867	April 13	Oxford	P. to M.	22.40	1902	Mar. 22	Cambridge	P. to M.	19.09
1868	April	Oxford	P. to M.	20.56	1903	April 2	Cambridge	P. to M.	19.35
1869	Mar. 17	Oxford	P. to M.	20.05	1904	Mar. 26	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.37
1870	April 6	Cambridge	P. to M.	22.04	1905	April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	20.35
1871	April 1	Cambridge	P. to M.	23.05	1906	April 7	Cambridge	P. to M.	19.24
1872	Mar. 23	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.15	1907	Mar. 23	Cambridge	P. to M.	20.26
1873	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P. to M.	19.35	1908	April 4	Cambridge	P. to M.	19.20
1874	Mar. 28	Cambridge	P. to M.	22.35	1909	Mar. 27	Oxford	P. to M.	19.50
1875	Mar. 20	Oxford	P. to M.	22.02	1910	Mar. 23	Oxford	P. to M.	20.14
1876	April 8	Cambridge	P. to M.	20.20	1911	April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	18.29
1877	Mar. 24	Dead heat	P. to M.	24.06½	1912	April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	22.05
1878	April 13	Oxford	P. to M.	22.15	1913	Mar. 13	Oxford	P. to M.	20.53
1879	April 5	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.18	1914	Mar. 28	Cambridge	P. to M.	20.23
1880	Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M.	21.23½	1915–19	No races account war.			
1881	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	21.52	1920	Mar. 27	Cambridge	P. to M.	21.11
1882	April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	20.12					

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACES—*Continued.*

1906, Sept. 8, Cambridge boat Harvard University, U. S. A. (P. to M.), 19 minutes 18 seconds. On March 30, 1912, in attempting the race both boats were swamped and the race was declared void.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR RACES.

Varsity crews only.

Date.	Place.	Distance	First.	Second.	Third.	Winner's time.
April 3	Philadelphia	1 5-16m.	Yale	Pennsylvania	.....	6.44
April 24	Derby, Conn	2m	Yale	Columbia	.....	10.07 2-5
April 26	Annapolis	2m	Navy	Harvard	.....	11.48
May 1	Cambridge	1 7-8m.	Princeton	Harvard	.....	9.47
May 8	Annapolis	1 5-16m.	Navy	Columbia	.....	7.19
May 15	Princeton	1 7-8m.	Cornell	Princeton	Yale	7.16
May 15	Annapolis	2m	Syracuse	Navy	.....	10.20 1-5
May 22	Ithaca	2m	Cornell	Harvard	.....	10.47
May 28	Philadelphia (Childs Cup)	1 5-16m.	Navy	Princeton	Penn	7.03 2-5

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

Earnest Barry, professional champion from 1912 to 1919, who lost title to Alfred Felton, regained championship by defeating latter in return match rowed on the Parramatta River, N. S. W., Aug. 28, 1920, by twelve lengths in slow time. Previous races:

1880—E. Hanlan, Toronto, Canada, beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, November 15. Time—26m. 12s.

1881—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, Sydney, N. S. W., Putney to Mortlake, February 14. Time—25m. 41s.

1882—E. Hanlan beat R. W. Boyd, on Tyne, April 3. Time—21m. 25s.

1882—E. Hanlan beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, May 1. Time—28m. 00s.

1884—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, on Nepean River, N. S. W., May 22. Time not taken.

1884—W. Beach, Dapto, N. S. W., beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 16. Time not taken.

1885—W. Beach beat T. Clifford, Dapto, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 28. Time—26m. 00s.

1885—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., March 28. Time—22m. 51s.

1885—W. Beach beat N. Matterson, Sydney, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., December 18 Time—24m. 11s.

1886—W. Beach beat J. Gaudaur, St. Louis, U. S. A., Putney to Mortlake, September 18. Time—22m. 29s.

1886—W. Beach beat Wallace Ross, St. John's, N. B., Putney to Mortlake, September 25. Time—23m. 58.

1887—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., November 26. Time—19m. 55s.

1888—P. Kemp, Sydney, N. S. W., beat T. Clifford, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 11. Time—23m. 47s.

1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 5. Time—21m. 36s.

1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., September 28. Time—21m. 25s.

1888—H. E. Searle, Grafton, N. S. W., beat P. Kemp, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., October 27. Time—22m. 44s

1889—H. E. Searle beat W. O'Connor, Toronto, Canada, Putney to Mortlake, September 9. Time—22m. 42s.

1890—J. Stanbury, N. S. W., beat W. O'Connor, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., June 30. Time—22m 59s.

1891—J. Stanbury beat J. McLean, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., April 28. Time not taken.

1892—J. Stanbury beat T. Sullivan, New Zealand, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 2. Time—17m. 26½s.

1896—J. Stanbury beat C. R. Harding, Putney to Mortlake, July 13. Time—21m. 51s.

1896—J. Gaudaur beat J. Stanbury Putney to Mortlake, September 7. Time 23m. 01s.

1901—G. Towns beat Jake Gaudaur, Rat Portage, Canada. Time—20m. 30s.

1904—G. Towns beat R. Tressider, on Parramatta River, N. S. W. Time—21m. 49s.

1905—J. Stanbury beat G. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 22. Time—(unofficial) 19m. 50s.

1906—G. Towns beat J. Stanbury, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 28. Time—19m. 53 1-5s.

1907†—G. Towns beat E. Durnan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., March 2. Time—22m. 27s.

1907—W. Webb beat C. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 3. Time—20m. 45s.

1908—W. Webb beat R. Tressider, on Wanganui River, February 25. Time—20m. 28s.

1908—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, December 15. Time—19m. 52s.

1909—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, June 22. Time—18m. 15s.

1910—R. Arnst beat G. Wholch, Akaroa Harbor, N. Z., April 4. Time not given.

1910—R. Arnst beat E. Barry, Zambesi, Rhodesia, August 18. Time—20m. 14 3-5s.

1911—R. Arnst beat Harry Pearce, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 29. Time—19m. 46s.

1912—E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River, London, England, July 29. Time—23m. 8s.

1912—E. Barry beat E. Durnan, Thames River, England, October 14. Time—22m. 31s.

1919—A. Felton beat E. Barry, Thames River, England, October 27. Time—25m. 40s.

1920—E. Barry beat A. Felton, Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 28. Time—24m. 32s.

†Afterward resigned when challenged by his brother, C. Towns.

AMATEUR ROWING.

ANNUAL Championship Regatta National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America and American Olympic rowing trials, held on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., July 23 and 24. Results:

July 23: Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club (Plotnicky, bow; Lee, 2; Spielmacher, 3; M. J. Robichard, 4; H. A. Tinker, 5; J. G. Thompson, 6; H. Wyle, 7; H. A. Dahlinquist, stroke; G. W. Person, coxswain); second, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; third, Norton Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; fourth, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; fifth, Tatassit Canoe Club, Worcester, Mass. Winner's time—6m. 58 2-5s.; second time—7m. 2s. Intermediate Four-oared

AMATEUR ROWING—*Continued.*

Shell—Won by Duluth Boat Club (E. Johnson, bow; S. Hendrickson, 2; J. Hendrickson, 3; Thorburn, stroke); second, Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md. (Kirkpatrick, bow; R. D. Huntington, 2; B. L. Jackson, 3; H. A. Bolles, stroke). Winner's time—7m. 35s.; second time—7m. 51 1-5s. Senior Quarter Mile Dash—Jack Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, George Wallison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. Winner's time—1m. 27 1-5s; second time—1m. 31s. Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by F. Murphy, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; second, John Power, St. Mary's A. A. and A. C., Boston; third, Andrew J. Hutterly, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; fourth, Robert Fish, Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Winner's time—8m. 52 1-5s.; second time—9m. 7s. Senior International Four-oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia (K. Myers, bow; Carl Kloz, 2; Franz Faderschmidt, 3; Eric Faderschmidt, stroke); second, Duluth Boat Club (V. Vincent, bow; Tysk, 2, Peterson, 3; Ed. Erickson, stroke); third, Century Boat Club, St. Louis (O. J. Belzer, bow; A. G. Heyne, 2; Sam Oesterreicher, 3; R. H. Abeken, stroke). Winner's time—7m. 16s.; second time—7m. 32 2-5s. Association Single Shells—Won by Louis Zoba, Bohemian Boat Club, New York; second, Henry R. Heller Atalanta Boat Club, New York; third, W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; fourth, Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; fifth, Jeremiah Shea, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.; sixth, Robert Duncan, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; seventh, George W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; eighth, John J Sullivan, St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Boston. Winner's time—8m. 47s.; second time—8m. 48 2-5s. Intermediate Eight-oared Shells—Won by Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis (J. R. Howland, bow; J. C. Relsinger, 2; W. T. Zee, 3; E. R. Frawley, 4; V. A. Gallagher, 5; J. T. Renard, 6; Z. Litchfield jr., 7; F. B. Wanselow, stroke; R. B. Rothwell, coxswain); second, Detroit Boat Club; third, Duluth Boat Club; fourth, Norton Boat Club, crew No. 2, Worcester, Mass.; fifth, Norton Boat Club, crew No. 1, Worcester, Mass. Winner's time—6m. 57s.; second time—6m. 58 3-5s.

July 24: Championship Singles and Olympic Tryout—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Louis Zoba, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York. Time—7m. 51s. Senior Doubles (Olympic Tryout)—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (Paul Costello and Jack Kelly); second, Union Boat Club, Boston; third, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; fourth, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge; fifth, Lone Star Boat Club, New York; sixth, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York. Time 7m. 44s. Intermediate Doubles—Won by Lone Star Boat Club, New York (Schwab and Siegel); second, Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; third, New Rochelle Boat Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. Time—8m. 58s. Senior Four-oared Shell Championship and Olympic Tryout—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia (Myers, Klose, F. Federschmidt and E. Federschmidt); second, Duluth Boat Club, No. 3; third, Century Boat Club, St. Louis; fourth, Duluth Boat Club, No. 1. Time—7m. 14s. Senior Quadruple Shell Championship—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (Allison, Oellers, Supplee and Rigling); second, New Rochelle Rowing Club; third, New York Athletic Club. Time—6m. 54s. Senior Eight Championship (Olympic tryout)—Won by Naval Academy Varsity (Jacomini, Graves, Jordan, Moore, Sanborn, Johnston, Gallagher, King, coxswain, Clark); second, Syracuse University; third, Duluth Boat Club No. 1; fourth, Navy second crew; fifth, Duluth second crew; sixth, Norton B C., Worcester. Time—6m. 40s.

American Henley, held on Schuylkill River, 1 5-16-mile course, May 29. Results, final heat: Stewards' Challenge Cup—Won by Annapolis by a boat length; Syracuse, second, Princeton, third; second crew of Union Boat Club of Boston, fourth. Time—6m. 30 1-5s.; second, 6m. 33 1-5s. Freshman Eight-oared Shells—Won by Princeton; Pennsylvania, second; Annapolis, third. Time—6m. 50 4-5s.; second, 6m. 52s. Junior Collegiate Eight-oared Shells—Won by Annapolis by 5 feet; Syracuse, second; Princeton, third; Harvard, fourth; Union Boat Club of Boston (added starter), fifth. Time—6m. 31 2-5s. Special Eight-oared Shells (150-Pound crews)—Won by University of Pennsylvania; Princeton, second, Yale, third; Annapolis, fourth. Time—6m. 43 2-5s.; second, 6m. 52s. Special Interclub Second Eight-oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia; Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, second. Two time taken. First Four-oared Shells—New York Athletic Club did not show up and University Barge Club of Philadelphia rowed over the course. Time—7m. 48 3-5s. First Four Sculls (Centipedes)—Won by Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia; New York Athletic Club, second; Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, third. Time—6m. 55s.; second, 7m. 2s. Winner's time is new record for this race. First Double Sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia (Paul Costello, bow, John B. Kelly, stroke); Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (George Allison, bow; Walter Rigling, stroke), second. Time—7m. 19 3-5s., second, 7m. 29s.. New record. Former record by New York A. C., in 1908, 7m. 28 2-5s. Second Single Sculls—Won by William Chanler, Union Boat Club of Boston; Richard G. Oellers, Undine Boat Club of Philadelphia, second; B. Morris jr., University Barge Club of Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 15s. Stewards' Challenge Cup—Won by Navy by one length; Syracuse, second, by two lengths; Princeton, third, by four lengths; Union Boat Club, fourth Time—6m. 30 1-5s. New England Challenge Cup for Junior Varsity Crews—Won by Navy, by 2 feet; Syracuse, second, by two lengths; Princeton third, by three lengths; Harvard, fourth, by five lengths; Union Boat Club, fifth. Time—6m. 31 2-5s. Freshmen Eight-oared Shells—Won by Princeton, by one-third of a length; Pennsylvania, second, by two lengths; Navy, third. Time—6m. 50 4-5s. Special Eight-oared Shells, 150-pound crews—Won by Pennsylvania, by two lengths; Princeton, second, by half a length; Yale, third, by five lengths; Navy, fourth. Time—6m. 43s. First Double Sculls for Schuylkill Challenge Cup—Won by Vesper Boat Club, by four lengths; Undine Barge Club, second-Time—7m. 18 3-5s. Second Single Sculls for Blake Cup—Won by William Chandler, Union B. C., by three lengths; R. G. Oilers, Undine B. C., second by two lengths; F. B. Morris jr., University B. C., third. Time—8m. 15s. First Four Sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, by two lengths; New York A. C., second, by one length; Undine B. C., third. Time—6m. 55s. First Four-oared Shells—Won by University B. C., walkover. Interclub Eight-oared Shell—Won by Undine B. C., by two lengths; Malta B. C., second. Time—7m. 5s.

Annual People's Regatta, over Schuylkill River course, Philadelphia, July 4. Results: Junior Single Sculls—Won by Walter E. Adams, Fairmount Rowing Association; William McCormick, West Philadelphia B. C., second; L. K. Ashford, Potomac B. C., Washington, third. Time—8m. 22 2-5s. Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club; Union Boat Club, New York, second; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., third; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, fourth; Malta B. C., fifth. Time—6m. 45s. Quarter-Mile Dash, Senior Single Shells—Won by John Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, second. (Only starters.) Time—1m. 20s.; second—1m. 20 4-5s. Canoe, Quadruple Single Paddle, Half-Mile—Won by Washington Canoe Club; Philadelphia Canoe Club, second; Red Dragon Canoe Club, third. Time—3m. 36 4-5s. Junior Double Shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club; West Philadelphia Boat Club, second; Crescent Boat Club, third; Pennsylvania Barge Club, fourth; Bachelors' Barge Club, fifth; Fairmount Rowing Association, sixth; Union Boat Club, New York, seventh. Time—7m. 42s. Senior Quadruple Scull Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club (George W. Allison, Richard G. Oellers, Richard A. Supplee Walter Rigling); Vesper Boat Club, second; Malta Boat Club, third. Time—6m. 53s. Intermediate Single Shells—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club (W. E. Garrett Gilmore); Potomac Boat Club, second. Time—8m. 9s. Association Senior Single Shells—Won by Edward Durnan jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; James L. Brown, Malta Boat Club, second; Sydney Moleard, Pennsylvania Barge Club third; Ralph L. Wildle, Undine Barge Club, fourth Time—8m. 2 2-5s. Senior Four-oared Shells—Won by Argonaut Boat Club (Butler, Hogarth, Milne, Harcourt); University Barge Club (Charles L. Borle, Radcliffe Romeyn, George W. Pepper jr.,

AMATEUR ROWING—*Continued.*

Edward L. Hoffman), second. Time—7m. 17s. Intermediate Quadruple Scull Shells—Won by Malta Boat Club; Undine Barge Club, second. Time—7m. 17 1-5s. Intermediate Eight-oared Shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, second; Malta Boat Club, third; Undine Barge Club, fourth. Time—6m. 38 2-5s. Canoe, Quadruple Double Paddle, Half-Mile—Won by Washington Canoe Club (H. Wagner, J. Rutherford, K. Knight, H. Knight); Canoe Club, Philadelphia (Yellow), second; Canoe Club, Philadelphia (Red), third. Time—3m. 20s. Junior Quadruple Scull Shells—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club (E. Ziebor, Fred Koester, Willard Simmons, Henry Coffin); West Philadelphia Boat Club, second; Bachelors' Barge Club, third. Time—7m. 6 3-5s. Senior Champion Single Sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Canada, second; Robert Duncan, Potomac B. C., Washington, third. Time—7m. 53s. Intermediate Double Shells—Won by Bachelors' Club (W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Benjamin Franklin 3d); Lone Star Boat Club, New York (Samuel Siegel, W. L. Schwab), second; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—7m. 29 2-5s. Junior Four-oared Gigs—Won by Malta Boat Club; Pennsylvania Barge Club, second; Union Boat Club, New York, third; Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, fourth. No time given. Intermediate Four-oared Gigs—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, second; Woodcliff Boat Club, Woodcliff, third; Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, fourth. Time—7m. 31s. Senior Double Shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Paul Costello and John B. Kelly); Crescent Boat Club (Edward Graef and Karl A. Graef), second; Lone Star Boat Club, New York (Froelich and Malmin), third; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York (Frank Shea and John Shea), fourth; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto (Butler and Harcourt) fifth. Time—7m. 25s. Senior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Undine Boat Club (F. C. Goservisch, R. L. Meldle, E. G. Schmidheiser, R. A. Supplee, H. P. Keller, R. D. Oellers, M. G. Lukins, R. L. Watrous, W. H. Bartley, coxswain); Vesper Boat Club, second; Malta Boat Club, third; Union Boat Club, New York, fourth. Time—6m. 40s.

Middle States Annual Regatta, held on Harlem River course, New York, Sept. 6. Results: Quarter-Mile Dash, Senior Single Sculls—Won by Frank Shea, Nonpareil Rowing Club; David Andras, Active Boat Club, Edgewater, N. J., second; Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—1m. 10 2-5s. Junior Single Sculls—Won by Leo Bachmill, Nonpareil Rowing Club; Charles Eicholz, Active Boat Club, Edgewater, N. J., second; Ralph J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., third; R. C. Odell, Apokeepsing Boat Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fourth. Time—5m. 42s. Junior Eight-oared Shell—Won by Morton Boat Club, Worcester, Mass. (H. J. Joyce, bow; H. Wyle, 2; G. W. Person, 3; J. W. Klerstead, 4; R. W. Penleton, 5; H. A. Dahlquist, 6; J. G. Thompson, 7; G. Holmberg, stroke; H. C. Amidon, coxswain); Union Boat Club (M. Lampman, bow; G. Waschock, 2; N. P. Harth, 3; C. J. Dixon, 4; R. E. Swinbourne, 5; S. C. Waldeker, 6; L. Van Houten, 7; D. W. Lep, stroke; J. J. Culleton, coxswain), second. Time—4m. 39s. Junior Double Sculls—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club (August V. Sonntag, bow; Eugene L. Quinn, stroke); Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, Md., second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third. Time—5m. 15 1-5s. Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by the Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (George W. Allison, bow; C. M. Le Count, 2; Richard A. Supplee, 3; Walter Rigling, stroke). No time taken. New Rochelle Rowing Club forfeited. Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by Harry McClay jr., Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Walter A. Adam, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, second; W. I. Opsann, New Rochelle Rowing Club, third; W. Bresnahan, Springfield (Mass.) Boat Club, fourth. Time—5m. 45 2-5s. Association Senior Single Sculls—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; William G. Bernauer, Ravenswood Boat Club, second; Ralph A. Weldle, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; F. E. Murphy, New Rochelle Rowing Club, fourth. Time—5m. 40s. Senior Four-oared Gig Race—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C. (Joseph C. Burger, bow; E. L. Bailey, 2; E. L. Mueller, 3; T. D. Norsott, stroke; E. McD. Kintz, coxswain); Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, Md., second; Union Boat Club, third. Time—5m. 30s. Intermediate Eight-oared Shells—Won by Norton Boat Club, Worcester, Mass. (E. A. Ingman, bow; V. E. Dahlquist, 2; R. W. Pendleton, 3; J. W. Klerstead, 4; G. Holmberg, 5; H. A. Dahlquist, 6; R. Cook, 7; E. R. Hadstrom, stroke; J. E. Dalton, coxswain) Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 5s. Junior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Lone Star Boat Club (I. Grossman, bow; T. N. Fishel, 2; Sid Rafelton, 3; L. H. Meyers, stroke); Apokeepsing Boat Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third; New Rochelle Rowing Club, fourth. Time—5m. 38s. Senior Double Sculls—Won by the Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (George W. Allison, bow; Edward G. Schmidheiser, stroke); Lone Star Boat Club, second; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—6m. 17 2-5s. Senior Double Sculls, 140-pound class—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia (W. E. Hammil, bow; Harry McClay jr., stroke); Lone Star Boat Club, second; Active Boat Club, third. Time—6m. 52s. Intermediate Double Sculls—Won by the First Bohemian Boat Club (F. Freizl, bow; W. Balajka, stroke); Ravenswood Boat Club, second; New Rochelle Rowing Club, third. Time—6m. 6 4-5s. Junior Four-oared Gig Race—Won by West Philadelphia Boat Club (L. M. Barry, bow; J. M. Nelley, 2; R. Regan, 3; A. R. Cunningham, stroke; G. A. Fitzpatrick, coxswain); Norton Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., second; Malta Boat Club, third; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., fourth. Time—6m. 56s. Senior Single Sculls—Won by Louis Zoha, First Bohemian Boat Club; Henry Heller, Atalanta Boat Club, second; W. E. Garrott Gillmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth; Frank Shea, Nonpareil Rowing Club, fifth; David Andras, Active Boat Club, sixth. Time—6m. 15 2-5s. Senior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Union Boat Club (Wheeler Jackson, bow; Frank Jackson, 2; Ralph E. Swinburne, 3; Sydney C. Waldeeker, 4; George M. Harth, 5; Joseph C. Harth, 6; William F. Bertsch, 7; Franklin V. Brodil, stroke; Joseph J. Culleton, coxswain); Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—5m. 14 2-5s. Intermediate Quadruple Sculls—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C. (T. P. Dorsett, bow; E. L. Bailey, 2; Joseph C. Burger, 3; A. J. Hutterly, stroke); Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Lone Star Boat Club, third; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth; New Rochelle Rowing Club, fifth. Time—5m. 31 1-5s.

FOREIGN REGATTAS.

Royal Canadian Henley, held at St. Catharines, Ont., July 31. Results, winners only: Eight-oared Shells, Toronto University; Eight-oared Shells, 140-pound class, Detroit R. C.; Senior Quarter-Mile Single, B. Dibble.

English Henley, held July 3—Grand Challenge Cup—Won by Leander Boat Club over Magdalen College (Oxford), gaining right to represent England in Olympic Regatta, Brussels.

For results Olympic Games regatta, see Olympic Games.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL Roque Association of America, winners, season of 1920: First Division—F. Edward Clark, Springfield, Mass. Second Division—Mrs. A. L. Whitney, Portland, Me. First Van Wickle Medal—Gerald Brassill, Norwich, Conn. Second Van Wickle Medal—Richard P. Peale, Norwich, Conn.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE Association of Amateur Athletics of America, Forty-fourth Annual Championship Games held at Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, May 28 and 29. Won by Pennsylvania, with Princeton second and Dartmouth third. Complete point score: Pennsylvania, 30½, Princeton, 29; Dartmouth, 24; Cornell, 20; California, 18½; Stanford, 15; Harvard 11; Penn State, 10; M. I. T., 7; Williams, 7; Yale 5½; N. Y. U., 5; Lafayette, 3; Bowdoin, 2; Brown, 2; Rutgers, 2; Amherst, 1½; Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1.

Individual winners, finals only: 100-yard dash—Won by Brown, Princeton; Gourdin, Harvard, second; Wells, Stanford, third; De Witt, Rutgers, fourth; Clark, Princeton, fifth. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by Brown, Princeton; Maxam, Pennsylvania, second; Hendrixson, California, third; Clark, Princeton, fourth; Shea, Pittsburgh, fifth. Time—21 4-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Hendrixson, California; Maxam, Pennsylvania, second; Eby, Pennsylvania, third; John, Cornell, fourth; Driscoll, Boston University, fifth. Time—48 2-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Eby, Pennsylvania; Mayer, Cornell, second; Sprott, California, third; Murray, Princeton, fourth; Brown, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—1m. 58s. Mile run—Won by Shields, Penn State; Brown, Pennsylvania, second; Crawford, Lafayette, third; Goodwin, Bowdoin, fourth; Strickler, Cornell, fifth. Time—4m. 22 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Brown, Williams; Swede, Princeton, second; MacMahon, Mass. Tech, third; Crofts, Williams, fourth; Romig, Penn State, fifth. Time—9m. 27 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Thomson, Dartmouth; Smith, Cornell, second; Erdman, Princeton, third; Trowbridge, Princeton, fourth; Massey, Princeton, fifth. Time—14 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Wells, Stanford; Thomson, Dartmouth, second; Smith, Cornell, third; Watt, Cornell, fourth; Bickford Cornell, fifth. Time—23 4-5s. Shot put—Won by Cann, New York University; Shelbourne, Dartmouth, second; Halsey, Princeton, third; Nichols, Brown, fourth; Majors, California, fifth. Distance—45 ft. 10½ ins. Hammer throw—Won by Merchant, California; Danrow, Mass. Tech., second; Wield, Dartmouth, third; Cubbage, Penn State, fourth; Speers, Princeton, fifth. Distance—150 ft. 2¾ ins. Broad jump—Won by Landers, Pennsylvania; Gourdin, Harvard, second; Templeton, Stanford, third; Wray, Penn State, fourth; Merchant, California, fifth. Distance—23 ft. 8 ins. High jump—Won by Landon, Yale; Templeton, Stanford, second; Ramsey, Cornell, third; Clark, Amherst, and Hampton, Pennsylvania, tied, fourth. Height—6 ft. 4 ins. Pole vault—Won by Myers, Dartmouth; Landers, Pennsylvania, Jordan, Dartmouth, and Harwood, Harvard, tied, second; Peterson, California, and Webber Yale, tied, fifth. Height—12 ft. 6 ins.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911; J. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1913. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. Half-mile run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 22 2-5s., J. C. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—14 2-5s., Earl Thomson, Dartmouth Philadelphia, May 29, 1920. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale; 1904, Yale; Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell; 1919, Cornell; 1920, Pennsylvania.

WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Twentieth Annual Championship Western Conference Athletic Association held at Ann Arbor Mich., June 4-5. Point score: Illinois, 40; Michigan, 30. Wisconsin, 25½; Missouri, 14½; California, 11½; Nebraska, 10; Notre Dame, 10; Chicago, 7; Purdue, 6; Minnesota, 5; Kansas Aggies, 5; Earlham, 4; Cornell (Iowa) College, 3; Ohio State, 2½; Indiana, 1; Ames, 1.

Individual winners, finals only: 120-yard hurdles—Won by Wright, Nebraska; Andrews, Wisconsin, second; Wallace, Illinois, third; Beardsley, Michigan, fourth. Time—15¾ s. 100-yard dash—Won by Scholz, Missouri; Johnson, Minnesota, second; Maleckar, Wisconsin, third; Spetz, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—20s. 440-yard run—Won by Emery, Illinois; Brethall, Cornell College, second; Butler, Michigan, third; Donohue, Illinois, fourth Time—48 4-5s. One mile run—Won by Yates, Illinois; Burke, Notre Dame, second; Ferguson, Ohio State, third; Ramsay, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—4m. 28 2-5s. Shot put—Won by Baker, Michigan; Dale, Nebraska, second; Majors, California, third; Higgins, Chicago, fourth. Distance—43 ft. 11 in. Discus throw—Won by Higgins, Chicago; Weiss, Illinois, second; Wilson, Illinois, third; Baker, Michigan, fourth. Distance—140 ft. 8 in. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Knollin, Wisconsin; Gallagher, Kansas Aggies, second; Wright, Nebraska, third; Andrews, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—25s. Two-mile run—Won by Furnas, Purdue; Wharton; Illinois, second; Watson, Kansas Aggies, third, Rathbun, Ames, fourth. Time—9m. 33s. Pole vault—Won by Andres, Wisconsin; Westbrook, Michigan; Slaughter, Michigan; Merrick, Wisconsin, and Peterson, California, tied for second, third and fourth at 12 ft. Height— of winner, 12 ft. 3 in. 220-yard dash—Won by Scholz, Missouri; Massengale, Missouri, second; Johnson, Minnesota, third; Cook, Michigan, fourth. Time—21 3-5s. (Ties Conference record.) High jump—Osborne, Illinois, and Ivey, Earlham, tied for first and second; Later, Michigan, third; Shidecker, Ohio State, and Williams, Missouri, tied for fourth. Height—6 ft. 880-yard run—Won by Meehan, Notre Dame; Sprott, California, second; Spink, Illinois, third, Nash, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—1m. 54 1-5s. Hammer throw—Won by Merchant, California; Bennett, Illinois, second; Wilson, Illinois, third; Higgins, Chicago, fourth. Distance—150 ft. 7 in. Running broad jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Sundt, Wisconsin second; Cruikshank, Michigan, third; Keeling, Indiana, fourth. Distance—23 ft. 7½ ins. Javelin throw—Won by Hoffman, Michigan; Wilson, Illinois, second; Sundt, Wisconsin third; Miller, Purdue, fourth. Distance—172 ft. 10 in. (New Conference record; former record 170 feet 9 inches, made by Hoffman of Michigan in trials.) One mile relay—Won by Illinois (Donohue, Prescott, Spink, Emery); Michigan, second; Notre Dame, third; Missouri, fourth. Time—3m. 21 4-5s. (Ties Conference record.)

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago,

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS—*Continued.*

June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway—21 3-5 s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915, and J. Scholz, Missouri, Ann Arbor, June 5, 1920. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., Binga Dismond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880-yard run—1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A., Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 15 4-5s., E. H. Fall, Oberlin, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917. Two-mile run—9m. 29 3-5s., C. J. Stout, Chicago, Evanston, June 3, 1916. 120-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 220-yard low hurdles—23 4-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 2 1-4 in., C. E. Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ill., June 7 1919. Running broad jump—24 ft. 1 in., C. E. Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1919. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—155 ft. 2 in., A. M Mucks, Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond), Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915, and Illinois (Donohue, Prescott, Spink, Emery), Ann Arbor, June 5, 1920. Javelin throw—172 ft. 10 in., Hoffman, Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 5, 1920.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Stanford, Cal., May 16. Individual winners: 100-yard dash—Kirksey, S., first; Merchant, C., second; Foster, O., third; Hutchinson, C., fourth. Time—9 4-5s. This broke the Conference record of 10 2-5s., and equalled the American collegiate record, it was announced. 440-yard dash—Hendrixzon, C., first; McDonald, C., second; Green, O. A. C., third; Rose, O. A. C., fourth. Time—49 3-5s. Mile run—Swan, O. A. C., first; Sprott, C., second; Ratchford, W S. C., third; Walkley, O., fourth. Time—4m. 28 1-5s. 120 high hurdles—Won by Wells, S.; Eikelman, O. A. C., second; Frankland, W., third; Davis, S., fourth. Time—15 2-5s. 220 yard dash—Kirksey, S., first; Hendrixson, C., second, Hutchinson C., third; Snook, O A. C. fourth. Time—21 3-5s. 880-yard run—Sprott, C., first; Waitz, C. second; Carlsmith S. third; Abbott, O. fourth. Time—1m 58 1-5s Two-mile run—Smith, W S C., first; Rowlee W S. C., second; Davis, W., third; Westwick, S fourth. Time—9m 53 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Wells, S., first; Davis, S., second; Eikelman, O. A C, third; Henderson, C., fourth. Time—24 2-5s Relay race—Won by California; Oregon second; Stanford, third; Washington State, fourth Time—3m. 24 1-5s. Shot-put—Howell, O.A.C, first; King W.S.C., second; Pope, W, third; Majors, C. fourth. Distance—42 ft 6½ in High jump—Won by Templeton, S.; Waite, O. A. C., second; Weaver, S., third; Frankland W., fourth. Height—6 ft. 4 3-16 inches. Discus throw—Bartlett, O., first; Pope, W, second; Gillespie, S., third; Hamilton, W S C., fourth Distance—139 ft. 11½ in. Javelin throw—Hanner, S., first; Majors, C., second; Merchant C., third; Hargraves, O., fourth. Distance—178 ft. 6 in. Pole vault—Jenne W. S. C., first; Peterson C., second; Sterling, C and Goodner W., tied for third. Height—13 ft 5-8 in. Broad jump—Merchant, C., first; Templeton, S, second; Sterling, C., third; Foster, O., fourth. Distance—22 ft 9½ in

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATES.

Held at M. I. T. Field, Cambridge, Mass., May 22. Point scores: M. I T. 33; Williams 18; Boston College, 13¾; Wesleyan, 11; Holy Cross, 10; Amherst 7. New Hampshire, 6½; Tufts 2; Vermont, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Middlebury, 1 each

Individual winners: 100-yard dash—Won by T. W. Bossert, M. I. T.; H. F. S. Carter, Brown second; E. H. McWhorter, Williams, third; J. W Codding jr., Williams, fourth. Time—10 4-5s. 320-yard dash—Won by J. W. Poole, M. I. T.; J. F. Downey, M. I. T., second; E. H. McWhorter, Williams, third; J. T. Sullivan, M. A. C. fourth. Time—23 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by W. L. Parent, Bowdoin; J. J. Sullivan, Boston College, second; R. S. Gibbons, Wesleyan, third; E. L Robinson, Middlebury, fourth. Time—26 4-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston College; C. M. Barnes, Williams, second; A. L Stoutt, Amherst, third; P. Phillips, Williams, fourth Time—16 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by J. W Driscoll, Boston College; C. W. Forstall, Brown second; J. A. Caffrey, Tufts, third; E. M. Murphy, Brown, fourth. Time—52 2-5. 880-yard run—Won by Thomas King, Holy Cross; R. C. Stinson, Wesleyan, second; C. S. Richmond, Williams, third O. L. Bondis, M. I. T., fourth. Time—2m. 23 One-mile run—Won by Gordon T. Nightingale, New Hampshire; G. Goodwin, Bowdoin, second; William White, Holy Cross, third; H. J. Trombley, Worcester Polytechnic, fourth. Time—4m. 45 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by H. H. Brown, Williams; W. K. McMahon, M. I. T., second; J. W. Crofts, Williams, third; E. E. Sanborn, M. I. T., fourth. Time—10m. 2-5s. Shot-put—Won by R. H. Nichols, Brown, 42 ft.; T. G. Dignan, Holy Cross, 39 ft. 7 in., second; R. H. Anderson, Wesleyan, 39 ft. 6½ in., third; R. M. Chulter, Vermont, 38 ft. ½ in., fourth Pole vault—Tie between G. C. Ames and J. West, both of Brown; A. H. Chapin, Williams; O. M. Cook, Bowdoin. Hammer throw—Won by C. G. Dandrow, M. I. T., 143 ft. 2½ in.; F. L. Raymond, M. I. T., 122 ft. 3 in., second; R. H. Anderson, Wesleyan, 120 ft., third; E. Ellms, Bowdoin, 117 ft. 7½ in., fourth. Discus throw—Won by J. W. Kellar, M. I. T., 122 ft. 1 7-8 inches; R. H. Nicholls, Brown, 117 ft. 10½ in., second; tie for third between E Ellms, Bowdoin, and A. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire, 108 ft. 9¾ in. Broad jump—Won by G. C. Ames, Brown, 20 ft. 6¼ in.; W. J. Dempsey, Boston College, 20 ft. 6 in., second; J. A. Conover, Wesleyan, 20 ft. 5 in., third; M. J. Williams, Brown, and A. O. Doster, tied for fourth. 20 ft. 3 in.

OXFORD vs. CAMBRIDGE.

Held at Queen's Club, London, March 27. Final score: Oxford, 5½; Cambridge, 4½—first places only counting.

Individual winners: 440-yard dash—Dead heat between Rudd, Oxford, and Butler, Cambridge Time—49 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge. Time—10s. flat. Three-mile run—Won by Montague, Oxford. Time—14m 45 3-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Rudd, Oxford. Time—1m. 57 2-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Jeppe, Oxford. Time—16 3-5s. One-mile run—Won by Stallard, Cambridge. Time—4m. 27 3-5s. Putting weight (16-pound shot)—Won by Woods, Cambridge. Distance—40 ft. 9 in. 16-pound hammer throw—Won by L. J. Feather, Oxford (Rhodes scholar from Univ. Utah, U. S.). Distance—100 ft. 11 in. Running broad jump—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge. Distance—22 ft. 7 in. Running high jump—Won by H. S. White, Oxford (Rhodes scholar from Bowdoin College, U. S.). Height—5 ft. 7 in.

PRINCETON—OXFORD.

Dual meet held at Queen's Club, London, July 8, Princeton winning six firsts to Oxford's four.

Individual winners: 100-yard dash—Won by R. E. Brown, Princeton; B. G. Rudd, Oxford, second; R. D. Clark, Princeton, third; G. F. Wood, Oxford, fourth. Time—10s. Mile run—Won by Milligan, Oxford; Montague, Oxford, second; R. M. McCulloch, Princeton, third; A. Swede, Princeton, fourth. Time—4m. 31 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by B. G. Rudd, Oxford; W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, second; W. I. L. Adams, Princeton, third. Time—50s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman jr., Princeton; G. W. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; Jeppe, Oxford, third. Time—15 2-5s. Three-mile run—Won by Montague, Oxford; A. Swede, Princeton, second; Broadbent, Oxford, third; McCulloch Princeton, fourth. Time—15m. 16s. 880-yard run Won by B. G. Rudd, Oxford; F. L. Murray, Princeton, second; Hughes, Oxford, third. Time—59 4-5s Running high jump—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, Princeton, 5 ft. 9¾ in.; C. F. Sweet, Princeton, 5 ft. 9 in., second; White, Oxford, 5 ft. 8 in., third. 16-pound shot-put—Won by C. D. Halsey jr., Princeton, 44 ft. 5½ in.; R. F. Cleveland, Princeton, 40 ft. 10¾ in., second. Hammer throw—Won by T. U. Speers, Princeton, 137 ft. 7¼ in.; G. F. Wood, Oxford, 82 ft., second. Running broad jump—Won by D. B. Lourie, Princeton, 21 ft. 6 in.; J. N. C. Ford, Oxford, 20 ft. 8¾ in., second; S. H. Thomson,

Princeton, 20 ft. 7½ in., third; L. C. Ingrams, Oxford, 19 ft. 9¾ in., fourth.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 30-May 1. Results championship races only: American College Championship Sprint Medley Relay Race (first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards and the fourth man half a mile)—Won by Penn (Fred Davis, Sherman Landers, Bob Maxam, Earl Eby); Lafayette, second; Minnesota, third; Massachusetts Tech., fourth. Time—3m. 29s. American College Championship Distance Medley Relay Race (first man ran a quarter mile, the second a half, the third three-quarters and the last man a mile)—Won by Penn State (Taylor, Orr, Morrell, Shields); Yale, second; Syracuse, third; Georgetown, fourth; Stevens, fifth. Time—10m. 37 1-5s. International Intercollegiate Three-mile Race—Won by G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College; E. A. Montague, Oxford, England, second; W. K. McMahon, Massachusetts Tech., third; A. H. Hisler, Drexel Institute, fourth. Time—14m. 56s. Second time—15m. 2 2-5s. South Atlantic Intercollegiate One Mile Relay Championship—Won by Johns Hopkins; Georgetown, second; Virginia, third; Catholic University, fourth. Time—3m. 25 1-5s. Middle Atlantic States Conference One Mile Relay Championship—Won by Rutgers; Lafayette, second; Delaware, third; Dickinson, fourth. Time—3m. 26 4-5s. (New record for this event.) One Mile Relay College Class B Championship—Won by Redlands University of California; Syracuse, second; Columbia, third; Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—3m. 25 2-5s. (New record for this event.) Two-mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Oxford-Cambridge team of England; Illinois, second; Pennsylvania, third; Cornell, fourth. Time—7m. 50 2-5s. (New world's record.) Former record of 7m. 53s. was made by F. Riley, F. Bromilow, M. W. Sheppard and A. R. Kiviat of Irish-American A. C. in 1910. The winning Oxford-Cambridge team ran in the following order: Tatham, Stallard, Milligan Rudd. Rudd's time for the last relay was 1m. 54 3-5s. One Mile Freshman College Relay Championship of America—Won by Cornell; Pennsylvania, second; Syracuse, third; Dartmouth, fourth. Time—3m. 23 1-5s. One Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship of America—Won by Exeter; Huntington of Boston, second; Mercersburg, third. Time—3m. 31s. One Mile High School Relay Championship of America—Won by Masten Park; Barringer, second; Newark Central, third. Time—3m. 31 2-5s. One Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania; Minnesota, second; Michigan, third; Princeton, fourth. Time—3m. 22 2-5s. Four-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Penn State; Syracuse, second; Cornell, third; Chicago, fourth. Time—18m. 16 4-5s.

DUAL, TRIANGULAR AND OTHER MEETS.

May—Wesleyan 69, New York University 57; Harvard 65½, M. I. T. 51½; Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championship, Univ. of South 29; Middle States Collegiate Conference Championship, Rutgers 30½; Pennsylvania 70, Cornell 47; Dartmouth 61 2-3, Columbia 46 1-3; Penn State 101, West Virginia 25; Hamilton College 71, Rensselaer Poly. 55; Chicago 73½, Purdue 63½; Carnegie Tech. 65, West Virginia 61; Brown 63, Columbia 54; Pennsylvania 72½, Dartmouth 44½; New York University 61, Stevens 51; Navy 66, Syracuse 50; Princeton 59, Yale 45; New York University 76, Haverford 30; Yale 84½, Harvard 32½; Michigan 87, Chicago 48; Lafayette 78, Lehigh 34; Navy 73, Pittsburgh 45; Princeton 91, Harvard 26; Notre Dame 72, Illinois A. C. 54; Ohio State 86 1-3, Wesleyan 35 1-3, Oberlin 32 1-3; South Atlantic Intercollegiate Championship, University of Virginia 82; Williams 74, Amherst 52; Brown 71 1-6, Wesleyan 54 5-6; Vassar Interclass Meet: Sophomores 44, Juniors 38½, Freshmen 17½, Seniors 16; Syracuse 75, Colgate 44; Wisconsin 83¼, Minnesota 51¾; Illinois 103, Chicago 32.

HOCKEY.

STANLEY Cup Match, emblematic world's professional championship won by Ottawa from Seattle, 3 games to 2 at Ottawa and Toronto.

SCORE BY GAMES.

Date.	Winner.	Score.	Loser.	Score.
Mar. 22	Ottawa	4	Seattle	2
Mar. 24	Ottawa	3	Seattle	0
Mar. 26	Seattle	3	Ottawa	1
Mar. 30	Seattle	5	Ottawa	2
April 1	Ottawa	6	Seattle	1

FINAL STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Ottawa	3	2	16	11
Seattle	2	3	11	16

CANADIAN NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Final Standing.

	W.	L.	Pts.
Ottawa	10	2	20
St. Patrick's	7	5	14
Canadians	5	7	10
Quebec	2	10	4

Allan Cup Series, emblematic Canadian amateur championship, won by Winnipeg Falcons, which defeated the University of Toronto seven at Toronto, thus winning right to represent Canada in Olympic hockey matches in Belgium, where the Falcons won final, defeating the United States team for first place by score of 2 to 0.

Other scores: January—Harvard 3-Harvard Club 1; Dartmouth Club 3-Dartmouth 2; Army 16-N. Y. State College 0; Dartmouth 5-Tufts 0; Williams 3-Hamilton 2; St. Nicholas 6-Verona 0; Harvard 5-Yale 4; St. Nicholas 3-New Rochelle 2; Boston A. A. Club 5-Harvard 4; Hamilton College 5-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 1; New Rochelle 5-Army 1; Harvard 4-Dartmouth 2; Boston College 5-Army 0. February—Nebrock (Can.) 4-Bates 0; Harvard 8-Mass. Tech. 0; Princeton 8-Pennsylvania 2; Boston A. A. 4-Pittsburgh 3; Yale 4-Princeton 0; Harvard 6-Sherbrook (Can.) 4; Mass. Tech. 3-Williams 1; Cleveland 9-Woodstock (Can.) 2; Pennsylvania 6-Lafayette 3; Auralees (Can.) 2-Cleveland 1; Quaker H. C. 10-Pennsylvania 1; Boston College 10-Fordham 0; New Rochelle 7-Plainfield 5; Harvard 3-Yale 0; Pittsburgh 7-Sudbury (Can.) 4; Army 1-Williams 0; Hamilton 3-Union 1; Pittsburgh 4-Boston Stars 3; St. Nicholas 1-Quaker H. C. 0; Princeton 3-Quaker H. C. 2; Williams 1-Hamilton 0; Army 2-Rensselaer Poly. 0.

THE EASTERN RECORDS.

College.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Holy Cross	23	22	1	0
Navy	18	14	4	0
Boston	23	17	6	0
Fordham	21	16	5	0
Penn State	12	9	3	0
Brown	15	11	4	0
Gettysburg	8	7	0	1

March—Dartmouth 5-Pennsylvania 0; Boston All Stars 4-New Edinboro (Can.) 1; Cleveland 4-Monarchs (Can.) 3; Monarchs (Can.) 2-Cleveland 1; Dartmouth 3-Princeton 1; Cleveland 5-Monarchs (Can.) 3; Victorias (Can.) 6-Dartmouth 5; Harvard 10-Princeton 1; Boston A. A. 10-Quaker H. C. 2; Boston A. A. 8-New Rochelle 2; Quaker H. C. 7-Pennsylvania 2; Boston A. A. 6-Harvard 3; American Olympic Team 4-Winnipeg (Can.) 3; Winnipeg 3-American O. T. 2; American O. T. 3-Winnipeg; Hamilton Tigers (Can.) 4-Pittsburgh 3.

April—Pittsburgh A. A. Hockey Club 5-Kitchners (Can.) 4; Hamilton Tigers (Can.) 4-Cleveland 3.

For results Olympic games of hockey, see Olympic Games.

SKATING.

WORLD'S Professional Speed Skating Championship Match between Oscar Mathiesen of Christiania (challenger) and Robert McLean, Chicago (defender), held at Christiania, Norway. Won by Mathiesen with three victories out of four starts. Results: 500-metre race—Won by Mathiesen. Time—43 3-10s. 5,000-metre race—Won by McLean. Time—8m. 53 7-10s. 1,500 metre race—Won by Mathiesen. Time—2m 27 8-10s. 10,000-metre race—Won by Mathiesen. Time—18m 39 1-10s. 1,000-metre race not necessary. Gate receipts, $100,000 of which skaters divided $80,000 equally. A return match is expected in 1921.

World's Indoor Professional Championship held at Philadelphia Ice Rink, April 16—Won by Norval Baptise, Bathgate, N. D., with 28 points; Harley Davidson, St. Paul, second, 19 points; Gibney Belfay, Winnipeg, third, 10 points; Paul Kearney, New York, 7 points.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eastern Championships, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Quarter-Mile Championship—Won by C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid; G. Pickering, Verona Lake, second; J. Walker, Saranac Lake, third. Time—43 1-5s. Half-Mile Championship—Won by C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Ray Bryant, Lake Placid, second; G. Pickering, third. Time—1m. 30s. One-Mile Championship—Won by C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; R. Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—3m. 13 1-5s.

National Championships, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 27-29—220-yard—Won by John Hoerneg, Ohio Skating Association; Wm. Steinmetz, Western Skating Association, second; Bobby Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York, third. Time—21 4-5s. (Joe Moore finished first, but was disqualified for cutting a corner.) One-mile—Won by Wm Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York; Russell Demerss, Saranac Lake, second; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—3m. 11 2-5s. 880-yard—Won by Roy McWhorter, Chicago; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, third. Time—1m. 22 2-5s. Two-mile—Won by Everett McGowan, St. Paul; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Roy McWhorter, Chicago, third. Time—6m. 14 3-5s. 440-yard—Won by Ed Horton, Saranac Lake; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, second; Roy McWhorter, Illinois A. C., third. Time—39 1-5s. Three-mile—Won by Roy McWhorter, Illinois A. C.; Everett McGowan, St Paul, second; William Steinmetz, Chicago, third. Time—9m. 16 2-5s. (Moore finished first, but was disqualified.) 220-yard hurdles—Won by Ed Horton, Saranac Lake; Lyal Delamater, Saranac Lake, second; William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York, third. Time—23s.

Northern New York Championships, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 8—220-yard dash (senior final)—Won by Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Ed Horton, St. Paul, third. Time—20s. 440-yard dash (senior final)—Won by Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Horton, Saranac, second; McGowan, St. Paul, third. Time—40 4-5s. Half-mile (senior final)—Won by McGowan, St. Paul; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 24 1-5s. Two-mile (senior)—Won by Moore, Lake Placid; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; McGowan, St. Paul, third. Time—6m. 28 2-5s. One mile (junior)—Won by Putnam, Saranac; Vassar, Lake Placid, second; Doray, Lake Placid, third. Time—3m. 24 2-5s.

International Championships, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 18-20—880-yard (senior)—Won by Everett McGowan; Charles Jewtraw, second; Joe Moore, third. Time—1m. 23 2-5s. One-mile race (senior)—Won by Everett McGowan; Roy McWhorter, second; M. Goodwin, Lake Placid, third. Time—3m. 2 3-5s. 220-yard race (for boys twelve years)—Won by Carl Finch, Saranac Lake; Carl Parody, Lake Placid, N. Y., second; W. G. Marks, Montreal, third. Time—24 4-5s. 220-yard (for boys fourteen years)—Won by Lionel Norton, Lake Placid; Lindsay Putnam, Saranac Lake, second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time—23 3-5s. 880-yard (for boys sixteen years)—Won by George Thomson, Chicago; Morris Baker, Chicago, second; Orlie Green, Saranac Lake, third. Time—1m. 29s. 100-yard (for women)—Won by Rose Johnson, Chicago; Gladys Robinson, Toronto, second; Lillian Herman, St. Paul, third. Time—12 4-5s 220-yard (for women)—Won by Rose Johnson, Chicago; Esmereida Dunlap, Chicago, second; Eisle Muller, New York, third. 440-yard (women)—Won by Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago; Rose Johnson, Chicago, second; Gladys Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—48 4-5s 220-yard (boys sixteen years old)—Won by George Thomson, Chicago; Morris Baker, Chicago, second; George Doray, Lake Placid, third. Time—22s. 440-yard (boys twelve years old)—Carl Parody and Carl Finch, both of Lake Placid, tied for first place, and Dan Van Nortrick, Saranac Lake, third. Time—48 4-5s. 440-yard (senior)—Won by Joe Moore, Lake Placid; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; M. Goodman, Winnipeg, third. Time—39 1-5s. Two miles (senior)—Won by Everett McGowan, St Paul; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, third. Time—6m. 8 4-5s. 220-yard (boys ten years old)—Won by James Shea jr., Lake Placid; John Shea 2d, Lake Placid, second; Raymond Murray, Brooklyn, third. Time—25 4-5s. 440-yard (boys fourteen years old)—Won by Orlie Green, Saranac Lake; E. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time—45 1-5s. 440-yard (boys sixteen years old)—Won by George Thomson, Chicago; Martin Brewster, Lake Placid, second; Morris Baker, Chicago, third. Time—42s. One-mile (boys sixteen years old)—Won by George Thomson, Chicago; Martin Brewster, Lake Placid, second; Morris Baker, Chicago, third. Three-mile (senior)—Won by Everett McGowan, St. Paul; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—9m. 17 4-5s. 880-yard (boys fourteen years old)—Won by Eddie O'Brien, Pittsburgh; John Darragh, Lake Placid, second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 39 4-5s. 440-yard (boys 10 years old)—Won by James Shea jr., Lake Placid; John Shea, Lake Placid, second; Hugh Farrell, Lake Placid, third. Time—52 1-5s. 880-yard (women)—Won by Rose Johnson, Chicago; E. Dunlap, Chicago, second; C. Carey, third. Time—1m. 50s. (World's record for women.) 220-yard (senior)—Won by J. Moore, Lake Placid; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—20s. 220-yard hurdles (senior)—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake; G. Pickering, Verona Lake, N. J., second; Bobbie Hearn, New York, third. Time—24 1-5s.

Final point score: McGowan, 120; Moore, 100; Horton, 70; Jewtraw, 60; McWhorter and Pickering, 20 each. Women's point scores: Miss Johnson, 110; Miss Dunlap, 70.

Metropolitan Championships, New York, Jan. 18—220-yard—Won by William Murphy, 181st Street Palace; Donald S. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, second; George Pickering, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—21 1-5s. 440-yard—Won by Charles Schmidt, Peerless Skating Club, N. J.; George Pickering, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; Donald S. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, third. Time—41 2-5s. 880-yard—Won by Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club; Robert Hearn, 181st Street Palace, second; Charles Schmidt, Peerless Skating Club, third. Time—1m. 27s. One-mile—Won by Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club; Joseph Miller, New York A. C., second; William Murphy, 181st Street Palace, third. Time—3m 5 2-5s.

International Figure Skating Championships, held in New York, March 19-20: Junior Championship for Women—Won by Miss Rosaline Dunn, New York Skating Club; Miss Sonia Wilson, New York Skating Club, second; Miss Beatrice Loughran, New York Skating Club, third. Junior Championship for Men—Won by Oscar L. Richard, New York Skating Club; Charles B. Wyman, Boston, second; Emil Fuchs, New York Skating Club, third. International Championship for Men—Won by Sherwin C. Badger, Boston Skating Club; Nat W. Niles, Boston Skating Club, second; Petros Wahlman, New York Skating Club, third. International Championship for Women—Won by Miss Theresa Weld, Boston Skating Club; Mrs. D. Kraemer, Boston Skating Club, second; Miss Martha Brown, Boston Skating Club, third. International Pair Skating Championship—Won by Nat W. Niles and Miss Theresa Weld, Boston Skating Club; Sherwin C. Badger and Miss Edith E. Rotch, Boston Skating Club, second. International Waltz Skating Championship—Won by Mr. Niles and Miss Weld; J. B. Liberman and Miss Rosaline E. Dunn, New York

AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS—*Continued.*

Skating Club, second; Irving Brokaw and Mrs. Seton Porter, New York Skating Club, third. International Ten-Step Skating Championship—Won by Irving Brokaw and Mrs. Seton Porter, New York Skating Club; Mr. Niles and Miss Weld, second; Mr. Liberman and Miss Dunn, third.

Dominion of Canada Championships, held Winnipeg, March 2: 440-yard—Won by Goodman, Winnipeg; Taylor, Winnipeg, second; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—44 4-5s. 880-yard—Won by Goodman, Winnipeg; Patrick, Winnipeg, second; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 33 4-5s. One-mile—Won by Leitch, Lake Placid; Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—3m. 31 1-5s. Two-mile—Won by J. Stowell, Aurora, Ill.; Goodman, Winnipeg, second; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—7m. Three-mile—Won by Moore, Lake Placid; Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Goodman, Winnipeg, third. Time—10m. 49 1-5s.

RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sicky, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. Tandem skating (440 yards)—49 2-5s., Elsie Miller and William Taylor, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—31m. 7½s., V. Bergstroem, Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s., fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s., nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., February 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

POLO.

POLO play throughout the country took on added interest in 1920 in view of the preparations for the international match with England to be held at Hurlingham during June, 1921. Results of the championship tournament held at Hempstead, L. I., September, follow:

Junior National Championship—Won by Foxhunters, who defeated Bryn Mawr 9 goals to 5.

Senior National Championship—Won by Meadow Brook, who defeated Rockaway, 13 goals to 5.

National Open Championship—Won by Meadow Brook, who defeated Cooperstown, 12 goals to 3.

Results in previous international polo matches between American and English fours, follow:

Date.	Place.	Teams and Games Won.	Date	Place.	Teams and Games Won.
1886	Newport, U. S. A.	America 2 England 0	1911	Meadow Brook, U S A.	America 2 England 0
1900	Hurlingham, England	England 1 America 0	1913	Meadow Brook, U S A.	America 2 England 0
1902	Hurlingham, England	England 2 America 1	1914	Meadow Brook, U.S.A.	England 2 America 0
1909	Hurlingham, England	America 2 England 0			

BILLIARDS.

NINETEENTH Annual Class A National Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship played at Boston, ending March 5. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H.	Av.
P. Collins	6	0	38	21	6-14
D. McAndless	5	1	112	23	1-13
E. T. Appleby	4	2	89	16	12-13
F. S. Appleby	2	4	62	13	7-11
P. P. Trump	2	4	30	11	10-13
R. M. Lord	1	5	40	8	32-33
J. Rice	1	5	41	5	20-51

National Class B Championship, played at New York, ending Feb. 21. Final standing:

PLAYER.	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H.	Av.
J. Rice	5	0	39	12	8-16
C. P. Mathews	4	1	32	6	20-30
J. R. Beardsley	3	2	37	5	20-36
R. J. Steinbugler	1	4	31	5	19-28
M. P. McManiman	1	4	37	5	29-57
S. M. Brussel	1	4	23	3	

National Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship played at New York, ending March 27. Final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	P. C.
J. H. Shoemaker	7	0	1.000
G. Gardner	5	2	.714
J. Moriarty	5	2	.714
S. B. Burdett	4	3	.571
I. B. Holbrook	2	5	.286
W. A. Tilt	2	5	.286
E. Patterson	2	5	.286
C. E. Shongood jr.	1	6	.143

New York State Three-Cushion Championship, played at New York, ending Jan. 16. Final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	P. C.
W. H. Flinn	7	2	.778
R. Naughright	6	3	.667
A. Newman	6	3	.667
H. Levine	6	3	.667
S. B. Burdett	5	4	.555
L. A. Servatius	3	5	.375
A. De Oro jr.	4	5	.444
R. J. Mishler	3	6	.333
L. D. Sacks	2	6	.250
H. L. Turk	2	7	.222

New York State Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship played at New York, ending Feb. 9. Final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	P. C.
Edward F. Raynolds	7	1	.875
John J. Maloney	6	2	.750
John J. Ahearn	4	3	.571
Charles E. Hurd	3	4	.429
William A. Tilt	3	4	.429
Charles Shongood jr.	3	4	.429
Schuyler B. Burdett	2	5	.286
Humboldt Foss	1	6	.143

Annual Poggenburg Memorial 18.2 Balkline Handicap Tournament, played New York, ending April 16. Final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	P. C.
R. Steinbugler	6	1	.857
G. Spear	5	2	.714
F. W. Boyd	4	2	.667
F. S. Appleby	3	3	.500
C. E. White	1	4	.200
J. M. Shea	1	4	.200
J. Low	0	4	.000

National Professional Pocket Billiard Championship Tournament, played at Philadelphia, ending Dec. 20, 1919. Final standing:

PLAYER	W.	L.	P. C.
R. Greenleaf	8	0	1.000
B. Allen	7	2	.778
J. Keogh	6	3	.667
J. Concannon	5	4	.556
L. Kreuter	5	4	.556
C. Seaback	5	4	.556
J. Layton	3	5	.375
J. Maturo	3	6	.333
M. Fink	1	8	.111
E. Ralph	1	8	.111

BOWLING.

THE Twentieth Annual Tournament of the American Bowling Congress, held at Peoria, Ill., with 900 teams competing, ended on April 9, 1920. Final standing in each class with scores of first team and prize money won: Five-man teams—Brucks No. 1, Chicago, 3,096, $1,000; Central Alleys, Indianapolis, 3,056, $950; Livestock Press, Chicago, 2,990, $900; Woodville Limes, Toledo, 2,967, $800; Fleming Furniture Co., Cleveland, 2,947, $700; Nick Wein's, Detroit, 2,946, $600; Tellings, Cleveland, 2,935 $500; Birk Brothers, No. 2, Chicago, 2,927, $400; Toledo Steel Cast., Toledo, 2,924, $300; Horlicks, Racine, 2,923, $250.

Two-Man Teams—M. E. Rickson-E. Krem, Chicago, 1,301, $500; D. Devito-F. Luby, Chicago, 1,273, $480; H. Thomas-H. Votel, Pittsburgh, 1,269, $460; J. Nevatil-A. Hartman, Chicago, 1,258, $440; A. Schultz-J. Haack, Sheboygan, 1,257, $410; Whitehead-Grubb, St. Louis, 1,257, $410; Bunning-Hoffer, Aurora, 1,256, $350; Morken-Foster, Minneapolis, 1,251 $300; Van Beck-Lardnois, Green Bay, 1,250, $225; Wessa-Zimmerman Pittsburgh, 1,250, $225.

Individuals—J. Shaw, Chicago, 713, $300, S. Mercurio, Cleveland, 702, $275; B. Megowan, Evansville, 698, $250; J. Leilinger, Chicago, 692, $225; R. Pekie, Chicago, 684, $200; R. Meyer, St. Louis 683 $162; F. Hilgenberg, Kaukauna, 683 $162; J. Hradek, Chicago, 682, $140; F. Frohnauer, Cincinnati, 681, $130; M. Luecker, Chicago, 679, $115.

All Events—J. Smith, Milwaukee, 1,915, $145; J. Hradek, Chicago, 1,886, $140; R. Meyer, St. Louis, 1,885, $130; E. Krems, Chicago, 1,881 $120; F. Kreschev, Chicago, 1,863, $105; H. Votel, Pittsburgh, 1,863, $105; B. Stell, Detroit, 1,861, $85; G. Satorious, Peoria, 1,861, $85; H. Morrison South Bend, 1,860, $70; B. Bruske, Chicago, 1,858, $60.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roth, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278, average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts Chicago, 1,290, 1917. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins average, 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1920.

(Compiled by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.)

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archaeology, United States National Museum, headed the National Geographic Society's reconnaissance expedition at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, believed to have been the centre of the densest population in North America prior to the coming of Columbus. W. B. Van Valin, field expert of the University of Pennsylvania, found the bodies of eight prehistoric Eskimos in excavating an ice-entombed village site near Point Barrow, Alaska; also dwellings and rude implements as well as clothing. Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution of Washington completed a reading of Mayan inscriptions, published under the title "The Inscriptions of Copan." He finds that the Maya Indians had a definite calendar. A small pyramid resembling those of the sun and moon at San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico, was found in the same region. It bears inscriptions that indicate its pre-Cortezian origin and resembles those occurring on Chinese tombs.

G. Pellegrini described the discovery of a pre-Roman sanctuary at Magre (Vicenza), Italy, about a kilometer southwest of Schio, on an isolated hill. During the restoration of the church of San Francisco, at Ravenna, Italy, where Dante died in 1321, Don Antonio Rotondi found a fresco, believed to be a portrait of the poet, dating from the second half of the fourteenth century. The church is being restored for the celebration, Sept. 21, 1921, of the sixth centenary of Dante's death. The site of a palace of the middle Minoan epoch in the Island of Crete has been uncovered. Numerous objects of that period were found. The outside walls of the palace can all be traced, the building being nearly 400 feet long and 300 wide. The remains of a large Roman villa, having a system of double stairways leading to an upper storey, were found at Vilazzano, on the road from Sorrento to Massalubrense, Italy. The location of the villa suggests that it may have been that of Pollio Felix. In the excavation of peat for fuel, from beds that were formerly pools, at Solferino, Italy, it was discovered that prehistoric lake dwellers once lived in that region. Pile work, evidently located there before civilized man lived in Italy, was unearthed. Excavations at the supposed site of Edward the Confessor's Palace, in Windsor Great Park, England, by Capt. Vaughan-Williams, have revealed what is thought to have been the dedication stone of a Saxon shrine. The marks of a cross and what appears to be Saxon letters were found upon the stone. Deeper down were found the remains of a kitchen and banquet hall, and traces of what seem to have been Roman baths.

What is said to be the oldest written code of law extant has been found, in part, among the hitherto untranslated clay tablets from Nippur, in the University of Pennsylvania museum. Some believe that these tablets were text books used at the great University of Nippur. The laws on them deal with the responsibilities of hiring servants, with trespass on farms and orchards, harboring of slaves, rights of slave women, &c. One interesting statute provides that rentals must run for three years in case the owner has been forced to give up his property, due to mismanagement. The law provides that property might not lie idle, or be improperly used, if some one was willing to use it for public or private benefit. In general, these laws, which antedate the code of Hammurabi by at least a thousand years, seem to be the product of a civilization existing many generations before they were written. On Aug. 9 Sir Herbert Samuel formally opened the new British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem. From excavations made at Abu Shahrain (the ancient Eridu), 100 miles west-northwest of Basra, R. Campbell Thompson concludes that in addition to the Semites in the north of ancient Babylonia, and the Sumerians in the south, a third people, belonging to the same stock as those of Anau and Elam, lived in this southern district of Babylonia in ancient times. Discoveries made at Tell Obeid, close to the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees, include a basalt statue of a king who lived about 3000 B. C. Other excavations in Mesopotamia, conducted by officers of the British Museum, throw new light on the culture of the Sumerians.

ASTRONOMY.

Investigations into the variability of the radiation of the sun were prosecuted during the year by Prof. Charles G. Abbott of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Abbott published some of the results of these investigations, showing that the sun's radiation is not constant, but fluctuates from day to day through a range of between 5 and 10 per cent. By a study of the distribution of energy along the diameter of the solar image, the conclusion, reached in other ways, is confirmed that the sun is a variable star. Under the auspices of the Lick Observatory, Dr. H. D. Curtis published a descriptive list of 762 nebulae and clusters photographed by him with the Crossley reflector. This list included 23 examples of a new type of spiral, of which Dr. Curtis says: "Its main characteristic is a band of matter extending diametrically across the nucleus and inner parts of the spiral. Frequently the whorls in this type form a nearly perfect ring; in other examples the whorls appear to begin at the end of a cross-arm. The general appearance is that of the Greek letter 'phi,' and I have termed such objects 'phi-type' spirals for the lack of a better name." With the aid of an aniline dye, through which dry plates were sensitized for the lower spectrum, Mr. V. M. Slipher was able to extend the photographic spectra of the planets into lower wave-lengths than formerly were accessible. Several new bands and lines due to the selective absorption of Jupiter's atmosphere were revealed through observations of that planet's spectrum with the new plates.

M. Gimpel and M. Touchet of the Astronomical Society of Paris are said to have secured the first astronomical photographs in color. They attached a camera to the small equatorial telescope of the Paris Observatory and took pictures with exposures ranging from three to forty minutes throughout totality in the lunar eclipse of May 3. The history of the star T. Pyxidis, R. A. 9th Om. 32s., Dec. -31 deg. 5817 min. was recorded by the Harvard College Observatory. This star was discovered on photographs made in 1902 by Miss Leavitt, and was at first thought to be a nova. At that time its magnitude was 7.4. Four hundred photographs taken since then of the region occupied by it show that it was also bright in 1890, but that during the intervening years it was only of the 14th magnitude. This indicated a period of twelve years for the star, but the maximum expected in 1914 did not occur. It has become bright again after an interval of eighteen years, possessing at this time a magnitude of about 7, and appearing to have the early form of nova spectrum.

Observations upon the occultation by Saturn of the star Leipzig I., 4091, on March 14, 1920, at the Reid Observatory near Cape Town, Africa, showed that there was a very small decrease of light when the star was behind Saturn's ring, and that its light died out gradually before immersion, while on the reappearance it momentarily seemed to be within the disk of Saturn. The Journal of the British Astronomical Association says that from the fact that Saturn's ring is now turned almost edgewise toward us, it may be assumed that the particles of which this ring is composed are either very much smaller or much further apart than they have heretofore been supposed to be. That journal also concludes that the observations indicate that Saturn is a smaller globe than has been assumed, surrounded by an atmosphere of considerable extent.

Members of the Solar Section of the British Astronomical Association observed the sun with the naked eye on 302 days during 1919, and on 126 of these had been able to see sun spots without the use of the telescope. It was concluded that the frequency of visible sun spots is therefore much greater than generally supposed.

Before falling approximately five miles and landing without crashing, Major Rudolph W. Schroeder, Army test pilot, declared that at 30,000 feet he had found trade winds sweeping from west to east at from 100 to 300 miles an hour. "At the peak of my climb," said he, "where I hung with slightly upward progress for fifteen minutes, I found the winds blowing toward the east at the rate of 220 miles an hour. I had started 30 miles west of Dayton, my machine had a speed of 100 miles an hour, and as I steered westward

it was literally travelling backward at 120 miles an hour, or 2 miles a minute."

A new method of photographing extremely faint objects was announced by Dr. Shapley of Mount Wilson Observatory. It consists essentially in shortening the effective focal length of the telescope through the placing of a short focal lens between the mirror and the plate. It is Dr. Shapley's belief that this device applied to the big 100-inch Hooker telescope on Mount Wilson will bring one or two fainter magnitudes into the field of study, with the result that light will be thrown on many matters bearing upon the question of stellar and nebular evolution. Reports from British Expeditions for the observation of the eclipse of the sun in 1919 showed that the rays of light from remote stars were deflected as they passed the neighborhood of the sun. These observations were in accord with the predictions of Einstein.

BIOLOGY.

The Katmai Expeditions of the National Geographic Society, under the direction of Robert F. Griggs, continued their studies of the revegetation of the raw mineral "soils" thrown out by the volcano. The zoologist of the expeditions, Prof. James S. Hine, of the Ohio State University, secured a collection of insects in Alaska in which many species new to science have been found.

Albert Thomson and George Olsen, members of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, found in Nebraska fossil remains of the little pair-horned rhinoceros, while Frank E. Lutz gathered 20,000 insects for the museum in Colorado. The skeleton of a Ceratopsian (Horned Dinosaur) and the whole of one side of a Stereocephalus Tetus (the Armored Dinosaur), were found by W. E. Cutler while excavating in the Red Deer Valley, in Alberta, Canada. The Armored Dinosaur has massive plates of bone embedded in the skin, some of the plates being an inch in thickness. Mr. Cutler also found a fossilized skeleton of a Hadrosaur (duckbilled Dinosaur). Through the discovery of a nearly complete skeleton of the extinct marsupial, Nototherium Michelli, near Smithton, Tasmania, H. H. Scott and Clive Lord have reached the conclusion that the Nototherium, which was hitherto known only from fragmentary remains, was a marsupial rhinoceros. While no remains of the horn have been found, there are evidences of its existence. The specially constructed cervical vertebrae, the structure of the nasal regions, and the form of the nasal cartilage—all point to the conclusion that the animal possessed a horn resembling that of the rhinoceros. If such be the case this discovery affords a curious evidence of parallel evolution, for the true rhinoceros belongs to a group of animals structurally different from the marsupials, none of which, at the present time, possess anything remotely resembling horns, either nasal or otherwise. San Juan County, New Mexico, was the scene of the excavation of numerous fossil turtles, some of them not less than three million and others as much as seven million years old. The bony box-like shells are almost as perfect as when, during Tertiary and Cretaceous times, they were occupied by the bodies of living animals. Sixteen of the fossilized turtles are new to science.

In an expedition to Jamaica Capt. H. E. Anthony, associate curator of the department of mammals of the American Museum of Natural History, found animals, new to science, which must have existed 100,000 years ago, judging from the strata in which they occur. Some of them were embedded in limestone caves. There were several rodents larger than any others heretofore known, and a number of fossil terrapins, tortoises and crocodiles. Living organisms imprisoned in amber, and believed to be incomparably older than the microbes found in the papyri of Egypt, have been found by Dr. Galippe of the French Academy of Science. As soon as they were set free they manifested signs of life. They are very elementary in their make-up, but are interesting survivals of a period believed to antedate that of prehistoric man. The biggest collection of mammals ever brought out of Mongolia—1,300 specimens, weighing more than 8 tons—has been brought from that country by the second Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, under the direction of Roy Chapman Andrews. By timing the speed of antelope by automobile chase and speedometer records, it was scientifically demonstrated that an antelope can run at 60 miles an hour at top speed for 2 miles, then 50 miles an hour for 2 miles, and then drop to 35 to 40 miles an hour for an indefinite period. Mr. Andrews's next expedition to Mongolia will be to the southwestern part, where he hopes to get specimens of the "true wild horse," wild ass and wild camel.

Coral grows twice as fast in Samoan waters as in the Atlantic Ocean, and Prof. Alfred G. Mayor, director of marine biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, announces that a reef of an age estimated at 30,000 years has been found in American Samoa. Frederick F. Brewster, of New Haven, Conn., presented to the American Museum of Natural History a collection of 3,200 specimens of land birds from the West Indies and South America gathered by Rollo H. Beck, under the direction of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford. A large part of this material is new to the museum's collections, and much of it is contained in no other museum. One of the largest collections of mango varieties in the world has been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture, through its agricultural explorers and by exchange with the British East Indian departments of Agriculture. The trees are now in fruit at the department's plant introduction station at Miami, Fla.

An expedition under the auspices of the Miami Aquarium Association visited Andros, one of the Bahama group, to relocate and study the life habits of the flamingo, now extinct in the New World except on this one island. Members of the expedition were James A. Allison, President of the Miami Aquarium Association; Carl G. Fisher; Louis Agassiz Fuertes, artist and ornithologist; Norman McClintock, naturalist and bird photographer; Louis L. Mowbray, technical director of the Miami Aquarium; Charles Harrison Thompson; John H. Levi, and John Oliver La Gorce, associate editor of the National Geographic Magazine. The flamingos were found and motion pictures of them secured for scientific use, this being the first time in nineteen years that they have been seen by white men. The sponge fishermen of the island have made great inroads on the few remaining colony during breeding season and the species has been practically wiped out. Through the efforts of the expedition with the Bahama Government, the government has undertaken the birds' protection, and has also permitted the taking of specimens to Miami with the hope of their being re-established in the United States where they existed about a hundred years ago.

CHEMISTRY.

Oil, bitumen, and other hydrocarbons have been found in the tar sands of Alberta, Canada, and methods for their profitable extraction have been worked out. A member of the department of mines and metallurgy of the University of Wisconsin has developed an improved acid Bessemer process of steel making. Basic material is used to line the converter instead of the acid lining heretofore employed. Dr. Zimmer, of Charlottenburg, has worked out a process for the synthetic making of solid asphalt. Dr. Jaggar, of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, spent the year collecting volcano gases for study. It is his belief that when sufficient samples have been gathered to provide material for quantitative as well as qualitative study it will be possible to establish the relative importance of the various suspected sources of volcanic energy. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, already the largest institution of its kind in the world, has received an additional $10,000,000 gift from Mr. Rockefeller.

A new oil bearing plant of the lettuce family—*Lactuca Scariola*, var. *Oleifera*, which, under pressure, yields about 37 per cent. of edible oil, is being planted widely in Egypt and the Soudan. By alloying gallium with cadmium, the United States Bureau of Standards has been able to reverse the vapor pressure relation existing between cadmium and mercury, with the result that a cadmium vapor arc is produced, whose spectrum is practically pure. Employed in lamp construction it gives a light of great brilliancy and of superior technical properties. The experience of Major Rudolph Schroeder, of the United States Flying Service, on his famous altitude flight at Dayton, O., has led to the development of a new apparatus for heating oxygen at high altitudes. A delicate thermostatic interrupter is employed in connection with electric resistance coils attached to the oxygen generator. The apparatus heats the oxygen as it leaves the exhaust valve of the container and keeps it warm until it passes through the distributer. Dr. J. O. Arnold, formerly professor of metallurgy in the

University of Sheffield, and also the inventor of Vanadium steel, announces the perfection of a new steel which is both cheaper and better. For the tungsten used as an alloy in the making of Vanadium steel Dr Arnold substitutes 6 per cent. of molybdenum. Although using only one-third as much alloy, the results are about one-tenth better than those in Vanadium steel.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company has worked out a new theory of the structure of matter which involves new conceptions of force space, time, magnetism, energy and the general properties of matter. He urges that space and time have a structure analogous to that of matter. Instead of atoms, he proposes a new smallest known particle which he calls a "quantel." This particle consists of two parts one part positive and one part negative present everywhere in space, moving in all directions with the velocity of light, and capable of passing through matter At the meeting of the American Academy of Sciences Dr. Langmuir declared that this new theory answers to all existing knowledge of matter and harmonizes with the Einstein Theory of Relativity. Quantels according to Dr. Langmuir, constitute what has heretofore been known as the ether of space, and through them arise all the phenomena of light, electricity, mass and energy.

ENGINEERING.

Navy aeroplanes equipped with a radio compass have demonstrated that it is possible to locate other planes successfully regardless of weather conditions or visibility. The necessity of husbanding her coal resources has lead the French Government to plan for the utilization of the water power of the River Rhone It is proposed to erect a number of power stations between Comps, near Tarascon, and Genissiat, close to the Swiss frontier. The latter will be the largest with 200,000 h. p. Other important stations will be near Lyons, Valence, Montélimar, and Mondragone Dams and locks will be built so as to reduce to a minimum interference with navigation. Besides the utilization of water power, the project includes the building of irrigation works, the creation of river ports, and the improvement of navigation generally. It is proposed to produce nitrates from the air in Central Celebes and Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies. A survey of the water power available indicates that there is a million horse-power awaiting utilization.

The Board of Water Supply of New York City is now engaged in the preliminaries of the work of impounding the waters of the Schoharie River and carrying them, through a tunnel eighteen miles long into the Ashokan Reservoir, thus providing additional Catskill water for the metropolis. The State of Illinois has appropriated $20,000,000 for the completion of the canal with which it is proposed to give Lake Michigan navigable connection with the Mississippi River. This waterway will utilize the Chicago Drainage Canal between Chicago and Joliet. It is estimated that such a canal will handle 10,000,000 tons of freight a year at a saving of about $5 a ton A State irrigation project in the Columbia River basin of Washington has been under preliminary survey by authority of the Legislature The project includes 3,000 000 acres of land with a rainfall ranging from five to ten inches a year. It is estimated that the increase in land values growing out of the development will be $640,000,000. Work on the Industrial Canal, 300 feet wide, 30 feet deep and 6 miles long, with which New Orleans is cutting her water distance to the Gulf of Mexico in half, is approaching completion.

A noiseless gun consisting of a rotating barrel, motor driven and firing a shot at every revolution giving it a maximum of 11,000 shots a minute was tested by the Government. Centrifugal force instead of high explosives is used as a propellant. Gen. George O. Squier anounced at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences the perfection of his wired wireless system, which permits the transmission of as many as 40 distinct messages over one wire at a time.

GEOGRAPHY.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Katmai Expeditions of the National Geographic Society, under the leadership of Robert F. Griggs, discovered a spacious haven named Geographic Harbor in an area shown by the last previous chart as dry land, which will permit easy access to the New Katmai National Monument with its remarkable Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. In the country north of the park they discovered Lake Grosvenor, Lake Coville, Lake Brooks, and Lake Grant, four large and very beautiful bodies of water ranging from three to thirty miles in length. The Salton Sea, in the Imperial Valley, California, is gradually drying up. It lies 169 feet below sea level, in the centre of the California date region. According to geologists, the sea has changed from sea to desert and from desert to sea fifty times or more within geologic history.

There was created at Washington, under order of President Wilson a Board of Surveys and Maps, whose task is to co-ordinate all the map services of the nation. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey issued a new outline base map of the United States on the Lambert zenithal equal-area projection, with a scale of 1:7,500,000. Besides its property of equal area, this projection is said to have smaller errors of scale and direction than the polyconic projection maps so frequently used.

Earthquakes were numerous in the North American area during the twelve months ending Oct. 1 when this report closed. During 1919 there had been 101 separate shocks strong enough to be felt. The United States Weather Bureau now maintains a staff of 4,500 earthquake correspondents in the United States; the Georgetown University Seismological Station, under the direction of Father Tondorf, S. J., has a finely equipped laboratory for the recordation of earth tremors and a staff of correspondents throughout the world Juneau, Alaska, and vicinity were rocked by one of the heaviest quakes in years on Dec. 14, 1919. The shocks seemed to centre about Katmai Volcano. The area between Mexico City and Vera Cruz suffered a series of severe earthquakes in January. The one occuring on Jan. 3 seemed to centre in Mount Orizaba, where the Atlantic lowlands and the Mexican highlands meet. Teacele and Coaztlan, small villages about thirty-five miles from the volcano, were virtually destroyed. Business blocks and churches in Orizaba were badly cracked, while houses in Jalapa were thrown down. Later shocks burst asunder the small extinct volcano Cerro de San Miguel, creating a crater out of which came smoke ashes, flame and a lava stream the latter spreading over a considerable area and causing some two hundred deaths Mount Orizaba showed the effects of the quake, a new crater being opened up thereon. The unusual violence of the principal shock is shown by the fact that it changed the course of the River San Francisco, ruptured the water mains at Vera Cruz, and uprooted thousands of trees in a forest twenty-five miles from that city.

Interesting results of the George Huntington Williams Memorial Expedition to South America, sent out by Johns Hopkins University for the purpose of investigating the history of the continent and of the Andes Mountains in particular, have been made public by Curator Edward W. Berry, a member of the expedition Evidence was found tending to prove that South America was connected with the Antarctic regions by a mass of land that ages ago sunk below the sea and that the Andes Mountains were formed from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 years later than many of the rock formations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, was visited by a violent series of earthquakes on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. A break in both South American cables resulted from two earthquakes occurring in the South Pacific Ocean. Examination of the seismographic records at Georgetown University disclosed that both shocks were recorded: the first continued for 35 minutes with the centre of disturbance approximately 3,800 miles from Washington.

More than a hundred towns and villages were badly damaged and some completely demolished in the violent earthquake shock of Sept. 7 in the Province of Emilia, in the Apennine Mountains in west Italy. In the town of Fivizzano nearly all the houses were shaken down and 432 persons were killed. Other villages in the vicinity of the famous Carrara marble quarries suffered almost as severely. Volcanic phenomena at the summit of Pizzo d'Ucella, a mountain about nine miles northeast of Spezia, followed the earthquake. Enormous columns of thick, dark smoke arising from the mountain, assumed the characteristic shape of a huge umbrella or pine tree, often observed before, during eruptions At the same time

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS—*Continued.*

profound rumblings were heard, there being more than 300 subterranean concussions on Sept. 7. All wells and streams near the mountain were impregnated with sulphur.

ASIA—A severe earthquake occurred through the island of Formosa on June 5, damaging buildings and causing many deaths. Several hundred persons were killed and thousands made homeless by an earthquake which destroyed Grakall and other villages within a radius of sixty miles near Tiflis.

AFRICA—A group of extinct volcanoes in the Bayuda Desert, half way between Merowe and Berber, have been discovered by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell in his trans-African airplane flight. T. A. Barns, the explorer, has headed an Entomological Expedition through the Belgian portion of Tanganyika Territory and the Eastern Congo and brought it to a successful termination. While camped at the height of 10,000 feet on the Virunga Mountain range, Mr. Barns shot a male specimen of the Kivu gorilla which weighed more than 450 pounds and measured 61 inches around the chest. Col. J. Tihlo has announced that the Tibesti highlands are an enormous triangular mass twice the area of Switzerland, having summits more than 10,000 feet high. Emi Kussi, the highest point of the region, is the largest of a series of extinct volcanoes.

OCEANICA—Plans made by the Bishop Museum, at Honolulu, and Yale University have been announced by Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the museum, for an expedition into the South Seas, to ascertain the origin of the Polynesian race, held to be one of the two most important unsettled ethnological problems of to-day. The Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians, Tongans, and Maoris are a race belonging to the Stone Age, with evidence of Aryan origin. They live on the Pacific islands only. The appearance of the crater of Mount Kilauea, Hawaiian Islands, was completely changed in December, 1919, by the collapse of the extraordinarily high lava column. The column dropped 400 feet, and the pinnacles and crags which had been part of the volcano landscape for some time, fell into the depths, while the well known fire lakes were turned into molten maelstroms. A tidal wave swept over the French possessions in Oceanica in February, 1920. The losses were great on Makalea Island.

POLAR—After two years in the ice in the Arctic north of Europe and Asia, Capt. Roald Amundsen reached Nome, Alaska. Reprovisioning there, he set sail on Aug. 8 for the vicinity of Wrangell Island where he expected to lock his ship in the ice, with which he proposes to drift. He believes it will ultimately take him across the North Pole, or at least close enough to permit a dash to it. He took with him Sverdrup, Wisting and Olunkin. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, returned, late in 1919, from Animassalik, the only settlement of any consequence on the east coast of Greenland. Part Eskimo himself, he has visited every tribe and clan in Greenland. He devoted his time especially to the study of the differences between the tribes on the western and eastern coasts. An expedition to North Point, which will complete the Danish exploration of North Greenland, is being made by Lange Koch. Aside from scientific purposes, the object of his expedition, which will probably last about two years, is to secure Danish sovereignty of all Greenland. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of John L. Cope, put in the harbor at Norfolk on Oct. 25, 1920, for the purpose of coaling for its two-year trip to the unknown regions around the South Pole. The party left England on Sept. 28, and from Norfolk expect to go to Deception Island in the Falklands. They will then embark on a smaller vessel to Hope Bay, Waddell Sea and Graham Land, from whence they will explore over 1,200 miles of unknown territory. The expedition is equipped with air machines and wireless apparatus with which they expect to communicate with headquarters in London.

GEOLOGY.

A party from the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, co-operating with the Katmai Expeditions of the National Geographic Society, studied the volcanic phenomena of Mount Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. These studies have shown that the lava as it rose in the throat of the volcano had a temperature less than 1000°C; that it did not flash up in explosive form immediately on reaching the surface of the earth, but that it first melted up a very large amount of the rock of the old mountain—probably much more than a cubic mile of it—after which it exploded with terrific violence. The problem of accounting for the vast accessions of energy necessary to carry out observed transformations has not yet been solved. Subterranean outlets in Pamelia Lake, New York, were apparently widened through volcanic action, resulting in the draining of the lake to such an extent that the Forest Service undertook to close up the outlets in order to retain the water. According to investigations, there are 32,000,000 tons of coal in three sections of land at Lampman, Saskatchewan, Canada. These coal deposits are believed to be among the best of their kind in the world. An abundant supply of feldspar and leucite found within twenty miles of Denver in such quantity and situation as to permit of being mined by benching in the open, is being used as the raw material for the manufacture of potash in commercial quantities by electrolytic decomposition.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning. 1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

1919.

Dec. 15—The United States Supreme Court unanimously upheld the National Prohibition Act.
—An attempt was made to bomb the Egyptian Premier, Yussuf Wahba, at Cairo.
—The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, was suppressed by the police.
—Mexican bandits released F. C. Hugo.
—Royal Cotton, J. E. Bell and Dr. J. H. Pratt died in a feud over a girl, at St. Stephens, S. C.
Dec. 16—The Youngstown, O., Board of Education bars Shakespeare's "Shylock" from the schools.
—A. Piedra was shot in the office of H. D. (Curley) Brown, Havana, Cuba.
—A dog swam ashore with a life line and saved 92 lives, at Martin's Point, N. F., on the stranded S. S. Ethie.
—Boston voted to slice the Common to widen two streets, and on license of liquor, yes, 23,414; no, 18,101.
—Bubonic plague rages at Las Rosas, Argentina, and at Constantinople.
Dec. 17—A $1,000,000 explosion killed 1 and destroyed 4 buildings at the United States Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
—The State of Rhode Island sued in the United States Supreme Court to void the Eighteenth Amendment and to enjoin Prohibition enforcement.
—Canada suspends issue of money orders on United States.
—The line-up of planets which it has been predicted might bring the world to an end, caused no disturbances in the orbit or elsewhere.
—$200,000 in robberies were laid to crooked "cops" in Brooklyn.
—The House Post Office Committee asked newspaper publishers to use 10 per cent less paper for 6 months.
—Reds recapture Kiev.
—New Zealand has rejected Prohibition.
Dec. 18—After Feb. 25, 1920, Japan will let no "picture brides" come to United States, it is announced.
—At Kansas City, Kan., C. W. Anderson and 26 others were convicted of violating the Espionage Act and were sentenced to prison, the terms ranging from 3 to 9 years.
Dec. 19—An attempt was made to assassinate Viscount French, the Irish Viceroy, just outside the Ashtown Gate, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Gen. French's military escort killed one of the ambushed men; the rest escaped. A civilian was killed.
—At Rouen, France, Capt. Sir John Alcock, pilot of the Vickers-Vimy bomber which made the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic on June 14-15 last, died from injuries received Dec. 18, when his hydroplane crashed near Cottevrard, Normandy.
Dec. 20—At Flatbush a burglar killed a maid, Miss Catharine Dunn, and robbed C. S. Clark's home of $10,000 in goods.
—Canada lifted the ban on liquor and horse racing, and gave military amnesty.
—Chicago throngs cheer Gen. Pershing.
—The S. S. Manchuria left New York for Hamburg—first ship to Germany since August, 1914.
—Congress adjourned to Jan. 5, 1920.
—Louisville, Ky., suspends business while citizens repledge loyalty.
Dec. 21—The United States transport Buford, with 249 deported Reds, including 3 women, aboard, leaves New York for Russia.
—Kentucky started $24,000,000 in liquor (220 cars, with 100 barrels in each) toward Atlantic ports, for export.
—Sinn Féin sympathizers smashed the Daily Independent newspaper plant at Dublin.
—A mob killed a negro at Smithville, Ga., who was on the way to be tried on a murder charge.
—Adam Shank, wife and 4 children were slain at Cliorest, Colo.
—Gabriel Porter, an American, was shot to death at Tuxpam, Mex., by a Mexican official.
Dec. 22—Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America, was jailed at Indianapolis by Federal Judge Anderson for alleged violation of the order to end the soft coal strike.
—The British Government introduced in Parliament a bill which provides for the creation of two Legislatures in Ireland, with powers to create a single Irish Legislature to discharge all powers not specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament.
—At Budapest, Joseph Czerny and 13 other Reds were executed for excesses in Bela Kun's régime.
Dec. 23—Two Spaniards beat A. J. Broderick and wife at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, and were caught.
—Howat, released, calls off Kansas soft coal strike
—Rear Admiral W. S. Sims has declined a Distinguished Service medal.
—British occupy Batum and Baku.
—Parliament makes women eligible as British Magistrates.
—Wall Street houses give $10,000,000 in Xmas bonuses.
—King George proclaims partial home rule for India.
—The Newark, N. J., Educational Board bans "The Merchant of Venice."
—Aviators Tuchborne and Lima fell to death at Riverside, Calif.
Dec. 24—The German Government orders the crown off the eagle's coat of arms.
—Seven were killed in a Swiss snowslide at Davos.
—The State Department cancels, as of Jan. 1, 1920, all licenses to ship arms or munitions to Mexico.
—The body of J. Stanley Brown, bullet-riddled, was found in his auto, near Mt. Clemens, Mich.
—W. L. Robertson, editor of the Gallatin (Mo.) Democrat, was shot by City Clerk.
—Miss Elizabeth F. Griffiths, 17, was killed at a doctor's office, at Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 25—Six convicts shot a guard and released 4 prisoners at the county jail, Toledo, O.
—At Amiens, France, an Allied court martial sentenced the German officer and "Steel King," Robert Roeckling, Administrator of Mines at Karlsruhe, to 10 years' confinement, 15 years of exile and a fine of 10,000,000 francs, upon his conviction on a charge of organizing the pillage of factories in Eastern France. It was testified at his trial that he collected machinery and other material from the factories and blew it up in November, 1918. His brothers, Herman and Ludwig, were given similar sentences by default.
—Secretary of War Baker revokes the sentence of Private Lawrence Perlmutter of New York, convicted of treason while a prisoner of war in Germany.
—The Nebraska Supreme Court upholds the law forbidding teaching foreign languages in the schools.
—The New York police broke the "amnesty walk" on Fifth Avenue.
Dec. 26—Thirty-three died of wood alcohol whiskey, said to been made in the Bronx. The victims lived at Holyoke and Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Hartford, Conn., and Chicago and New York. In 1919 there were over 50 deaths in New York City from wood alcohol.
—English daily papers take a 2-day holiday.
—The "Blue Bird" ball was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
—Mount Aso, Japan, is active.
—The S. S. Dundee grounded in Notre Dame Bay, N. F.; all aboard rescued.
Dec. 27—Kolchak resigned command of All-Russian forces to Gen. Semenoff, Cossack leader.
—On her death bed, at Louisville, Mrs. Sol Niedlfer said she killed her sister, Mrs. Julia Orleans, at Indianapolis, in 1890.
—C. M. Van Hamm, New York newspaper editor, died at Miami, Fla.
—Chicago trolley fares are cut to 6 cents.
—R. G. Swanson, ex-Chairman Republican City Committee, was shot at Jamestown, N. Y.
Dec. 28—Wood alcohol deaths reached 114; 11 more arrests.
—At Dublin an officer of the guard and another man were killed in a fight at Phoenix Park, near the Vice Regal Lodge.
—Floods sweep along the Rhine.
—Gov. Smith's Fair Price Milk Committee urges State control of milk.

Dec. 28—The Western Union Telegraph Co. grants 10 to 15 per cent. pay increases, from Jan. 1, 1920.
—At Tiflis, Caucasus, N. O. Whitehouse of New York married Princess Tamara Bagration Moukhransky.
Dec. 29—Twenty-five were wounded in a high-prices riot at Havana.
—Twenty-six were killed in an explosion at Belgrade.
—Dr. (Sir) William Osler died at Oxford, England.
—The Lusk (New York) Legislative Committee raided Red headquarters at Buffalo, Rochester and Utica: 30 arrests were made.
—Bandits shoot a bank cashier and get $7,000 at Ottawa Lake, Mich.; at Cleveland robbers get $75,000 from a messenger; at Perth Amboy, N. J., $50,000 of platinum was stolen.
Dec. 30—Barbed wire was put around the Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin. The police barracks at Lissycasey were raided and burned.
—Thought transference, 'twas alleged, helped acquit E. E. Brown of murder at San Bernardino, Calif.
—A typewriter was used as a musical instrument at a London theatre.
—Midshipman Carroll Joy, of Keokuk, Ia., was fatally shot in a target practice accident near Annapolis, Md., by a classmate.
Dec. 31—New York had a "wet" New Year's Eve. Restaurant patrons furnished their own "booze" or got it free. Theatres were packed, at $5.50 a seat.
—Gov. Smith of New York, signed a resolution of the State Civil Service Commission prohibiting sex discrimination in civil service lists.
—The Nationalists have carried the Australian elections.
—The first woman Magistrate in England (Mrs Ada Summers, Mayoress) took her seat at Stalybridge, Cheshire.
—Mrs. Kate Uhl killed E. B. Pownall, at Cumberland, Md.
—At Dorpat, Esthonians sign truce with Soviet Russia, effective Jan. 3.

1920

Jan. 1—At Chicago, Red raids yielded 200 prisoners to city police.
—C. J. Pennock, ornithologist, who vanished from Kennett Square, Pa., May 15, 1913, has been found in a Florida swamp.
—President Wilson signed the McNary bill extending the U. S. Sugar Equalization Board's control through 1920.
—Brest closed as an Amex port.
Jan. 2—Federal agents gathered in 2,000 Reds in raids in 33 cities, including Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore.; Providence, San Francisco, Scranton, Spokane, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, Toledo, Trenton, N. J.; New York City and Portland Me.
—The British have heavy fighting on the Indian-Afghan frontier.
—At the Cook County jail, Chicago, Raffaelo Durnago was hanged in sight of the 200 prisoners as a "warning."
—Five were killed at a Du Pont powder plant blow-up at Wilmington, Del.
—The U. S. began to take the 1920 census.
—Robbers raid the Limerick, Ireland post office.
Jan. 3—Search is made for Ambrose J. Small theatre man, who sold his houses in Canada, put $1,000,000 in bank at Toronto, Dec 2 and vanished.
—Jess Willard was acquitted of cord wood profiteering, at Kansas City, Kan.
—Gen. Denikine's Government in Southern Russia has been overthrown.
—King Alex., of Greece, broke his ankle, jumping
—Upholding the right of the State to engage in business and industrial enterprises when they serve the public interest, as was held to be the case in this instance, the Supreme Court of South Dakota, by 4 to 1 has declared the Non-Partisan League's industrial programme now in operation constitutional, and its bonds financing State enterprises valid.
—Many were killed by an earthquake near Orizaba Volcano, Mex. Panics occur at Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and other cities. 1,000 were killed at Couztlan.
Jan 4—The French Government has granted permission for the removal to the United States of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France, in cemeteries outside the zone of the armies.
—The Holland House, at New York, closed for good as a hotel.
Jan 5—The U. S. Supreme Court (5 to 4) upheld the right of Congress in the (Volstead) National Prohibition Act, to limit to ½ per cent. the alcoholic content of beer and liquor, the minority held the law invaded State's rights.
—At New York, among those sent to Ellis Island on deportation warrants, was Gregory Weinstein.
—Mme. Galli-Curci got a divorce, at Chicago, from L. C. Curci.
—A photo copy of Viscount Astor's will was filed at the New York Surrogate's.
—The New York garment strike was declared off.
—Earl Bowles and P. J. Rolle, American oil men, were reported murdered near Tampico, Mex.
Jan 6—Victor L. Berger was barred by police from speaking in Jersey City.
—Senate Democrats offer a treaty compromise.
—In Chicago, in 1919, there were 6,000 burglaries and 5,000 other robberies, netting $9,700,000; also 9,000 larcenies. Crime grew 25 per cent.
—Rhode Island and Kentucky ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
Jan. 7—To reduce the cost of living, officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers announced the purchase by the brotherhood of knitting and underwear companies in Ypsilanti, Mich., a glove factory at Williamston, Mich., and a tubing factory in New York State.
—The New York Assembly refused to seat the 5 Socialist members.
—The Supreme Court, Brooklyn, refused to let women serve as jurors.
—G. C. Bergdoll, alleged Philadelphia slacker, was arrested and sent to Governor's Island.
—All of Viscount Astor's New York realty went to the second son, Capt. J. J. Astor.
—The N. Y. Court of Appeals upheld the lease to private persons to bottle Saratoga Springs water.
—The Reds have executed Admiral Bakhimeff.
—Chinese bandits seize for ransom Dr. R. A. Shelton, missionary.
Jan. 8—President Wilson in letter to Jackson Day Dinner, Washington, urges the people decide the treaty and League of Nations issue at the next presidential election. W. J. Bryan demands that the Democrats and Republicans compromise on reservations and pass the treaty in the Senate forthwith. Senator Lodge, in statement, accepts Mr. Wilson's challenge.
—The A. F. of L. formally called off the steel strike, and accepted W. Z. Foster's resignation as Sec Treas.
—After sleeping 92 days, Mrs. F. Tracey died at Oxford, N. Y.
—Hundreds are killed by the Mex. volcano, San Miguel, near Cordoba.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat brought $109,000
—Edw. Kneip was slain near Rochester. His former fiancee was arrested.
—Mrs. Lloyd George took seat as the first Welsh woman Magistrate.
—The Chicago-Omaha air mail line was opened.
—Count Petru killed Countess Elena Tosi and self, at Rome.
—The Panama Assembly ratified the German peace treaty.
—The Buford, with American Anarchists aboard, reached Kiel.
Jan. 10—Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were exchanged, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain and the other Allied and Associated Powers with the exception of the United States became effective at 4.16 P. M. The ceremony took place in the Clock Hall, Paris, at the French Foreign Ministry. Previously Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission, signed the protocol of November 1, providing for reparation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow, and to insure the carrying out of the armistice terms. The signing of this document took place in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Jan. 10—The American Secretary of State notified Germany that these two countries are still bound by the terms of the armistice.
—The House of Representatives (328 to 6) excluded Victor Berger, re-elected from Milwaukee.
—A wanderer at Lambertville, N. J., was identified as Dr. J. L. Brand, Worcester, Mass.
—Three Brooklyn boys confessed 25 fires.
—A. H. ("Gunner") Depew has been killed in the Arizona hills.
Jan. 11—Vera Cruz was shaken by a 'quake; 2,000 were killed in Mexico by previous 'quake.
—Five hundred persons at Shiatook, Okla., fall ill of dysentery.
Jan. 12—The New York Assembly (71 to 33) refused to reinstate the 5 excluded Socialists.
—The Oregon legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—The U. S. Supreme Court held that it had no jurisdiction in the action of the New Jersey Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to test the constitutionality of National Prohibition Amendment and enjoin its enforcement in that State. Permission to file papers in an original proceeding to bring the matter before the court was denied. Chief Justice White, who handed down the opinion, said a citizen could not sue the State in the Supreme Court without the consent of the State. New Jersey had refused the permission sought by the liquor association.
—Porrachia, a village in the Italian Alps, has been buried by an avalanche, and many have been killed.
—Military control of the Rhineland Zone passed to the Allied High Commission, under Tirrard.
—The blockade against Germany in the Baltic was lifted.
—President Wilson issued a call for the first meeting of the League of Nations at Paris Jan. 16.
—A Corean force takes a Jap post in Siberia.
—At Mineola, L. I., Mrs. M. Warren Strauss pleaded guilty to killing Mrs. Clara Brand. She got 20 years.
—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the 7-day mail week Post Office weighing test.
Jan. 13—Forty-two were killed, 105 wounded, by Government troops in a Communist attack at Berlin on the Reichstag, in protest against the Exploitation Law, which takes wider control of unions and speeds up production.
—The New York City Bar Association (174 to 117) condemned excluding the 5 Socialists at Albany
—The Ukraine insurgents captured Odessa.
—Over 25,000 Dutch State employees struck for more pay.
—The Belgian Princess de Salm-Salm was killed when a tree blew over.
—A treaty referendum vote was taken in 410 American colleges. As originally submitted, the referendum covered six propositions, and 43,125 ballots in 89 colleges were registered on this basis. Later the referendum was limited to four propositions, 114,953 votes being cast in 311 colleges on this basis. For both sets of propositions, of 158,078 ballots 61,494 favored a compromise to permit immediate ratification, 48,232 opposed any reservation, 27,970 expressed themselves for the Lodge programme, 13,943 favored killing the treaty and the League, and 6,449 would negotiate a new treaty with Germany.
—Londoners get "sleeping sickness."
—San Joaquin, Mex., is destroyed by 'quake.
—At Montevideo, Battle y Ordonez, twice President of Uruguay, was wounded in the arm during a duel with swords with Senator Leonel Aguirre.
Jan. 14—Frank A. Munsey bought the New York Herald, the Evening Telegram and the Paris Edition of the Herald.
—Italian troops quit Dalmatian coast.
Jan. 15—The World started a Representative Government Fund to aid the defense of the 5 excluded Socialist New York Assemblymen.
—Spoiled olives kill 2 at New York
—At Paris the Peace Council handed terms to Hungary's delegates
—Underwood and Hitchcock tied, 19 to 19, in caucus for Democratic leader in Senate.
—Municipal elections in Ireland were won by Sinn Feiners.
—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension vestry, New York, reported to Bishop Burch, as "highly unfortunate" Rector Grant's comparison of the Mayflower and Buford. The Bishop in address says Protestant Episcopal Church is loyal.
—Argentine Bolshevists use sun glasses to burn wheat fields.
—H. S. New was found guilty of murder, 2d degree, at Los Angeles.
—J. L. Rossel, Brooklyn land dealer, was sentenced to Blackwell's Island on conviction of stealing $2 from a lot purchaser.
—U. S. Marines killed or wounded 150 Haytian bandits.
Jan. 16—The Council of the Society of Nations held its first meeting at Paris. The ceremony of organization was informal. No American delegates were present. Leon Bourgeois was chosen President, Sir Eric Drummond Secretary. A Saar Basin Commission was named.
—The United States Prohibition Constitutional Amendment took effect at midnight.
—The freight steamer Lakeville went ashore at Fire Island, L. I.
—Two more of the Delbene family at New York died from eating spoiled olives.
—Bandits get $30,000 from a bank at Girard, Ala.
—A wireless transmitter at Cambridge, England, exploded a powder charge at Chelmsford, 35 miles away.
—At Big Moose, N. Y., it was 47 degrees below zero. The St. Lawrence was frozen over.
—At Utica, 3 Socialists, convicted of violating Espionage Act, were sent to prison.
—Pennsylvania embargoes wood alcohol from Jan. 19.
—The North Dakota Supreme Court (4 to 1) has declared unconstitutional the Anti-Lying Law, creating an inquisitorial committee; a law giving the Governor power to confiscate under martial law any private property, and to muster every able-bodied man into military service to hold and operate it, acts tying the hands of insurgent State officials and depriving them of appropriations; a law creating a State Constabulary, and a law usurping the prerogatives of the Attorney General and conferring them on the Governor.
—The Peace Conference agreed to let Russian farmers exchange grain, flax, etc., for clothing, medicine, agricultural implements, etc., to be sent from the Allied countries.
—The Peace Conference summoned Holland to yield the ex-Kaiser for trial.
—Count Arco-Valley was convicted at Munich of the assassination of the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner. He got life imprisonment.
Jan. 17—Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, in connection with a letter to Secretary Daniels, made public at a Congress committee hearing, was quoted as saying that a high naval official said to him in March, 1917, just before Sims left for Europe to take command of the United States Fleet: "Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."
—Three more of the Delbene family, New York, die from eating olives. Serum by airplane arrived too late.
—At Brooklyn, Conn., V. Lipponen, Finn farmer, killed 4 with axe, hanged himself.
—One arrest marked the bone-dry day at New York; $500,000 in liquor for export was seized at piers.
—The French Parliament elected Paul Deschanel President of the Republic by 734 out of 889 votes cast.
—Mrs. William Rockefeller (Almira Goodsell) died of heart failure at Jekyl Island, Ga.
—New York's Mayor gave freedom of city to Eamonn De Valera
—Chicago has a "flu" epidemic.
—Soviet rule at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth, Kan., was disclosed at a trial of inmates acquitted of forgery.
—At Brownwood, Tex., H. J. Spanell was acquitted of murdering Col. M. C. Butler, July 20, 1916.
—The Buford landed its American Reds at Hango, Finland, and they left for Russia by train.
—The 27th Infantry left Vladivostok for the United States
Jan 18—Secretary Daniels said he did not warn Sims of Britain.
—Poland and Switzerland are swept by "flu."
—The German National Assembly, 213 to 64, put workmen's councils in Government control.

Jan. 18—Russia abolishes the death penalty.
—Some Chicago labor unions start their own shops, including butchers and cigarmakers.
—U. S. investigators, headed by Henry Morgenthau, report 252 Jewish killings in Poland were due to anti-Semitic feeling.

Jan. 19—New York City has 500 "flu" cases. (The epidemic lasted for weeks.)
—Goldman, Berkman, and the other Buford Reds enter Russia, at Terijoki.
—L. C. A. K. Martens testifies before Senate committee at Washington.
—The Cedric takes some passengers from the U. S transport Powhatan, disabled 200 miles off Halifax.
—New York Harbor boatmen go on strike.
—The Second Pan-American Financial Conference began at Washington.

Jan. 20—At Paris, the Supreme Council disbanded without settling the Fiume question.
—At Albany, the New York State Assembly Judiciary Committee began the hearing of the 5 suspended Socialist members.
—There are 2,000,000 cases of typhus in Russia.
—Mrs. Dora Mintz, asleep 100 days at New York, was waked by violin music.
—The Allied troops occupied Schleswig.
—Policeman H. Crouse of Brooklyn was convicted of $15,000 fur burglary and grand larceny.

Jan. 21—The New York Board of Estimate began a traction inquiry.
—Albany greeted De Valera.
—The Daily Journal suspended at Corning, N. Y.
—At Cincinnati the court gave a divorce to the wife of ex-Mayor Julius Fleischmann and $25,000 a year alimony.
—At Tacoma, Wm. Randall, alleged I. W. W. leader, was found guilty of conspiracy.
—Gen. Semenoff takes charge in Siberia.
—A St. Louis policeman killed a bank robber and saved the bank $75,000.
—Atlanta, Ga., stops whipping of women.
—The Turks began siege of Marash.

Jan. 22—The disabled Powhatan's passengers were transferred to the Northern Pacific.
—Albany gets 7-cent car fare.
—Several members of the Camden, N. J. School Board resign, following the appointment of Dr. C T. Branch, colorod, as a member.
—Prisoners who will not work are put in 'standing cells" at the military prison San Francisco.
—W. A. English and J. H O Brien, Boston wool men, have paid the United States $1,600,000 in settlement of income tax claims.
—The World reveals Bernstorff's peace efforts at Washington, 1916-17.

Jan. 23—Holland refused to surrender the ex-Kaiser to the Allies.
—W. H. Moffit, fugitive New York realty man, was arrested at San José, Cal.
—At New York, Harper & Bros., publishers, and Clinton Tyler Brainard pres and treas. of that company and sec. of the Extraordinary Grand Jury were convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of violating section 1141 of the Penal Code in publishing and distributing obscene literature.
—The Duchess of Westminster, divorcee, was married to Capt. J. F Lewis.
—Graham Rice, broker, was convicted at New York of grand larceny, sentence 3 years.
—The River Shannon has overflowed and many villages, notably Athlone have been flooded; cattle drowned.

Jan. 24—The Communist Party of America was held by Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department to be "a revolutionary party' within the meaning of the statutes providing for deportation of aliens who affiliate with such organizations
—At Paris, the Roman Catholic Church bans the fox-trot and other such dances
—General strikes began in Italy.
—Martha Stanford, for 76 of her 85 years an almshouse inmate died at Georgetown, Del. She was blind.
—The American S. S. Marne, oil laden, took fire at Cristobal, Panama, and was sunk by submarine gunfire.

Jan. 25—Willie Lewis, ex-boxer, was shot at New York
Jan. 26—Matthias Erzberger, German Minister of Finance, was shot and wounded at Berlin by Otwig von Hirschfeld, student and ex-cadet officer.
—Four hundred Kansas miners struck, in defiance of the new State Industrial Court Law.
—The International Labor Council opened at Paris: the United States was not represented.
—The U. S. Supreme Court lets Espionage Act convictions stand.
—New York saw its last parade of returned soldiers—600 of the American Expeditionary Force.
—Marconi, at London, tells of "undecipherable" wireless signals or sounds noted by operators and which may come from far outside the earth.
—Fifty thousand garment workers at New York get a 15 per cent. wage increase, from Jan. 6.
—At the close of the evidence a Nassau County court dismissed the manslaughter charges against W. S. Menden, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, due to the wreck, Nov. 1, 1918, when 97 were killed at the Malbone Tunnel, Brooklyn.
—L. M. Hamilton, 20, grandson of the late J. P Morgan, married Mrs. Gregory Warren, 32, in Massachusetts.

Jan. 27—The Kansas coal strike ended.
—The disabled transport Powhatan reached Halifax.
—The Goldman-Berkman-Buford party is at Petrograd.
—Alien enemies are barred from India for 5 years.
—The Wyoming Legislature ratified the U. S Suffrage Amendment.

Jan. 28—The trial of U. S. Senator T. H. Newberry and 123 others, charged with election crimes, was begun at Grand Rapids, Mich.
—180 U. S. agents began a dry round-up at New York.
—The New York Court of Claims allowed the landowners $997,000 for the Barge Canal Gowanus Terminal, Brooklyn.
—Admiral von Reuter, the chief officer of the German fleet at Scapa Flow who gave the order for the scuttling of the German warships there last June, has been set free by the British.
—Two army aviators, Lieuts. E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes, carrying a military message from Fort Brown, Texas, to Nogales, Ariz., were forced to make a landing in Mexico thirty miles south of Zapata, Texas, and are being held by Mexicans.

Jan. 29—Gordon Fawcett Hamby, slayer of Brooklyn bank officers, was electrocuted at Sing Sing.
—H. S. New was sentenced to 10 years in prison, at Los Angeles, for killing Miss Freda Lesser.
—Lieut. B. V. Eckhout, a great-grandson of Capt Jacob Vanderbilt, was killed in an aviation smash at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
—The Italian railroad strike ends.
—The U. S. Steel Corporation announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of 170,000 day laborers, effective Feb. 1, from $4.62 for a 10-hour day, including two hours overtime, to $5.08—$24,000,000 a year.

Jan. 30—Ukrainian forces have taken Odessa. The Czechs took Irkutsk.
—At Paris, Georges Gaston Quien, who was sentenced last September to die for the betrayal of Edith Cavell to the Germans, and whose case was appealed by his counsel, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for giving intelligence to the enemy. The charge of his betrayal of Miss Cavell was dropped at his second trial.
—Harper & Bros., and C. T. Brainard, the president, were each fined $1,000 for publishing and distributing the book "Madeleine."
—Jones & Laughlin and other steel independents announce 10 per cent. wage increase.
—The Land and Labor League of Oregon was formed at Salem.

Jan. 31—Anna Albright, janitress, froze to death at New York in zero weather; at Auburn, N. Y., a man froze. At Ava, N. Y., it was 42 below zero.
—Forums, licensed by Bishop Burch, are agreed on for the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension New York.
—Hungary got till Feb. 12 to sign Allied peace terms.
—A 180,000-franc pearl necklace vanishes in mail transit from Madrid to Paris.
—At Geneva Switzerland, Prince Christopher of Greece married Mrs. W. B. Leeds of New York.
—John Brown's grave was included in the sale of 1,200 acres of timber land near Lake Placid, N.Y.
—One hundred Sinn Féiners were arrested by the British Government at Dublin.

Feb. 1—The Russian Soviet Government authorizes trade with Allied countries.
—Mexico freed United States Aviators Davis and Grimes.
—Capt. F. E. Kindley, United States air ace, was killed by a 50-foot fall near San Antonio, Tex.
—Mayor Todsend quit Flensburg, Schleswig, by Allied orders.
—Strikes bring martial law at Havana, Cuba.
—The French Academy of Sciences has undertaken to act as judge for a prize of $20,000 to be given for the best means of making a sign to a heavenly body and the receipt of a reply.
—Thirty-six I. W. W.'s were found guilty of criminal syndicalism at Tacoma, Wash.
Feb. 2—Earl Moore, an operative of the U. S. Secret Service, shot and killed a man known to the New York police as "Big" McGuiness, on the stairway of the 125th St. Station of the N. Y. Central Railroad.
—The New Jersey Senate ratified Woman Suffrage, 18 to 2.
—Alex. Smith & Sons, carpet makers, Yonkers, gave $285,000 in workmen's bonuses.
—The legality of the action of the Colorado Legislature in ratifying the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution without submitting the question to a referendum was upheld by the State Supreme Court.
—The Allies warned Hungary not to attempt to restore the Hapsburg dynasty.
—Panama Indians kill 17 in a rubber settlement raid.
—Lieut. Funck, Austrian spy who kept tab on the "Big Bertha" shots, was executed at Paris.
—Esthonia and Soviet Russia concluded peace.
—One was killed by soldiers, others wounded, in a riot at Limerick.
—C. G. Cole, a banker, killed himself at Corning, N. Y.
—The first passenger ship to sail from a German port to the United States since 1914 arrived at New York—the American Line steamer Manchuria, which left Hamburg Jan. 9, brought thirty-nine passengers, all from Southampton.
—Lieuts. Usher and Wolf, American Army aviators, flying from El Paso to Nogales, Ariz., made a forced landing near Nacozari, Mexico, seventy-nine miles of Douglas.
Feb. 3—The Allies ask Germany to surrender for trial 890 Teutons. Included in the list are Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor; Enver Pasha, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, formerly First Quartermaster-General; Field Marshal von Mackensen, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurttemberg, and a number of other Princes and titled officers. Baron von Lersner refused to transmit the list to Berlin.
—At Albany, Miss Ellen B. Chivers, a Brooklyn stenographer, testified she saw Socialist Assemblyman Solomon spit on the American flag, in 1917, at a Socialist meeting in Brooklyn, just after the United States entered the war. Solomon in a statement denied the charge.
—"Pussy foot" W. E. Johnson opened a dry campaign at Copenhagen.
—The Charity Ball was held at New York.
—"Mossy" Enright, head Chicago gunman, was assassinated.
—Another revolt in Honduras began.
—The Texas Supreme Court upheld the woman's primary suffrage act
—Villistas kidnapped J. E. Askew, an American, at Laredo, Tex.
Feb. 4—Death sentences of Joseph Cohen and Frank Ferrara of New York, Barnet Baff slayers, were commuted to life imprisonment.
—Mrs. W. F. Morgan, jr., and her 2 daughters were burned to death at New York.
—The Czechs retake Irkutsk.
Feb. 5—Sleet, snow and a 40-mile wind paralyzed traffic at New York. One died at Manhattan, 1 at Elizabeth, 3 at Paterson, 1 at West New York. At Rockaway 50 bungalows and 100 other buildings were damaged or set adrift, the loss approximating $1,500,000. At Coney Island $500,000 damage was done in like manner. On Staten Island twenty small houses were driven off their shore moorings, and similar occurrences were reported from the Jersey and Maryland coasts. In New York Harbor a record tide, rising 8.23 feet, set barges and other small craft adrift, submerged low piers and bulkheads and tied up shipping generally, including coal barges. Only six vessels came into the harbor and only nine sailed. Six Sound steamers were ice-bound off Execution Light, one of them, the Maine, striking the reef and being damaged. Railroad traffic was demoralized.
—Boston had 12 inches of snow and many Massachusetts coast towns were isolated. In Cape May and Atlantic City damage was done in much the same way as to Rockaway. Atlantic City reported damage of $500,000. At Willoughby Beach, a suburb of Norfolk, Va., the damage was estimated at $1,000,000. Philadelphia was storm-swept and there were two accidental deaths there as a result. At Newport News heavy rain, a gale and a record high tide did great damage.
—Gov. Morrow headed a posse that prevented a mob from lynching Will Lockett, colored, jailed for assaulting a 10-year old white girl at Lexington, Ky.
—At Montpelier, Vt., former Gov. Horace F. Graham was found guilty by a jury of larceny of State funds while he was State Auditor from 1912 to 1917, when he became Governor.
—At New York, ex-Assemblyman Benj. Gitlow was convicted of criminal anarchy
—Difficulties in the Swedish law amounting to virtual prohibition of foreign marriages caused Donald Ingram, American Consul at Gothenburg, and Miss Ingeborg Alvomist, a Swedish girl, to be married three miles off the coast of Sweden on the American steamer St. Augustin.
Feb. 6—The Old Dominion steamer Princess Anne, with 32 passengers and a crew of 72 grounded, north bound, off Rockaway Point, L. I.; all were rescued. Over 2 inches more snow fell at New York, and traffic paralysis continued. Five died from storm. Mayor Hylan issued a proclamation calling for a cessation of transportation of all except coal, foodstuffs, milk and newspapers, till next Tuesday morning.
—A safe of Deering & Deering, lawyers, was robbed of $90,000 in stocks, on lower Broadway, N. Y.
—The French Parliament adopted daylight saving, effective Feb. 15, midnight.
—Attorney General Newton of New York State told the U. S. House Judiciary Committee that between 300,000 and 500,000 people in New York City belong to radical organizations which advocate overthrow of the Government, and that from 70 to 80 headquarters are maintained there.
—At Manila damage of $1,000,000 was caused when fire destroyed half the buildings of the Philippine Carnival Exposition and the exhibits they contained. Thousands of visitors became excited when the fire started and 16 persons were injured. Federal troops assisted in restoring order and are credited with having saved hundreds of lives.
—Capt. Karl W. Detzer was acquitted by a court-martial, at Governor's Island, of alleged cruelties to soldiers in France.
—Miss Mary A. Fairchild, Jamaica, L. I., school principal, married H. C. Hoppe, who, on her plea, was freed from Sing Sing.
Feb. 7—Admiral Kolchak was executed by Reds at Irkutsk, also M. Pepellayeff
—The Poles open parleys with Soviet Russia. The Allied missions in Siberia have been captured by the Bolsheviki, who advance in the Caucasus
—The Nevada Legislature ratified Federal woman suffrage.
—Mrs. Kate Uhl was acquitted of murdering K. B. Pownall at Cumberland, Md.
—Five have died at Memphis, Tenn., from eating ripe olives. Recently 14 died at Detroit.
—John Hurlburt, a New York State executioner, was threatened with lynching, and left Lincoln, Neb., where he went to hang 2 convicts. Then the Governor reprieved the convicts. The anti-hanging crusade was run by women
Feb. 8—The demand on Berlin, by wire, for surrender of her 870 "war culprits," brought from Noske, German Minister of Defense, a statement that such a surrender was impossible. He called the demand a "monstrosity without parallel in history." The demand on Austria included Archduke Joseph, Field Marshal Arz, Field Marshal von Koevess, Gen. Botlorek, Governor of Bosnia; Field Marshal von Boroevic and Count von Berchtold, former Austrian Foreign Minister.
—At Fall River, Mass., Guy S. Spiker, of Baltimore, wed Miss Emily Knowles, of England, mother of his married brother's child.
—Clemenceau is at Cairo for an Egyptian tour.

Feb. 9—The U. S. Senate voted, 63 to 9, to revive the peace treaty with Germany. The Republican bitter-enders were: Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), France (Md.), Gronna (N. D.), Knox (Pa.), McCormick (Ill.), Norris (Neb.), Poindexter (Wash.), and Sherman (Ill.). Thirty-four Democrats and twenty-nine Republicans supported the motion.
—At New York 5 streets were cleared of snow, for traffic.
—At Lexington, Ky., troops killed 4 and wounded 17 of a mob that sought to lynch Will Lockett, colored, confessed murderer of Geneva Hardman, 11. He had just been convicted and was sentenced to die on March 11.
—The caucus of House Democrats, 106-67, defied President Wilson, and voted against compulsory military training.
—Leo Juiofsy pleaded guilty at New York to stealing $141,000 in Liberty bonds.
—The stranded Princess Anne breaks in two on the bar off Rockaway.
—The New Jersey Legislature ratified the Federal suffrage amendment.
—The treaty giving Spitzbergen to Norway was signed at Paris.
Feb. 10—When President Wilson was prostrated in the Fall of 1919 while on his Western tour for the League of Nations he had, according to a statement just now made public by one of his doctors, H. H. Young, of Johns Hopkins University, "cerebral thrombosis (a blood clot on the brain), which affected his left arm and leg." But, the doctor added, he is now organically sound and at no time was his brain-power impaired.
—British Premier Lloyd George announced a complete cessation of hostilities toward Soviet Russia.
—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported the peace treaty back to the Senate.
—Offering to surrender himself for trial in place of the 890 German war culprits demanded by the Entente, the ex-Crown Prince of Germany sent a cable to President Wilson.
—The Cardinals at Rome ask more salary.
—Villa has released J. E. Askew.
—King George opened the British Parliament.
—The U. S. Court at New York declared the 80-cent gas law of 1906 confiscatory and illegal.
—The plebiscite vote in Schleswig was in favor of Danish control.
—Viscount Astor took his seat in the House of Lords.
—At San Antonio, Tex., Lieut. Harry D. Smith of San Francisco and Lieut. Harry W. Brokaw of Harberton, Ohio, were killed when their planes collided at an altitude of 1,800 feet during combat practice and fell to earth.
Feb. 11—The League of Nations opened its first business session at London, Balfour presiding.
—An amended Lodge reservation to Art. X. of the League was introduced in the Senate.
—Gaby Deslys (Madeleine Caire) died at Paris of throat trouble.
—The Idaho Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—Hunter College, New York, held its golden jubilee.
—The first U. S.-Mexico Trade Conference opened at Mexico City.
—The Hungarian Peace delegation reached Paris.
—The Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury has decided not to allow women to take a more active part in services of the Church of England.
Feb. 12—New Haven evening papers suspend for a day on account of printers' walk-out.
—The Arizona Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—The Virginia Assembly rejected (62 to 22) Federal Suffrage.
—At Indianapolis, Miss Amy O'Connor, the "Irish Rose," was awarded $10,000 in her $500,000 breach of promise suit against Allen Gray, Evansville banker.
—The British Commons, 254 to 60, defeated a motion to revise the German Peace Treaty.
—One thousand police shovel snow at New York.
Feb. 13—At President Wilson's suggestion, Robert Lansing resigned as Secretary of State.
—The President made a counter-proposal to the railway shopmen.
—The Council of the League of Nations adjourned at London, to March 15, at Rome. Canada warns Britain the former must have a League voto.
—Bond thieves killed two at San Francisco.
—At Chicago, the fifty-first National Convention of the Woman Suffragists adopted a resolution to dissolve the party.
—William Welsh Adams, an American mining man, was kidnapped by bandits at Avalos, in the State of Zacatecas. He is being held for $25,000 ransom. Later, he was released.
Feb. 14—The Council of the League of Nations admitted Switzerland with guarantees as to her military neutrality.
—Daylight saving took effect in France, at 11 P. M.
Feb. 15—The United States warns Allies if ignored in Adriatic settlement.
—At Paterson, 29 Anarchist Reds are seized by U. S.
—Chas. MacVeagh, jr., of New York, college student, froze to death on Mt. Monadnock, N. H.
—The Socialist Mayor of Brest, France, was removed by the Government.
—Dr. Francis X. Dercum states President Wilson's mind is keen; Dr. A. D. Bevan tells the Chicago Tribune Mr. Wilson's brain will stay diseased and he should quit office.
—At New York Mayor Hylan, with a pick, aided police in snow removal.
—Preston Kenyon, of New York, lawyer, killed himself when fox hunting at Washington, Conn.
—Cardinal Logue, Ireland, condemns Ulster partition in Home Rule bill. The Sinn Fein bomb police barracks at Bellatrain. They bombed a train near Dublin.
—Plans for a Hudson vehicular tube to cost $28,669,000 are filed at Albany.
—The 100th anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birth was generally observed.
—Dr. Jowett, non-conformist, preached in Durham (England) cathedral.
Feb. 16—The Allies tell Germany she may try her own war criminals; they ask Holland to intern the ex-Kaiser.
—Mrs. Kenneth Cowan brings suit to break the will of her former husband, Harry S. Harkness, of New York, who died Jan. 23, leaving his $25,000,000 estate to his second wife, Mrs Florence Steuber Gaines Harkness. The first wife got a divorce in 1916 and $33,000 a year alimony.
—The purchase by the working classes of silk stockings and other "long-desired luxuries" since the war has been an important factor in boosting the cost of living in Massachusetts 92 per cent. Since 1914, according to a report submitted to the Legislature by Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, Chairman of the State Commission investigating necessaries of life.
—The Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., of Brooklyn, sued the New York American for $2,000,000, and Philip Manson for $1,000,000, alleging libel.
—The Knights of Columbus 19th Charity Ball was given at New York.
—The "flu" business opening and closing schedules ended at New York.
—The International Housing Conference opens at London.
Feb. 17—Chas. Forster, New York, "dinner hour burglar," got three years at Sing Sing.
—The Reds proclaim a republic in the Ukraine.
—In Abyssinia the British defeated the Mad Mullah with tanks; he escaped.
—A woman took poison at the altar of old Trinity Church, Broadway, New York; she recovered.
—Ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux was put on trial for treason, before the French Senate.
—At London, W. K. Vanderbilt's grandson, the Marquis of Blandford, heir of the Duke of Marlborough, married the Hon. Mary Cadogan, daughter of the late Viscount Chelsea and Lady Meux.
—The S. S. Prospero, 8-weeks marooned in Ice, reached St. John's, N. F.
—The Maryland Legislature rejected the Federal Suffrage Amendment as illegal and as opposed to the Constitution of that State.
Feb. 18—The New York special Grand Jury filed with the Governor charges against three of District Attorney Swann's aids.
—The Standard Oil Co., of Indiana, granted its men 11.11 per cent. increase of wages, agreed on by shop council of employees, in effect March 1.
—France backs United States in Adriatic ultimatum. Britain and France have sent argumentative reply to President Wilson.
—Canada restricts immigration from Europe to farm laborers and domestic servants.

Feb. 18—At Chicago, Mrs Rose Pastor Stokes was released on $10,000 bail on a charge of conspiring to overturn the United States Government.
—The Allies gave Germany until April 10 to reduce its army to 200,000, and until July 10 to reduce to 100,000.
—Paul Deschanel was inaugurated President of France.
—The W. R. Hearst injunction, and U. S. Senate opposition, halts proposed sale by U. S. Shipping Board, of ex-German ships.
—The United States warship squadron, under Rear Admiral Plunkett, reached Kingston, Jamaica.
—Ash Wednesday ended the social season.
—At New York the Jewish court of arbitration was opened at the Criminal Courts Building.
—Wolves harass Duluth, Minn.

Feb. 19—President Wilson prepared for despatch to the Allies a reaffirmation of his former statement that the United States adheres to the Adriatic settlement of December 9, to which the United States was a party.
—The unofficial Republican State Convention met at New York.
—Grand Trunk Railway stockholders voted to turn the road over to the Canadian Government.
—The New Mexico Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—C. Lipschitz, a New York jewelry salesman, was convicted, at Atlanta, Ga., of stealing $50,000 in gems, and was sentenced to 12 months, on a chain-gang.
—At New York, the Union League Club upheld the suspension of the Socialist Assemblymen, and urged deportation of dangerous aliens.

Feb. 20—Lenine tells The World his plans to put Russia on its feet.
—President Wilson tells Senate there never was and is no pact with Britain on sale by United States of ex-German ships.
—Post Office chauffeurs and others were indicted at New York on charges of stealing $250,000 in women's wear from the parcel post.
—The Probation Court opened at New York.
—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, North Pole discoverer, died at Washington, D. C.
—At New York the Mayor proclaimed Feb. 22-28 as Loyalty Week.
—Troops raided parts of Dublin with aid of a tank.
—At Hammond, Ind., a jury in two minutes acquitted Frank Pedroni, naturalized, who shot dead Frank Petrich, alien, who yelled "to hell with the United States."
—Gen. Denikine recaptured Rostoff from the Reds.

Feb. 21—The Senate, 45 to 20, voted to adopt Lodge's original Art. X. reservation to the Peace Treaty making United States sole judge of its right to quit League.
—Various New York county officials are revealed as members of the Sun Navigation Co., which has been trafficking in pier leases.
—The United States House of Representatives, 250 to 150, passed the Esch-Cummins R. R. bill.
—At New York Patrolman Hy Immen was shot to death by petty thieves, in the Bronx.
—Discovery at Teotihuacan, 27 miles northeast of Mexico City, of a third pyramid greater than those to the "Sun and Moon," which have long puzzled archaeologists, and rivalling those of Egypt, is announced.
—Striking shoemakers bomb factories at Lisbon Portugal.
—Cardinal Gibbons and all the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States issue a pastoral letter calling for justice and charity in settling labor disputes, and appealing for funds for the Pope.
—At Mongomery, Ala., Jesse Tolliver, a negro, who was bitten two years ago by a dog, developed hydrophobia and was shot and killed by officers called to subdue him after he had attacked nurses at a hospital where he was being treated.
—The American Woolen Co., opened retail stores for its employees, at Lawrence, Mass.
—Prince Alfonso of Braganza, Duke of Oporto, brother of the late King Carlos of Portugal, and husband of Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburg, of New York, died at Naples.
—Alumni Day at Princeton University was observed by the graduation of 88 ex-service men who obtained their degrees in the first mid-year graduation in the institution's history and by the dedication of Memorial Hall, commemorative of the 146 Princeton men killed in war.
—Virginia Walker, 12, was assaulted and killed at Springfield, Mass.
—At Budapest, anti-Socialists slew the Jewish editor Somozyl of the newspaper Nepszava and two of his employés, a sub-editor and a poet named Adelbert Vasco.

Feb. 22—At Berlin, Ensign von Hirschfeld, who tried to kill Financial Minister Erzberger, was sentenced to 29 months in prison.
—At Dublin, Robert Barton, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for East Whitiow, who was convicted on Feb. 12 on a charge that at Shillelagh last year he made threats against Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Frank Brooke, a member of the Lord Lieutenant's Advisory Council, has been sentenced to three years penal servitude.
—At Providence, R. I., the police found the bodies of Sylvans Thresher, a jewelry worker, his 11-year old daughter Gladys and Miss Harriet Mulholland in the Thresher home. All three were dead from revolver shots.
—Burglars rifled the mausoleum of Charlottenburg Castle. They forced the lid and removed the jewels from Queen Louisa's coffin, but failed to open the other coffins. They removed the gold and silver and gilded crowns lying on the coffins of Emperor William I., Empress Auguste, Prince Albrecht, and others.

Feb. 23—The Senate, 47 to 17, approved the Cummins-Esch R. R. bill.
—One of the eight olive trees in the Garden of Gethsemane, said to date back to the time of Christ, has fallen in a storm.
—An attempt was made to blow up the constabulary barracks in the market town of Ballynahinch, County Down, but the gelignite bomb failed to explode. The town previously had been isolated by cutting the telephone wires and blocking the roads leading into it with trees
—At Eagle Pass, Tex., Second Lieut. Horace M. H. Corey, of Flight A, 90th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., was killed when his aeroplane fell 1,200 feet after bursting into flames
—Armed men are sent to end the "rum rebellion" in North Michigan.
—Bridgeton, N. J., has installed a municipal spanking machine in the City Hall. It is used on bad boys, etc.
—The Bolsheviki have taken Murmansk.
—Rear Admiral Peary's body was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Feb. 24—Trotzky tells The World Russia wants peace.
—The "rum rebellion" in Northern Michigan faded into a mere misunderstanding.
—The Building Trades Council called a strike at New York.
—The President's reply to the Allied Premiers on Fiume was cabled.
—On all matters regarding which the Socialist Party platform had been made definite declarations, Waldman admitted the Socialist members of the Assembly were bound to vote as a unit When an honest difference of opinion existed, however, he maintained, a member could follow the "dictates of his own conscience." He was invariably enabled to do this by having his fellow Socialists agree to release him, he said.
—Matthias Erzberger quit the German Cabinet.
—At Trenton, N. J., the House, by a combination of wet Republicans and Democrats, forced through a committee substitute for the Barrett 4 per cent beer bill The new bill defines intoxicants for New Jersey as 3½ per cent by volume, which is one-tenth of 1 per cent more than the alcoholic content of the 2.75 beer of wartime Prohibition days. The vote on the measure was 37 to 21.
—Several hundred persons are dead and thousands of others are homeless as a result of an earthquake which destroyed Makhet, Grakali and other villages within a radius of 60 miles west of Tiflis (Transcaucasia). The City of Tiflis was shaken and many buildings were severely damaged.
—Harvard University buys the "Gold Coast."
—Dublin's curfew (midnight to 5 A. M.) went into effect.
—Chicago had its first non-partisan election.
—Jeanne Ousset, weight ½lb., was born at New York.

Feb. 25—The Oklahoma House, after urgent wire from President Wilson, ratified, 74 to 14, the Federal suffrage amendment.
—The President chose Bainbridge Colby, lawyer, of New York, as Secretary of State.
—A despatch from Warsaw says the report of the Russian committee "of the struggle against counter revolution" offically announces the number of persons arrested during the past 3 years as 128,000. The number of persons shot, says the report, was 9,641.
—At Chicago Dr. Anna Weld of Rockford, Ill., and Prof. Leila Andrews of the University of Oklahoma were admitted to membership in the American College of Physicians, the first women so honored by that body, which is meeting with the Congress on Internal Medicine.
—G. S. Zinoviev, head of the Petrograd Government and aid of Lenine and Trotzky, told The World Moscow will remain the revolutionary centre of the earth.
—Eighty women are elected to the Moscow Soviet, which stays 85 per cent. Communistic.
—The North Russia Cabinet escaped from Archangel to Hammerfest.
—Release of Edward H. Charette of Stockton, Cal., and Dr. Frederick L. Barnum of Brooklyn, members of the American Red Cross Commission to Siberia, who recently were captured by the Bolsheviki, was reported from Vladivostok.
—The new Home Rule bill was read, by title, in the House of Commons.
—Ex-Premier H. H. Aisquith was elected to Parliament from Paisley.
—Honduras proclaims a state of siege.
—Pogroms are reported from South Russia.
—A railroad strike is on in France on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line.
—The New York Health Board bars glue from ice cream.
—Major A. V. Dalrymple in charge of Federal Prohibition enforcement in Northern Michigan, emptied in the snow 9 barrels of home-made red wine, at Iron River; had a few hot words with local County Prosecutor McDonough; then started for Washington, on orders. Thus ended the "rum rebellion," with no bloodshed at any time.
—Thirteen Ohio Socialists, including Thos. Hammerschmidt, got prison terms at Cincinnati, in draft cases.
—The United States House defeated, 89 to 38, a motion by Igoe, Democrat, Missouri, to repeal the (Volstead) Prohibition Enforcement Act.
—Sales at the fur auction, at New York, totalled $10,600,000 for the series.
—Miss Gertrude Jewett, a banker's daughter, killed herself at Cambridge, Mass. She became a domestic to cure nervousness.
—At Los Angeles, H. W. Bowen killed Miss Florence Housel, fired her school and killed himself.
—Canada embargoes trading in foreign securities.
Feb. 26—The President's reply of Feb. 24 to the Allied Premiers' note of Jan. 23, made public; adheres to the Dec. 9, 1919, proposal for Fiume independence, and threatens to withdraw the Peace Treaty. The Allied Premiers, in their note of Jan. 23, said Wilson was out of touch with the European situation, and that nobody now desired a free Fiume.
—Lincoln Eyre's inquiry in Russia, for The World, shows, he says, the Soviets are powerless to wage war, owing to exhaustion; that law and order prevail, and that Russia is eager for peace. Lenine and Trotzky, he adds, wield more power than did the Czar.
—The New York State wholesale grocers killed, they report, 30 of 31 bills in the legislature opposed to their interests.
—The unofficial Democratic New York State Convention, at Albany, declared against Federal Prohibition, and urged quick ratification of peace "without destructive reservations."
—All United States troops in Siberia have been withdrawn.
—Seven bandits entered the office of Dr. Jonathan C. Day, former special agent of navy food sales, on Lenox Avenue, New York, and backing Dr. Day and his seven assistants against the wall at the point of automatic pistols took $6,500 he had just counted.
—Mexican bandits killed Augustus Morrill near Colima.
—The Bolshevik advance in Siberia continues.
—The American Railway Express Co. signed a national working agreement with the Order of Railway Expressmen, first of its kind in the history of American express companies. The agreement, retroactive to Feb. 15, covers working conditions, hours of labor and rating of positions of its employees throughout the United States. The number of employees affected is 75,000 of the Order of Railway Expressmen, 14,000 of whom are in New York City, organized along the lines of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
—The Emperor dissolved the Japanese Diet, owing to vote on extension of suffrage.
—Louis Waldman, suspended Assemblyman, testified at Albany he claimed exemption in the draft "for conscientious reasons." Solomon denied spitting on the flag.
—In a new peace proposal to the Great Powers, Soviet Russia pledges establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a Constitutional Assembly.
—The United States Senate readopted the Lodge treaty reservation on mandates, 68 to 4.
—The United States Court, at St. Louis, declared void the amendment to the Lever Food Control Act, because it does not provide for informing defendants (profiteers) of the charge against them.
Feb. 27—Major R. W. Schroeder planed up 36,020 feet at McCook Field, Dayton, O., lost consciousness; his machine dropped to within 2,000 feet of earth; then he regained consciousness, and glided down safely, but suffered from shock, and was temporarily blind.
—B. M. Baruch told a Congress committee the peak of high prices has been reached.
—The Allied Premiers (Feb. 26) invite President Wilson to join them in a formal proposal to the Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments to negotiate an agreement on the basis of withdrawal of all previous proposals.
—The Yukon Territory goes dry.
—Divorcement of the packers from all business not directly related to the packing of meat was made mandatory through signature by Chief Justice McCoy in the District of Columbia Supreme Court of a decree filed by Attorney General Palmer with the concurrence of the packers. The decree, which must be carried out within two years, affects 87 corporations and 49 individuals, of which Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Co. are the major members.
—August Claessens, Socialist Assemblyman, testified at Albany he voted against militia appropriations, not knowing he was violating the State Constitution.
—At New York the wife of D. G. Reid, "tin plate king," got divorce, with $200,000 outright and $30,000 a year.
—The French Government calls rail strikers into the army.
—The Oklahoma Senate ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, subject to a State referendum; the Oklahoma House did the same Feb. 28.
—Four were killed, 41 hurt in a race riot at Johannesburg, South Africa, mines.
—Mexican bandits killed Alexander Frasier, storekeeper, at Nogales, Ariz., and wounded J. A. Frasier.
Feb. 28—The National Cash Register Co. arranges to split net profits of 1920 with the employees, after deducting 6 per cent. interest on the company's investment.
—The President signed the Railroad Bill, returning the roads to private control at 12.01 A. M., March 1, 1920, etc.
—A general railway strike was ordered in France by the union.
—American, Japanese and French bankers lend China $7,000,000.
—Roumanian troops retire from Hungary.
—A strike closes Baltimore ship yards.
—At Macomb, Ill., Mrs. Alice Clugston and Dr. W. C. Alverson got prison terms for poisoning the woman's husband.
—The British Food Ministry is to continue 5 years longer.
—Earthquake shocks broke both South American cables.
—R. A. Corcoran, American, was killed at Yachiyo by a discharged Mexican clerk

Feb. 29—Italian Government forces begin a blockade of Fiume.
—Lithuanian troops revolt at Kovno; S. J. Harris, an American, was killed.
—R. G. Laws, 72, of London, says at New York, he eats capsuled monkey glands and is young again.
—How more than 5,000 Armenians were massacred and atrocities committed before the eyes of foreigners at Marash, in Cilicia, and how the French troops were compelled to withdraw after 20 days of fighting by a superior Turkish force, is told in a despatch received by the United States State Department and made public.
—At Binghamton, N. Y., a Chinese-American girl of 11 years was sold, for $700, to a Chinese man.
—The wets gained in Massachusetts municipal elections.
March 1—The United States Steel Corporation was declared not to be a trust in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman act, in a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, the Judges participating in the decision dividing 4 to 3.
—Right of the States to impose income taxes on non-residents provided they are in harmony with those imposed on residents was upheld and defined by the United States Supreme Court in two decisions. In a case from Oklahoma the court held that a State unquestionably had authority to levy income taxes against non-residents on incomes derived from property within the State. In a New York case the court declared that such taxes against non-residents must not be discriminatory: The Oklahoma Income Tax Law was sustained and the New York law was declared void in so far as it denies to non-residents exemptions which are given to New York citizens.
—The New Jersey Legislature passed a bill to make 3.50 per cent. beer legal in that State.
—The New York Assembly, 61 to 52, voted to investigate Anti-Saloon League lobbying.
—The Adriatic parley was broken off at London.
—The West Virginia Senate rejected the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—Billy Sunday closed an 8-week revival at Norfolk, Va.
—The French railway strike ended; several of the leaders were arrested.
—The Hungarian National Assembly elected as Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy.
—Field Marshal Haig ceased to be British Commander in Chief.
—The United States Court at Milwaukee upheld Wisconsin's 2.5 Per Cent. Beer Law.
—The Cape Cod Canal closed, owing to a dispute with the United States.
—Jersey City's Government backs a rent strike of 1,000 tenants.
—The S. S. Bohemian struck a ledge off Halifax; all but 7 were rescued.
—Commercial wireless was reopened on both oceans.
—The United States defined for Salvador the Monroe Doctrine.
—The United States Supreme Court held (in the case of Schrader) that resale price fixing by a manufacturer or maker is in violation of the Sherman act.
—The Democrats gained in Maine municipal elections.
March 2—The United States Senate, 58 to 22, voted to adopt Lodge's Monroe Doctrine reservation to the German peace treaty. Last November the reservation was adopted, 55 to 34.
—Gov. Edwards (New Jersey) signed the 3.5 Per Cent. Beer Bill.
—A majority of the Vermont towns go "wet."
—The New York Court of Appeals sustained the right of the Federal Government to give the New York Central Railroad the license to bridge the Hudson at Castleton.
—American dentists save Viscount Grey's eyes by treating his teeth.
—At the Newberry trial at Grand Rapids the court dismissed the indictments against Archie Anderson of Grand Rapids, De Witt Brown of Stevenson, Edward J. Bowman of Greenville, Antonio Bushak of Menominee, W. V. Capron of Frankfort, George C. Carrigan of Lapeer, Foster Cameron of Atlanta, Fred Cronenweit of Monroe, Mell R. Doom of North Branch, James Deevey of Bellaire, Frank Ford of Kalamazoo, Frank Guinan of Manistique, William T. Hosner of Romeo, Dan Kennedy of Grand Rapids, E. Bruce Laing of Dowagiac, Frank D. McKay of Grand Rapids, Carl D. Mosier of Dowagiac, Fred M. Northrup of Lakeview, Timothy Ryan of Jackson, Judd Ryne of Watervliet, Albert Taylor of Harbor Springs, John Wagley of Cross Village and Claude Vandervean of Grand Haven.
—Capt. R. C. M. Paige, G. H. Bryant and T. H. Colcord were burned to death in an airplane accident, Everglades, Va.
—The Congress of Red Cross Societies opened at Geneva.
—A naval board of inquiry has given a clean bill of health to Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, in his conduct of the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H.
March 3—President Wilson had his first automobile ride in 5 months; Mrs. Wilson was with him.
—At Dublin a van containing official mail and letters of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was held up by armed men, who carried off all the mail.
—Six were killed, many hurt, in a rear-end train crash on the Jersey Central at Elizabethport.
—Charles J. Willis, civilian aviator, was drowned from an army plane at Washington.
—Ramon Rodriguez and A. A. Herra, Spanish sailors, who robbed and beat A. J. Broderick and wife at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, got 52 years 6 months in prison.
—At Reno, Nev., Mary Pickford (Moore) got a divorce from Owen Moore.
—The West Virginia House ratified Federal Suffrage, but the Senate refused.
—Service has been interrupted on the 90-mile Nanchang-Kiukiang Railroad by Chinese who have been using trains to commit suicide. In one week 11 killed themselves in this manner.
—Mrs. Pethuis Sinit, a Socialist, will be the first woman member of the Upper House of the Dutch Parliament, having been elected by the North Holland Provincial Legislature at Haarlem.
—The American Consulate at Zurich was bombed; no one was hurt.
—The court in the Newberry case dismissed 15 more minor respondents as having not been connected by the evidence with the alleged conspiracy. The Judge also dismissed Count 5 in the indictment, which charged the buying of votes, but denied the motions of the defense to dismiss Counts 3, 4 and 6, or to free the remaining 85 respondents. The 15 respondents dismissed are: Christian Broeck, Prosecuting Attorney of Muskegon; Albert F. Crawford, bank cashier, Breckenridge; Fred J. Derrick, Menominee; John W Dunn, Judge of Probate, Arenac; Benjamin Gero, Deputy Game Warden, Manistique; Alex C. Green, employed in the State Capitol, Alpena; John Jones, Prosecuting Attorney, Ontonagon; Daniel C. Laughlin, Jackson; William E. Lewis, Hart; Samuel Odell, member of the State Utility Commission, Shelby; John C. Rittenhouser, Cheboygan; James Swain, Coldwater; Lewis J. Thompson, former Judge of Probate, Allegan, and Paul Woodworth, Badaxe.
—2.50 per cent. beer was sold in New Jersey.
March 4—The State of New Jersey, through its Attorney General, Thomas F. McCran, filed in the United States Supreme Court its suit seeking to have the constitutional Prohibition Amendment declared null and void and to prevent enforcement of the Volstead act.
—Villa kidnapped Joseph Williams, an American, in a train hold-up.
—Khrustaleff Nossar, the chief organizer of the first Russian revolution, has been executed by order of the Soviet authorities because of his authorship of a pamphlet entitled "How Trotzky Sold Russia."
—President Wilson forwarded his reply to the Allied Premiers on Fiume.
—Because "everybody knows it is not being followed," the 84th annual session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference voted to eliminate the drastic provision of its Book of Discipline which forbids participation in dancing, playing of games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses and kindred diversions of "questionable moral tendency," with expulsion from the church as the penalty on conviction. It substitutes a clause asking for a "thoughtful and instructed conscience" in the choice of amusements, avoiding "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

March 4—The United States House, 254 to 84, upheld the National Prohibition Act and voted $4,500,000 for its enforcement.
—The United States, it is stated, is opposed to the Allied plan to let Turkey stay in Europe.
—$12,000,000 in bonds were stolen in the past year in the United States
—A blizzard reaches Chicago from the West.
—At New York the will of Mrs. Charles Spang was declared void.
—Villistas killed 33 in a train raid near Carrolitas.
—The St. Paul crippled, reached Halifax.
—R. F. Pearson and J. E. Greer, aviators, were killed at Riverside, Cal., and Watkins Tex.
March 5—The Allied Premiers ask the United States to join in urging Italy and Jugo-Slavia to settle themselves the Adriatic muss.
—At New York Antoinette Bonner, 32, "the diamond queen," killed herself with poison when arrested, charged with swindling a gem dealer.
—There have been fatal food riots at Munich and Straubing, Bavaria.
—At London the House of Lords ruled that drunkenness is not an excuse for crime by ordering that conviction for murder be restored in the case of Arthur Beard, who was condemned to death for murdering a 13-year-old girl in Chester. The Criminal Court of Appeal had reduced the crime to manslaughter.
—Mexican bandits hold P. W. Summers, American, for ransom at Santa Lucretia.
—At the Newberry trial his manager, P. H. King, testified the Senator did not contribute or cause to be given any money in the campaign.
—Rain and wind, followed by snow, damage New York and other Atlantic cities and injure shipping; melting snow causes floods.
—Norway and Switzerland approve the League of Nations.
—Holland again refuses to give up the ex-Kaiser, but promises to intern him.
—At Pittsburgh C. F. and K. F. Birdseye got prison sentences for the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co. failure.
March 6—Rain, hail, sleet, snow and floods and floating ice damage New York and suburbs.
—The drug addict clinic at New York closes.
—At Chicago an express clerks' strike causes express embargo.
—The second National Industrial Conference ended at Washington.
—The Squirrel Inn, on the Bowery, New York, has closed.
—Four poison whiskey venders got prison terms at Hartford, Conn.; there had been 13 alleged deaths.
—At Berlin the Adlon Hotel dining room was the scene of a rough and tumble fight between Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, a cousin of the former German Emperor, and his guests and Capts. Klein and Roughevin and Mme. Klein, members of the French Mission. The hostilities were due to the French party refusing to stand while the orchestra was playing "Deutschland Ueber Alles."
Mar. 7—Poles whip Reds who begin general attack at Pripet marshes.
—President Wilson's note to the Allied Premiers, sent Mar. 4, is made public at Washington. He stands by Dec. 9 agreement, but is willing Italy and Jugo-Slavia agree on boundaries; he insists Jugo-Slavia must not invade Albania, and does not accept Treaty of London or any other secret treaty made without his knowledge.
—Noon masses are banned at Baltimore.
—Holland votes to join the League of Nations.
—The steamship Guilford was abandoned off Nantucket Shoals, the schooner Eva B. Douglass was abandoned 300 miles off the Delaware Capes; the S. S. Bratto was abandoned off Cornwall, New England trains are stalled in drifts.
—Eighteen thousand Armenians were killed at Marash during the Turkish siege.
—Japan denies she bought her victory in 1905 over Russia.
—The Reds offer peace to Finns.
—Argentina held its Congress elections. The Reds made gains.
Mar. 8—At Columbus, N. M., the wife of Capt. Wade Dostor, U. S. Medical Corps, killed him, then shot herself.
—Salvador agrees to join the League of Nations.
—Fortunes were lost in Wall St. through wrong ticker flashes on the U. S Supreme Court (Macomber case) decisions (by a vote of 5 to 4) declaring stock dividends not income and therefore not subject to tax.
—The U. S. Supreme Court decided (Kan. City So. Ry. case) that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in valuing railroad property, must consider the "present cost of condemnation and damages or of purchase in excess of such original cost or present value."
—By refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case, Federal Court decisions holding that the transportation of women from one State to another in private automobiles for immoral purposes comes within the provisions of the White Slave Act will stand.
—W. H. Anderson repeated his attack on the Catholic Church, in a speech to Methodist Episcopal ministers at New York, whereupon Roman Catholic Archbishop Hayes issued a public statement in which he said; "The Catholic Church is not affiliated with any political organization, local, State or national; much less is the church in conspiracy to contravene, directly or indirectly, the law of the land."
—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota is the centre line between the shores of St. Louis River and Upper and Lower St. Louis Bays.
Mar. 9—The U. S. Senate, 57 to 20 (of the 57 there were 17 Democrats) voted for the treaty reservation by which the United States is not bound by any League action in which any nation has more votes than the United States.
—A sermon ends the one-week packers' employees strike at Cleveland.
—At New York, a tenement owner goes to prison for 15 days for failure to provide heat.
—The sale of 141 realty parcels owned by the late Henry Pastor, at New York, fetched $5,159,075.
—At St. Louis, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the verdict by which Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, New York Socialist, was convicted in Kansas City in June, 1918, of violating the Espionage Act, and remanded the case for new trial. Mrs. Stokes was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The reversal was based on the charge given to the jury by Federal Judge A. S. Van Valkenburg, who presided at the trial, and which was declared prejudicial to the defendant. Mrs. Stokes was indicted on charges that she wrote a communication to a Kansas City newspaper denouncing the Government as being "for the profiteers."
—At Manila, pensions of $6,000 yearly were granted by the Territorial Legislature to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurgents against the Spaniards in 1896, and Cayetano S. Arellano, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.
—Mrs. Ruth Randall killed Clifford Bleyer and herself at Chicago.
—Bandits kill Glenn Shockey, cashier of the South Side Bank, Kansas City, Mo., but get no money.
—The hard coal miners ask 60-per cent. wage boost, 6-hour day, and closed shop.
—At London, Charles Diamond, editor of the Catholic Herald, on a charge of inciting to the murder of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others in an article in his newspaper, was found guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
—Lloyd George told Commons the West Indies will not be sold to United States.
—The hearing of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen ended, with E R. Brown's summing up for the Judiciary Committee.
—At Trenton, N. J., the U. S. District Court upheld the National Prohibition Act.
—Pat Foley, American, was killed by Mexican bandits, at Tampico.
—Ernest Fritz, chauffeur, Bronx, was acquitted on the charge of murdering Mrs. Florence Coyne.
Mar. 10—The W. Va. Legislature ratified the Fed. Suff Amendment.
—At N. Y., a jury decided R. H. Mainzer's Va. ham which a delicatessen man sold him for $25, was worth $14.
—Mob at Breslau and German troops at Bremen attack Allied Military Commission members.
—Germany apologizes for the Prince Joachim incident.
—The Russian Soviet again ask Poland for peace
—Villa freed Jos. Williams, American.
—The U. S. Court at Enid, Okla., fixed south bank of the Red River as boundary between Okla., and Tex.

Mar. 11—At Indianapolis, indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury against 125 coal operators and miners, charging them with conspiracy to violate the Lever act by agreement to enhance the price of fuel.
—Tenants are buying many office buildings and flat-houses, at N. Y.
—The Newbury defense ended, at Grand Rapids. Only four of the eighty-five respondents testified, Paul H. King, Clarence L. Sibben, secretary to King, Mark T. McKee, King's former law partner, and George S. Ladd of Stockbridge, Mass.
—The Paris police form a union.
—Aviators Maxwell Blanchard, Chas Sims, and Kenneth Earl were killed near Miami, Fla., Lieut. Clayton Stoner, at New Paris, Ind.
—Labor gained in the So. African elections.
—The U. S. Coal Commission's majority urged 25 per-cent raise in miners wages; minority asked more.
—The British Trade Union Congress, nearly 4 to 1, downed direct action to nationalize mines.
—Milton Sternfeld, 23, was killed in a boxing bout at Columbia University.
—Stewart McMullin, Internal Revenue Agent, killed Harry Carlton, at N. Y.
—Salvador joined the League of Nations.
—At Beirut, Syria was proclaimed a Kingdom.
—Wm. Mills, movie manager, Chicago, was killed by a "reformed crook."
—At Chicago, March 11, Victor Berger and four other Socialist leaders, sentenced on Jan. 23 of last year to serve twenty-year sentences for draft obstruction, obtained an indefinite continuance in the U. S. Court of Appeals. Those affected with Berger are the Rev. Irvin St. John Tucker, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse.
—Will Lockett, colored, was executed at Eddyville, Ky., for slaying Genevieve Hardman.
Mar. 12—Several hundred Japanese were massacred by Bolshevists, at Nikolajevsk, Siberia.
—At Phila., yeggmen gassed a watchman and robbed Chestnut St., safes of $368,250 in securities.
—The N. Y. City Bd. of Estimate appropriated $1,110,000 for 200 buses.
—Constable Scully was shot at Glenmire, County Cork. He was the twenty-sixth policeman murdered since Jan. 21. Two soldiers and a number of civilians also were killed by gangs in the same vicinity.
—2 cases of Rhino Scleroma, a rare Baltic disease, are at a N. Y. Hospital.
Mar. 13—The German Government under the head of Ebert, Socialist, was overthrown without bloodshed at Berlin, by a militarist party headed by Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp and Maj. Gen. von Luettwitz. The Ebert gov't. withdrew to Dresden, and has the proclaimed support of Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurttemburg. Kapp was born in Brooklyn in 1858 and Luettwitz's wife is an Amer. (Miss Cary) of Cleveland. The Nat. Assembly was dissolved, and new elections ordered.
—At Montesano, Wash., seven of the ten Industrial Workers of the World charged with the murder of Warren O. Grimm, one of four former soldiers shot during an Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Wash., were found guilty of second degree murder. They were Britt, Smith, Ray, Becker, James McInerney, Bert Bland, Eugene Barnett, John Lamb and O. C. Bland. Three men were acquitted—Mike Sheehan, Elmer Smith and Loren Roberts, the latter on the ground of insanity.
—7,000 coastwise pier workers strike at N. Y., for $1 an hour.
—27 Princeton Seniors say they never kissed a girl.
—Mex. troops rescue P. W. Summers.
—Hoover told in Congress Committee the Allies were nearly starved. April-Sept. 1917, by Ger. U-boats.
—400,000 are on strike in France.
Mar. 14—The new Berlin Gov't. says it will carry out the treaty "So far as its fulfilment could be reconciled with German honor and the country's economic future." The Ebert forces called a general strike and put Berlin in darkness. 15 were killed in disorders at Frankfort; Nationalist Party revolts; Darnstadt and Hamburg array against Kapp; Ludendorff calls on the new Chancellor; 10 were killed at Leipsic.
—The second zone of Schleswig, like the first, voted to stay in Germany.
—Six ships are held up in the Panama Canal by a landslide at Cucaracha.
—Warsaw has a general strike.
—At Norfolk, Va., Mrs. Annie R. Waldron or Waldorf, twenty-two, fired a bullet into her breast while a guest on board the United States torpedo boat destroyer Haraden.
—Lieut. Commander James R. Webb and three members of his crew were lost when the United States submarine H-1 went aground at the entrance to Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
—The U. S. Gov't. bought the Speedway Hospital, Chicago.
Mar. 15—The U. S. Senate, 56 to 24 (16 Dems. voting with the maj., 1 Rep. with the minority), accepted Lodge's new amendment to Art. X of the Treaty with Germany.
—At Berlin the Kapp and Ebert regimes begin negotiations for a compromise.
—Maine celebrates her 100th birthday.
—At Beirut, Emir Feisal was proclaimed King of Syria.
—Chinese bandits free Dr. A. L. Shelton.
—The U. S. State Dept., is headless, pending confirmation of B. Colby.
—Congress grants flour to Europe's starving.
Mar. 16—Berlin's food supplies are cut off; there is no money for Kapp's troops; Hindenburg advises him to resign and urges Ebert to call new elections; Kapp decrees death to strike leaders; troops kill many at Leipsic; 7 killed at Dortmund. Democrats and Centrists form a new gov't. at Munich.
—Roumania treats with Red Russia.
—Ships pass the slide in the Panama Canal.
—The Prince of Wales left London for Australia.
—Holland limits Wm. Hohenzollern to the Province of Utrecht.
—The British, with few fatalities, occupied Constantinople.
—Paterson, N. J., bars "shadow" dances and "shimmies."
—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of Joseph Shenk and Wm. Glasser on a charge of leasing N. Y. City houses, 1916, to dissolute women.
—At N. Y., the Sup. Ct. upholds the N. Y. Rys. Co., in its 2-cent transfer charge.
Mar. 17—Chancellor Kapp has resigned at Berlin; Gen. von Luettwitz and the rest also have quit; the Spartacans hoisted the red flag and deposed the Mayors at Halle, Westphalia and Ohligs, Rhenish Prussia, but that British troops restored order and reinstated the Mayors. There has been fighting at Essen, Dortmund, Leipsic, Mannheim, Frankfort, Brunswick, Gera, and other places. The Nat. Assembly met at Stuttgart.
—Mrs. Geo. Evans, 20, was strangled at New Britain; her husband, a Bulgarian, then tried to kill himself at N. Y. He is under arrest.
—At N. Y., Mrs. Dan'l. G. Reid was given a divorce.
—Joe Hurley, labor leader, was slain at Chicago.
—25,000 march in the St. Patrick's Day parade at N.Y.
—5 were killed in No. Dak. by a blizzard.
Mar. 18—Kapp troops fire on Berlin crowds as they quit city, Spartacists try to seize power as Kapp is ousted; food prices soar, and crowds smash shops Confirmation is given in official despatches of the reported creation of Workmen's Councils at Munich and Dresden, and that the military at Frankfort declared for the revolution and fled after some fighting. Soviet republics have been formed at Dortmund, in Westphalia, and at Gera. At the latter place, which was formerly the capital of the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, there has been savage fighting. A telephonic message from Hamburg to Copenhagen said there was violent fighting between troops and students on the one side and workmen on the other at Kiel.
—At Wetter the Spartacans killed all the officers of the battery and disarmed the men. A similar incident is reported from Werne. In industrial centres such as Nuremberg there is considerable agitation.
—The Ebert Government is again in control in Berlin. Vice Chancellor Schiffer, in whose hands the sudden retirement of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, temporarily placed the administrative power, and Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, are engaged in bringing about order in the city and restoring activities to their normal basis.
—In the fighting at Dresden, fifty persons have been killed and 495 wounded, and the city is isolated from the rest of Germany. Sharp fighting has occurred between Government troops and Communists at Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia. The Communists were defeated and 1,000 of them fled into the occupied region, where they were disarmed by Entente troops.

Mar. 18—Two hundred Americans who have been attending the fair at Leipzig have telegraphed and telephoned Major Gen. H. T. Allen, commanding the American Army of Occupation, urgently asking help to leave Leipzig, where they describe conditions as dangerous to their lives. Gen. Allen is sending a special train to bring the Americans away. Firing is almost continuous in various parts of Leipzig and all the light and water services have been cut off, according to the Americans, who are principally buyers from various parts of the United States.

—The Misses Ada M. and Phoebe R. Brush, elderly spinsters of Huntington, L. I., were freed yesterday from the State Insane Hospital at Kings Park, L. I., where they had been unwilling inmates since May 31, 1910, by order of Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in White Plains.

—Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, has been found by American Red Cross workers living in a box car near Novotossisk, South Russia.

—In the U. S. Senate, Art. X was adopted by a vote of 56 to 26 when made a part of the Lodge programme. The Irish reservation remained without change, and all efforts to eliminate "commerce" from the proposition dealing with domestic affairs failed.

—By a vote of 62 to 39 the Maryland House of Delegates refused to concur with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the Volstead act and later passed the Jones 3½ per cent. beer bill, with amendments that make it operative only if the Supreme Court rules that "concurrent action" by States means that each State may fix alcoholic content of beverages manufactured and sold therein.

—Herbert Hoover urges passing treaty even with reservations.

—At Grand Rapids, the Newberry case went to the jury.

—U. S. urges Peru and Bolivia to make up.

Mar. 19—The Senate, for the second time, defeated the treaty with Germany. The vote of rejection was 49 to 35. To ratify the treaty with eighty-four members present would have taken a vote of 56 to 38. It was rejected the first time, on Nov. 19, last, 41 to 51. Then but seven Democrats voted for the treaty plus the Lodge reservations. Now twenty-one Democrats voted with Lodge. Twenty-three Democrats and twelve Republican irreconcilables made up the total that rejected the treaty.

—Senator Lodge, when the result was announced offered a resolution sending the treaty back to the President with a notification that the "Senate did not advise and consent to its ratification." This was adopted 47 to 37

—The English will of the late Viscount Astor disposes of $2,109,815. After several personal bequests the residue of the property is divided between his sons, the present Viscount Astor and John Jacob Astor.

—The Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead. The revolver was fired by masked persons whose identity is unknown. They entered his residence, and after firing the shot, escaped in an automobile.

—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby for Sec. of State.

—At the Aldine Club, N. Y., 600 men and women helped Col. W. J. Bryan celebrate his 60th birthday. The liquor issue, he said, is as dead as slavery.

—At N. Y., a jury acquitted Jay A. Weber, Secretary of the Pictorial Review Company, charged with attempting to bribe an internal revenue agent to falsify the income tax returns of his company.

—The Duchess of Marlborough instituted at London a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights.

—At London, Miss Gladys Beacon of Boston, Mass., sister of Princess Radziwill, was awarded damages of £500 (normally $2,500) and costs against the Daily Graphic in court as damages for the publication of a libellous article by the newspaper.

—At Spokane, city jailer W. B. Nelson was strangled by a prisoner.

—Scores were killed in armed clashes at Berlin; Essen was seized by workers; fighting resumed by Reds at Leipsic; Ebert gov't., troops moved on Red centres in Thuringia, Westphalia, Saxony, and elsewhere.

Mar. 20—The Ebert gov't., in Germany signed a convention with the workers' committee, which called off the general strike.

—At Grand Rapids, U. S. Senator Truman H. Newberry and 16 others were found guilty, in the U. S Dist. Court of Election frauds, and were sentenced as follows: Newberry, 2 yrs., in prison and $10,000 fine; Frederick Cody, 2 yrs., and $10,000 fine; Paul H. King, 2 yrs., and $10,000 fine; John Newberry, $10,000 fine; Charles Floyd, Grand Rapids, manager for the Newberry campaign, two years and $5,000 fine; Allan Templeton, head of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, one year, six months; Hannibal Hopkins, publicity agent for the Newberry campaign, one year, one day; B. Frank Emory of Detroit $2,000 fine; Darry O. Turner, Detroit, $2,000 fine; E. V. Chilson, former Secretary of State, of Lansing, one year and one day; Roger M. Andrews, publisher, Menominee, one year and six months; Milton Oakman, Detroit, manager of the Wayne County Newberry Committee, one year and six months; William J. Mickel, Oshkosh, Wis., Newberry worker, two years; Richard Fletcher, State Labor Commissioner, one year and three months; Silas J. McGregor of Delta, one year and three months; Fred Henry, Flint, one year and three months; George S. Ladd, Sturbridge, Mass., a good roads lecturer, $1,000 fine

—W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson began a "dry" campaign at Paris.

—Manuel Palafax, So. Mex. rebel leader, surrenders to Carranza.

—At St. Louis, Mrs. E. L. Wright, daughter of the late W. J. Lemp, brewer, killed herself. She was remarried to T. H. Wright, Mar. 8.

—At Portland, Ore., 3 members of the Communist Party of Oregon, on trial eighteen days on charges of violating the State Syndicalism act, were found guilty in the Circuit Court.

—The Superdreadnought, Maryland, was launched at Newport News, Va.

—Bolshevists attack Finland on 1,500-mile front.

—Women voted at the Democratic primaries in the Philippine Islands to elect delegates to the Territorial Convention.

Mar. 21—The Ebert cabinet return to Berlin, incl., Noske; siege at Berlin lifted; 3,000 killed at Leipsic during the troubles there; Spartacists still in control in Ruhr dist.

—The World reveals the Wood Pres. boom, backed by many millionaires.

—Bolivia apologizes to Peru for attacks.

—The Canadian Navy was ordered demobilized.

Mar. 22—At Berlin, Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, resigned, the Independents demanded a Labor Cabinet; the German Reds defeat 5,000 gov't., troops in the Ruhr region; Soviet republics have arisen at Oelde, Ahlen, and Drensteinfurt; Communists hold the Vulcan ship yards.

—Two were killed in Dublin riots.

—Gen. Laperrine died in an airplane crash in trying to cross the Sahara.

—At London, the court granted to the Duchess of Marlborough restitution of conjugal rights; the couple separated in 1907. They married at N. Y in 1895.

—In Spain a general rail strike began.

—Bainbridge Colby was confirmed by the Senate, as Sec. of State, and C. R. Crane as Min to China.

—The Aurora Borealis halted wire service in N. Y. and elsewhere.

—The Russian Soviet asks Italy to resume relations.

—At Boston, the Supreme Court upheld the open shop

—The Wash. State Legis ratified the Fed Suff. Amendment.

—At Duluth, Dr. Christian S. Neuman of Princeton University, who was found guilty in the U. S. Dist Court a year ago of having violated the Espionage Act, and was sentenced to a year and a day surrendered and started to Leavenworth.

Mar. 23—The Ger Gov't arrested Kapp, Gen. von Luettwitz, and Admiral von Trotha; disorders continue in Saxony, and in the Essen and Ruhr dists

—The Brit. Commons cheered the official report of the Dublin shootings.

—Phila repeals daylight saving

—Bainbridge Colby took oath as Sec of State; he asked that the testimony against him with the Sen For. Rel. Com. be made public.

—The Russian Soviet Gov't. freed all Amer. Red Cross workers.

—The U. S. lifts price control on coal as of April 1

—Landlords and tenants curse each other at a big rent-profiteering hearing at Albany.

—Another landslide has closed the Panama Canal

—A Swiss referendum defeats gambling.

Mar. 23—The coal steamer Northwestern, sank near Matanzas.
—Georges Carpentier, French pugilist, arrived at N.Y.
Mar. 24—Maximilian Harden tells the World Germany will be ruled by Factory Soviets, a form of syndicalism: the Nat. Assembly held brief session at Berlin, 50,000 Reds march on Wesel.
—At Hays, Kansas, a "students' soviet" seized the State Normal School, ducked professors and students and picketed homes of teachers.
—At N. Y., 1 was killed, 11 hurt in the collapse of a work-bridge at 7th Ave., and 49th St.
—Paul Little, 12, of Lexington, was kidnapped and held for $25,000 ransom. He was found Mar. 26.
—At Chicago, Frank Piano shot and wounded his son, Frank, 17, "to save his soul."
—There are over 200,000 cases of typhus in Poland.
—The Cunarder, Scythia, was launched at Barrow, England.
—"Soap Box Hardy" (Chas. O'Connell), bank robber and jail breaker, died in the Fed. prison at Atlanta.
—J. R. Menzies, a Presbyterian missionary of Toronto, Ont., has been killed by robbers at Swaltingeu, Provence of Szchwan, China.
—A French motor boat made a speed of 75 miles an hour, on the Seine.
Mar. 25—Order is restored in Saxon centres. Ebert reaches agreement with Ruhr Reds.
—Turks in Thrace defy the Allies.
—Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, and Dr. Alex. Lambert, N. Y., announce that 10 yrs. ago a benign tumor was removed from Gen. Leonard Wood's brain; and that he is in perfect mental and physical condition. The tumor was caused by his head striking a chandelier when he was in Cuba.
—Dr. V. J. Campisi and an Elizabeth, N. J., Italian were found dead, stabbed, in a house on Lorimer St., Brooklyn.
—Brown Univ., Providence, was closed by scarlet fever.
Mar. 26—At Berlin, the Bauer Cabinet resigned, and Hermann Mueller was asked to form a new one.
—Alan Bell, Resident Magistrate of Dublin, in the presence of fellow passengers on a Dublin tramcar was taken from it by twelve men and riddled with bullets.
—At N.Y., a jury convicted of criminal anarchy Harry M. Winitsky, Sec. of the local branch of the Communist Party; he got 5 to 10 yrs. sentence.
—The Panama Canal was reopened.
—The Rev. L. W. B. Jackman, an American medical missionary, who was found guilty of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" for having shot and killed Major H. D. Cloete at Sadiya, Assam, has entered an appeal from the verdict.
Mar. 27—At Berlin Mueller forms a labor cabinet. Communist rule continues in Chemnitz and other parts of Saxony. The Poles lose to the Russ. Reds south of Pripet marshes.
—Ukrainians have occupied Odessa.
—H. B. MacLeod of N. Y., private, U. S. A., who vanished June 27, 1918, at Camp Merritt, N. J., is found by his father at Richmond, Va. He was drowned, in Sept., 1920, in P. E. Isl.
—Margaret Schlachta was elected a member to the Hungarian National Assembly, the first woman member.
—At Winnipeg, 5 leaders in the May, 1919 strike were convicted of seditious conspiracy.
Mar. 28—Tornadoes swept over Northern Illinois and parts of Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan and Georgia. The known dead in six Central Western States numbered 105, while 55 were killed in Georgia and Alabama. The property loss in the Chicago area was $6,000,000, while in the other States the loss was large. Elgin, Ill., suffered $4,000,000. Illinois had 30 dead, more than 1,000 injured and 2,000 made homeless. Indiana reports 36 fatalities and Ohio 26. Eleven were killed in Michigan and one each in Wisconsin and Missouri. The death list in Georgia was placed at 38, and in Alabama at 17
—The N. Y. State daylight-saving law went in effect at 2 A. M. Simultaneously local laws to the same end became operative at N. Y., Buffalo, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Yonkers, and Gloversville.
—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks were married at Los Angeles, Calif.
Mar. 29—The rebel workers in the Ruhr dist. of Germany appeal to the Allies for troops
Cardinal Gibbons and others urge Pres. Wilson to accept the treaty with reservations, and submit his plans later to a referendum.
—The Congress of the General Federation of Labor began, at Paris.
—Nine hundred live-stock handlers strike at Chicago.
—Soft coal miners take rise of 27 per cent. in wages.
—The U. S. Supreme Court, in deciding appeals brought by British ship owners, to-day upheld the constitutionality of the provisions of the La Follette Seamen's Act relating to the payment of wages to seamen upon demands, and decided that the provisions apply to foreign seamen on foreign vessels while in American ports.
—Grant Smith, 40, negro, was lynched on a railroad bridge near Millersburg, Ky. He was charged with having criminally assaulted Ruby Anderson, 14, white, Feb. 8.
—Bricklayers at N. Y. end 3-month strike, leaving wages to arbitration.
—A messenger of Harriman & Co., N. Y., vanished with $118,000 in securities.
Mar. 30—The majority of the Judiciary Committee of the N. Y. State Assembly reported in favor of expelling the five Socialist members, declaring: "The Socialist Party of America as now constituted and with its present programme is not a loyal organization or political party disgraced occasionally by the traitorous act or declaration of a member, but is a disloyal organization composed exclusively of perpetual traitors."
—Pres. Wilson's note in reply to the Allied Premiers' note of Mch. 12 is made public; he urges the Turks' seat of gov't be expelled from Europe.
—Mexicans killed H. A. Jafredson, an American.
—The Allies accept Holland's offer to guard ex-Kaiser.
—The Miss. State Senate ratified the Fed. Suff. Amendment.
—Ex-Munic. Judge L. A. Snitkin of N. Y. was granted new trial at Chicago, on draft conspiracy charge. He had been convicted.
—The Chicago City Hall is tied up by city employees' strike.
—At N. Y., the extraordinary grand jury cleared Asst. Dist. Atty. J. E. Smith, ex-Magistrate Fuchs and Magistrate McQuade of the charge of taking any part of $20,000 said to have been used in freeing Arnold Rothstein after his arrest for the alleged shooting of a policeman during a gambling raid.
—Mail Aviator Walter Sherlock was killed when his plane hit a tall chimney at Newark, N. J.
—Grover C. Bergdoll, Phil. draft slacker, got five years in prison, by order of court-martial at N. Y.
Mar. 31—German Govt. troops began an advance on the Ruhr region, in which the Reds called a general strike.
—The Brit. Commons, 348 to 94, passed the Irish Home Rule Bill to 2d reading.
—The soft-coal miners signed, at N. Y., a two-yr. new wage scale, of 20 to 27 per cent. raises, with strikes prohibited.
—The Miss. House rejected, 94 to 23, the Fed. Suff Amendment.
Gen. R. D. Simms was found hanged, at Asheville, N. C.
—The N. Y. Stock Exchange suspended all deals in Stutz Motor Car Co. stocks.
—Richard Croker's children have asked the Florida courts to enjoin him, as an incompetent, from disposing of his property.
—G. M. Foot, aviator, was killed by a 1,000-ft. fall at College Point, N. Y.
—Four hundred Chicago firemen struck for $300 more a year.
—Five thousand N. & W. R. R. employees struck on account of non-union clerks.
—The Mass. Legis. adopted daylight saving.
—The Prince of Wales reached Panama.
April 1—The N. Y. Assembly, after all-night debate, expelled the five Socialist members—Waldman, Claessens, and Solomon, 116 to 28; De Witt and Orr, 104 to 40. The Democratic minority polled a majority of one vote in favor of expelling Waldman, Claessens and Solomon, the Democratic vote being 18 for unseating and 17 for restoring them to their former legislative status. Twenty-one Democrats voted to reseat De Witt and Orr, while 14 favored their expulsion. The Republicans, by a division of 98 to 11, voted to unseat Waldman, Claessens and Solomon, and on De Witt and Orr the vote stood 89 to unseat and 29 to reseat

April 1—The Del. House, 26 to 6, rejected Fed. Suff.
—A R. R. ferry strike began at N. Y.
—Gov. Smith signed 10 N. Y. anti-rent-gouging bills.
—A Brooklyn court ordered the city bus lines there to stop.
—Chief Sec. for Ireland, Macpherson, has resigned.
—At Wash., four were indicted for "leak" in Sup. Ct. decisions on So. Pacific case in Nov., 1919.
—Portugal ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany.
—Prince Joachim was released from prison and banished from Berlin.
—The Danish King meets a general strike at Copenhagen with troops.
—New cables to Chile were opened.
—De Valera addresses the Md. House of Delegates, at Annapolis.
April 2—At Washington, "in the cause of Ireland" the British Embassy was picketed by girls and women bearing banners calling on the United States to abrogate all treaties with Great Britain, declaring that "America cannot continue relations with Britain ruled by assassins."
—At Montevideo, Washington Beltran, editor of El Pais, was shot and killed in a pistol duel by Jose Batlle y Ordonez, former President of Uruguay. Beltran was shot in the breast and died shortly afterward.
—The Ruhr strike ends, in Germany, workmen surrender arms.
—The "Kiss" strike ended on the Norfolk & Western R. R.
—The R. R. wage dispute was referred back to Pres. Wilson.
—J. Edward Leary of Hohokus, an employee of the New York Telephone Company in New York, murdered Mrs. Harold J. Grayson of No. 134 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., at Southfield, near Tuxedo Park, then drowned himself in Carr Pond, a mile and a half from the scene.
—At Laurens, S. C., a mob hanged Geo. Robertson, col., charged with cutting three white boys.
April 3—German Govt. troops take Duisburg.
—Congress passes the bill giving the Fed. Reserve B'd power over discount rates.
—Outlaw switchmen tie up railroads at Chicago.
—Eighteen hundred men took part in "cattle drives" in Ireland, in defiance of the police.
—The ferry strike at N. Y. caused a freight-lighterage embargo.
—Mayor Hylan, N. Y., arbitrator, granted bricklayers $10 a day.
—The U. S. Dept. of Justice ruled the White Rats monopoly charge against Vaudeville Mg'rs Assoc. unproved.
—Toledo has a trolley strike.
April 4—In Ireland occurred an organized series of incendiary fires in Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other places, inland revenue offices with their books and documents being destroyed. In Dublin 12 offices were burned, the caretakers being held up by masked armed men while the offices were being fired. The headquarters of the Custom House was not attacked, but the destruction of official books and documents was so great in the branch offices that chaos is created in the inland revenue accounts. Over 200 police barracks were burned, mostly in Cork and Clare Counties. Cut wires isolated Belfast.
—At Karscyau, Czechoslovakia, a starving mob killed the Food Controller.
—Japanese troops occupied Vladivostok as Americans left.
—A blizzard swept No. Ill., Ind., and Mich.
—at Bridgeport, Conn., N. W. Bishop, a millionaire, died of self-inflicted wounds.
—One hundred and eighty-eight were injured in a conflict at Jerusalem.
—Ten persons were drowned near Lowdensville, S. C., by the capsizing of a flatboat used as a ferry on the Savannah River, which is eight feet above the normal stage.
—The Rev. L. W. B. Jackman, an Amer. med. missionary, has been sentenced to prison for two years for killing Maj. H. D. Cloete.
April 5—German regulars seize Ruhr towns in march on Essen. French troops leave Mainz for Frankfort.
—The general Danish strike ended.
—President Alfredo B. Moreno of Ecuador and President Marco Suarez of Colombia met at the boundary between the two countries. While the national hymns of Ecuador and Colombia were played the two Presidents shook hands.
—Miners walk out in Kan. and Del.
—At bay in the orchestra pit of a St. Louis theatre, surrounded by 50 policemen, a bandit killed one officer, seriously wounded three others and himself was killed after he had held up and robbed the Easton-Taylor Trust Company of $20,000.
—The body of Jeanne De Kay, who vanished at Chicago, Dec. 30, 1919, was found in Lake Michigan.
April 6—French troops occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, and other cities in the Ruhr dist., without bloodshed, the Germans protesting.
—Five pro-Irish women were arrested when they picketed the British Embassy at Wash.
—Richard Croker, at Palm Beach, says he is not worth over $2,500,000.
—The Rep. and Dem. regular tickets won at the Pres. primaries in N. Y.
—Mrs. Frances Delorme was found strangled, at Rochester, N. Y.
—In Wis., La Follette won the Rep. primaries.
April 7—The Allies give Germany till April 10 to reduce Army to 200,000.
—Six were killed, 35 wounded, by French troops in street outbreaks at Frankfort.
—The Ebert forces took Essen; Marcus, slayer of Munich hostages, was killed.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at San Diego, Calif.
—The "outlaw" R. R. strike at Chicago has put 50,000 out of work and affects 25 lines; over 10,000 brotherhood men are involved.
—Four hours after physician had pronounced her dead, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, 72, of Coryville, O., a medium, startled relatives by returning to life.
—At Hampton, Va., a jury acquitted Mrs. S. Gordon Cumming of murdering her husband.
April 8—At London, an authoritative statement was issued to the effect that France acted entirely on her own initiative in deciding to occupy German cities; that Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium were all opposed to the plan and that France's action has caused a delicate situation.
—The general Italian strike ended; many workmen were killed by troops.
—The Japanese captured Khabarovsk, north of Vladivostok.
—The U. S. House, 214 to 155, limited debate on joint peace resolution.
—The "outlaw" R. R. strike spreads from Chicago to Los Angeles and N. Y.
—A horse went by airplane from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara.
—Under the new rent laws, N. Y. Magistrates, generally, allow owners to raise rents 25 per cent. over April, 1919.
—A N. Y. Stock Exchange seat sold at $101,000.
April 9—The U. S. House, 242 to 150, passes the Repub. peace resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and repealing all war legislation enacted since April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war.
—The U. S. Senate, 46 to 9, voted for voluntary military training for civilians.
—Fiume's general strike ends.
—The Congress of Salvador adopted a decree proposing a Latin-American Court of Arbitration, with the United States excluded.
—Hoover says he will not take a Dem. Pres. nomination.
—The "outlaw" R. R. strike eased up in the West but hardened in the East.
—At Pittsburg, Kan., Alexander Howat, leader of the Kansas miners' organization, president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, was sent to jail by Judge Curran for contempt of court for refusal to appear before the new Court of Industrial Relations after he had been summoned as a witness.
—At Washington, Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic leader in the last Congress, was stricken with paralysis on the left side after a speech in the House opposing the peace resolution.
April 10—The "outlaw" strike stopped Hudson tubes, at N. Y., and crippled all train service.
—The Mex. State of Sonora seceded.
—One hundred and thirty-five thousand Bibles were stolen at Chicago.
—Pres. Hadley of Yale resigned, 98 of June 1921.

April 10—A waterspout makes 150 families homeless at Baez, Cuba.
—Action of the Michigan Legislature in ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment is final and cannot be submitted to a referendum, the State Supreme Court held.
April 11—The "outlaw" strike badly ties up N. Y. roads. An Erie mail train east bound was abandoned at Port Jervis, N. Y.
—Max Hoelz, "red robber baron," seizes Saxon towns.
—Some of the Sinn Fein hunger strikers at Dublin are near death. Crowds assemble before the jail and pray for them.
—Many non-combatants have been killed in Guatemala City, under shellfire of Cabrera.
—Many Poles were killed in Petrograd riot.
—Joseph Nichthauser, Brooklyn, gents' furnisher, under arrest on a charge of profiteering, killed himself.
April 12—The outlaw strike less binding in West, and somewhat easier in East, but commutation service still crippled at N. Y. Toledo seized coal for light and power. College students volunteer as engineers.
—The Bourses at Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfort closed when the treaty clause was put in effect compelling transfer of foreign securities held in Germany.
—Paul De Mott of Paterson, N. J., supposed to have been an American citizen, was shot dead by a sentry while trying to escape from the prison at Wesel, Germany, where he was under death sentence.
—Dr. Jos. Simms, N. Y., willed his brain to science.
—The N. J. Senate killed daylight saving.
—The N. Y. M. E. Ch. Conf., at Kingston, votes to lift ban on dancing, cards, and theatres.
April 13—Outlaw R. R. strikers open negotiations at N. Y., Chicago, etc., for settlement. U. S. begins arrests for strikers' mail hold-ups. Commuters man local trains at N. Y. All strikers are back at Cleveland, 50 per cent. at Chicago. Pres. Wilson named the R. R. Labor Board.
—The French Chamber of Deputies backed Premier Millerand in sending troops into Germany.
—Ireland has a general strike in aid of the hunger-strikers in jail.
—Carlos Herrera has been proclaimed Pres. of Guatemala.
—A. A. Ryan, resigning from the N. Y. Stock Exchange, charged that members of the Board of Governors are among the "shorts" in Stutz motor stock.
—At N. Y., five corporations paid the U. S. Govt. $5,000 fine each for controlling Sumatra tobacco wrapper trade.
—A walkout for Howatt, jailed, stops Kan. coal mines.
—W. C. Bryan, Ins., was shot to death at Chicago in office of his partner, J. E. Griffin.
April 14—The outlaw strike began to break up at N. Y. They asked hearing by R. R. Labor Board. The Cabinet, convened by Pres. Wilson for the first time in nearly eight mos., discussed the situation. The Atty. Gen. charges strike to I. W. W. leaders. N. Y. truck drivers voted to strike. The Army supplied beef to N. Y.
—The Brit. Govt. releases Irish hunger strikers on parole, ending general Irish strike.
—The Prince of Wales was at Honolulu.
—Two hundred and fifty thousand in Ukrania have typhus.
—Pres. Cabrera of Guatemala and his army surrendered. Many civilians were among the slain. Total dead announced as 800 on April 26.
—French troops entered Alntab, Asia Minor.
—N. Y. Stock Exch. took Stutz stock off its list.
—At Mineola N. Y., J. J. Dempsey was acquitted of any guilt in the Malbone tunnel wreck at Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1918.
—A movement to wear overalls, to cheapen clothing, spreads over the U. S. from the South.
—At Albany, Sen. Thompson charged Assembly was in orgy of drink when Socialists were expelled.
April 15—Alleging conspiracy under the Lever Act, the U. S. Govt. seized John Grunau, head of the "outlaw" Chicago R. R. Yardmen's Assoc. and 22 of his aides. The N. Y. truckmen's strike ended in higher wages. Volunteers continued to man commuters' trains. The R. R. Wage Board was continued by the U. S. Senate. The strike kept on easing. College boys stoke locomotives on L. I. R. R. The longshoremen's strike at N. Y. ended.
—Hundreds were arrested in military raids in Dublin.
—Coal strikers' sympathizers used dynamite at Willis Branch, W. Va.
April 16—Outlaw R. R. strikers flocked to work at N. Y., Phila., etc. Freight embargoes lifted. The elevator strike at N. Y. fizzled. At Chicago, Grunau and his aides were released on their own recognizance.
—Eleven members of the Falzfeln and Skadowski families were found shot to death on an abandoned yacht at the mouth of the Danube with 11,000,000 roubles of money.
—At Berlin, Prince Yoachim was fined 500 marks for his recent attack on the French Commission at the Hotel Adlon.
—Temple Emanuel, N. Y., celebrated its 75th anniv.
—Swift and Armour agents were released at Brooklyn on profiteering charges.
—The overall movement reaches N. Y.
—Theo. N. Vail, chair. of the Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co., died at Johns Hopkins Hosp. Balt.
April 17—French recruits riot at Versailles, demanding discharge.
—At Cork, charges of wilful murder against Premier Lloyd George were brought in the verdict of the jury in the inquest into the death of Mayor MacCurtain, assassinated last month. The verdict also charges Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Ian Macpherson, former Chief Secretary, and several police inspectors with murder. Assassinations continue in Ireland.
—Pro-Irish women picketed the U. S. Treas. Dept., Wash.
—The U. S. State Dept. announces John Reid is in jail at Abo, Finland.
—Rep. W. D. Upshaw of Ga. wore overalls in U. S. House.
—At Wash., Dist. Sup. Ct. Justice Bailey upheld W. R. Hearst's injunction to prevent the U. S. Shipping Board from selling 29 ex-Ger. ships.
—At Chicago, the outlaw leaders refuse to end the rail strike at N. Y. Citizens join "reserves" of Chamber of Commerce.
—Sonora, Mex., troops occupied Culiacan, capital of Sinaola.
—Gov. L. J. Frazier of No. Dak. campaigned by airplane.
—Sweden has given wives greater legal rights.
April 18—Dr. Jas. W. Markoe was shot to death and Dr. Geo. E. Brewer was wounded in St. George P. E. Ch., N. Y., by Thos. W. Simpkin.
—A revolt starts in the State of Michoacan, Mex.
—French troops leave Frankfort.
—Max Hoelz, "red robber baron," has been caught at Marienbad, Bohemia.
—Bridgeport was freed of gamblers in wholesale raids by vice squads.
—A blizzard swept from Montana over Eastern Idaho, Utah, Northern New Mexico, Northern Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. Fifteen were killed by Ark. tornados. Thirty inches of snow fell at Greeley, Col., 16 in. at Denver.
—At Buenos Aires, arbitration instead of pistols has settled the controversy between Jose de Sousa Lage, editor of the newspaper *O Pais* of Rio Janeiro, and Fernando Saguier, a member of the Argentine Senate, which threatened to end on the duelling field.
April 19—The Fed. R. R. Wage Board bars "outlaws" from conference. The Hudson tubes at N. Y. reopened at 6 cents. Grunau was rearrested at Chicago.
—Sir Auckland Geddes, new Brit. Ambassador, on arrival at N. Y. says Ireland must be left to settle its own form of govt. as a member of the Brit. Empire.
—The Supreme Peace Council convened at San Remo.
—The U. S. Supreme Ct., 7 to 2, upheld the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1918 between the U. S. and Great Britain (Canada) and the U. S. Act of 1918, putting the treaty in effect. The court also upheld the Kentucky separate coach law which requires the separation of negro and white passengers.

April 19——At Mulberry, Kan., a negro, accused of attacking a white girl, was hung at a 'phone pole by a mob.
—R. W. Thompson, navigator, was drowned in Jamaica Bay, N. Y.
—The N. Y. Senate expunged Sen. Thompson's "orgy" charge against assembly.
—The body of Miss Mary Ellen Appel, 26, of Allentown, Pa., a Society of Friends welfare worker, missing since April 7, was found in a clump of trees in the vicinity of Versailles, France.
April 20—A tornado killed 233 persons and did $2,000,000 damage in E. Miss., N. W. Ala., and So. Tenn. Rose Hill, Miss., was wiped out. Meridian was hit.
—The N. Y. Assembly, 83 to 56, passed the two Fearon bills, framed to outlaw the Socialist Party. The N. Y. State Senate, 31 to 13, passed the Walker constitutional amendment providing that hereafter no amendment to the Federal Constitution shall be ratified without a vote of the electors showing whether or not the people approved it.
—College boys operate elevators in N. Y. skyscrapers. The strike wanes. Railroads move 40 per cent. of freight.
—Stock selling closed Japan's exchange, April 16-19.
—Rev. J. C. Brogan was inaugurated Mayor of Emporia, Kan., in overalls
—A mass meeting at Birmingham, Ala., demanded De Valera's deportation.
—The Amer. s. s. Susquehanna was stranded on Dalmatian coast.
April 21—The railroads refused to take back outlaws with seniority rights.
—Near Butte, Mont., 14 I. W. W. mine pickets were wounded by shots by police
—The Mex. States of Hidalgo and Tlaxacala secede.
—Rear Admiral Sims's criticism of the Navy's conduct of the war were based on the false assumption that combating the German submarine campaign was the main object of the United States Navy. Capt. Pratt, former assistant chief of operations, testified before the Senate committee. The chief mission of the American Navy, Pratt declared, was to organize the service of supply transportation in conjunction with the Army and to get American troops overseas safely and swiftly. The British got the submarine situation under control in 1917, before the United States could have assisted, the witness declared, and held it to the end.
—T. W. Lawson and L. C. Van Riper were fined $1,000 each, at Boston, for violation of the State law as to advertising mining stocks.
April 22—At Paris, Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, was found guilty of "commerce and correspondence with the enemy" by the French Senate. The vote was 150 to 91. "Commerce," as interpreted by the Senators who were the judges, does not mean financial trading but commerce by means of common ideas while "correspondence" in this particular case is employed in the sense of association. The court by a vote of 128 to 110 found that there were extenuating circumstances.
—The White House refused to intercede for outlaw rail strikes. Railroads say freight service is 50 per cent. normal, passenger almost normal.
—At Cedar Creek, Nebr., Dr. F. L. Millener and Harvey Gamer failed to get answering signals from Mars.
—The Brit. Govt. removes many Sinn Fein prisoners from Ireland.
April 23—The Supreme Peace Council decides Armenia shall be a republic.
—At Constantinople, the Allies arrested ex-Grand Vizier Izzet Pasha and others.
—The French Senate gives Caillaux to three yrs. in prison (which he has served), 5 yrs. enforced residence, and 10 yrs. barred from office.
—The N. Y. Legislature repealed daylight saving.
—The Mo. Dem. State Conv. rejected Sen. J. A. Reed as a deleg. to the Pres. Nat. Conv.
—Capt. Roald Amundsen, polar explorer, has reached Amadir, on Bering Sea.
—1,000 have died in fighting at Anhai, So. China.
—Miss. M. L. Smith, Rep., N. Y. City, acted as Speaker of the State Assembly for half an hour—the first time a woman ever presided.
—The N. Y. Senate, 36 to 14, passed the two Walters-Fearon bills to bar Socialists from public office.
—Off Cuba, Rear-Admiral C. B. Brittain, Chief of Staff, of the U. S. Atlantic fleet, shot and killed himself.
—The overall's movement spreads to Britain.
—In Gen. Sessions, N. Y., the jury disagreed in the trial of Ex-Police Dep. Comm. A. D. Porter, on neglect of duty charges.
April 24—Only 253 marched in the overalls parade at N. Y.
—Stutz shorts pay Ryan $550 a share.
—At Paris, Jos. Caillaux was freed.
—The N. Y. Legislature passed a 2.75 per cent. beer bill.
—The U. S. recognized Armenia as a state.
—Jac Wolff, wife, 4 children, and a farmhand were killed by Hy. Layver at Turtle Lake, No. Dak. He confessed, May 13, and got a life term.
—An armed party kidnapped, at Mill Street, Ireland, six men suspected of a $90,000 bank robbery in Nov., 1919.
April 25—The Supreme Council puts Palestine and Mesopotamia under British mandate.
—Arabs kill 300 French troops at Uria.
—The N. Y. Legislature adjourned.
—New Zealand greeted the Prince of Wales.
—"Silk Mask" Jimmy Harrigan, robber leader, was killed by Chicago police, who found in warehouse $100,000 of his loot.
—Rabbits destroy $100,000 worth of apple trees in Dutchess Co., N. Y.
April 26—Turkish Nationalists upset the Albanian Gov't.
—The U. S. Supreme Court, 4 to 3, sustained a majority of the Government's charges of illegal combination against the Reading Company, a Pennsylvania holding corporation, and certain of its railroad and coal subsidiaries and ordered their dissolution. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Holmes and Van Devanter dissented, while Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision.
—Socialists lost in the Danish Parliament elections.
—At Indianapolis, in the attic of a former hospital, was found the skeleton of Miss Carrie T. Selvage, who vanished Mar. 11, 1900.
—At Sandy Springs, Md., robbers killed Francis Hollowell, a bank official, and escaped from the bank with $4,500.
—At Louisville Elsie Janis, actress, was robbed of $58,000 in jewels.
April 27—Oscar Underwood succeeds Hitchcock as Dem. leader in the Senate.
—James Larkin, agitator, who came to this country from Ireland in 1914 as a member of the Irish Labor Party, was convicted of criminal anarchy, at N. Y. He was charged with having attempted, by manifesto and otherwise, to overthrow the United States Government. Though he claimed he was born in Ireland, Justice Weeks informed the prisoner he had a certified copy of his birth certificate and this showed Larkin was born in "the second court back, Berry Street, St. George, Liverpool, England, May 2, 1878;" that his father's given name was Thomas and that his mother's maiden name was Jane Madden. On May 3 he was sentenced to 5 yrs. in prison.
—At Chicago, G. W. Lyons, ex-Col. N. Y., 69th, killed himself.
—The faculty of Chatham Epis. Inst., Va., resigns because the school bans eulogy of Harriet Beecher Stowe.
—Trolley strike ties up Staten Island.
—The fur sale at N. Y., totalled $8,000,000.
April 28—The U. S. Atty. Gen. asked the U. S. Supreme Court for a re-hearing in the U. S. Steel Corp. case.
—353 Amer. Soldier dead arrived at N. Y., from France and England.
—Staten Island (Richmond Light and Ry. Co.'s lines) trolleys went into Fed. receivership.
April 29—Plots against the lives of more than a score of Federal and State officials have been discovered by the Department of Justice as part of radical May Day demonstrations, Attorney General Palmer announced as included in the May Day programme organized by the Communist Labor Party, as an effort in behalf of peace with Soviet Russia.
—France and Soviet Russia arrange to exchange prisoners.
—France limited art exports.
—Radical Jean Longuet was barred from U. S., by Paris Embassy.

April 29—The Trans-Caucasus state of Azerbaijan revolt into Bolshevism.
—Laurette Taylor was booed by rowdies on her first appearance at the Garrick Theatre, London. The curtain wouldn't work.
—Princess Nadija v. Troubetzkov, Red Cross nurse, and W. S. Shutz, ex-Capt U. S. A., were wed at Wash., D. C.
—Cornelius Vanderbilt jr. and Miss Rachel Littleton were married at N. Y. The bride received $1,000,000 in gifts.
—An Amer. Syndic. buys the Empire Theatre and Queens Hotel, London, at $2,225,000.
—The Scottish Trades Union Congress votes "dry."
—Mex. rebels hold Chihuahua City.
—Mollie Steimer, 20, of N. Y., the U. S. Court says must begin to serve her 15-yr. sentence for violating Espionage Act, upheld by U. S. Sup. Ct. She left N. Y. May 2 for prison.
April 30—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 9 to 6, reported to the Senate the Knox resolution terminating war with Germany.
—Poles defeat Bolshevists in South Ukraine.
—The Atlantic Fleet began to arrive at N. Y.
—At N. Y. a jury awarded Mrs. Lillian Aresoni, wife of Enrico Aresoni, opera singer, $50,000 in her suit for alienation against Mrs Jesse Ullrey, a Cleveland widow.
—5-cent fares to Coney Island went in effect on the B. R. T. lines.
—Strikes tie up shipping at Porto Rico.
—Ex-United States Commissioner Felix Reifschneider jr. was unanimously acquitted by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn of the charge that he conspired with Mrs. Annie E. Mills, a negress, falsely to name Edgar Jersey, white and wealthy, as the father of two children she said were hers.
May 1—May Day passed in U. S. quietly, Socialists at N. Y. hold 100 meetings; over 35,000 marched in the Boys' Loyalty Parade on 5th Ave. In Britain 8,000,000 workers took a quiet day off. At Paris there were a few disturbances, and several were killed by soldiers. Nova Scotia mines closed.
—Reds take Baku and set up Soviet Gov't.
—5 were killed in a coal mine near Terre Haute, Ind.
—Attacks on members of Catholic orders in Mexico during the Carranza rebellion and the looting of schools, hospitals, churches and other establishments under their control were described before the Senate Mexican Investigating Committee by Mgr. Francis C. Kelly, President of the Catholic Extension Society of the United States. Conditions became so bad, he said, that a general exodus of Catholic orders from Mexico occurred. Women were abused, the witness declared, and they and the men, all penniless, were forwarded to the border and seaports to be cared for in the United States by co-religionists.
—Ralph Greenlaw, Amer., was killed by Mex., near El Oro.
—The rest of the Atlantic Fleet anchored in the Hudson at N. Y.
—The overalls crusade reaches Argentina.
—At N. Y., anarchists fired four shots at Harold Content, former Assistant United States Attorney who prosecuted Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.
May 2—China and Russia agree to open boundaries in Asia for trade.
—Cattle drives spread to County Clare, Ireland.
—Syracuse and Utica, N. Y., are tied up by trolley strikes.
—Over 55 were killed in Oklahoma tornado, mostly at Peggs.
—Consolidation of nine steel, coal, shipbuilding and transportation companies of Canada into the British Steel Corporation, with a capital of $500,000,000 was announced.
—E. F. Greenlaw, Amer., was killed by Mex. near El Oro.
—The M. E. Quad. Gen. Conf. met at Des Moines, Ia.
—"Boys Day in School" exercises were held at N. Y.
—The Associated Harvard Clubs bar the Harvard Liberal Club.
—The mangled body of George H. Weaver, Vice-President of the Remington Typewriter Company, N. Y., was found in his wrecked touring car on the White Plains Post Road.
—The eclipse of the moon at N. Y. was observed by Lieutenants J. H. Tilton and W. H. Cushing the naval air station at Rockaway Beach at a height of nearly three and one-half miles. The two Lieutenants ascended in the seaplane N-9, remaining in the air more than one and one-half hours. The observations were made at the direction of the Navy Department, and Prof. David Todd, formerly of Amherst College, assisted from a position on the shore.
May 3—Juarez City breaks from Carranza.
—At N. Y., Andrea Salsedo, betrayer of the gang of Italians who, June 2, 1919, put bombs in many U. S. cities, jumped to death from an upper story of a Park Row building. It was he who printed the pink circulars, police said.
—"Outlaw" loom fixers struck and made 20,000 idle at New Bedford, Mass.
—The U. S. Sup. Ct. refused the Atty. Gen. a rehearing in the U. S. Steel Corp. case.
—700 invalids visited J. M. Hickson, Church of England healer, at Trinity P. E. Ch., N. Y.
—Mrs. Ogden L. Mills jr. (Margaret Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr.), announces at Paris she and Mr. Mills have been divorced.
—2 were killed by a bldg. collapse at Burlington, Vt. Daylight saving had taken other employees from the place at "noon."
—At Buffalo, J. E. Telper was acquitted of the charge of slaying his wife, Jan. 30, 1916. He was found guilty on his first trial, Dec., 1916.
—10,000 families at Chicago refuse to move, defying landlords.
—At Brooklyn, Private G. W. Barry, U. S. A., was acquitted of the charge of killing Sergt. F. W. King at Ft. Totten, Mch. 29, 1919.
—Mass. Legis. passes 2.75 beer bill.
—Miss Fannie Hurst, N. Y., author, announces her marriage on May 5, 1915, to Jacques S. Danielson, pianist, and collaborator with the late Rafael Joseffy.
May 4—Mex. rebels tell Carranza to vacate by May 15.
—Nancy Perkins Field, widow of Henry Marshall Field of Chicago, was married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by special license to Arthur Ronald Lambert Field Tree. The bride, a niece of Lady Astor, was given away by Viscount Astor.
—Russ. Soviet troops capture 60,000 in Trans-Caucasus.
—A cablegram signed by eighty-eight members of the House, protesting against imprisonment, without arraignment or trial of persons arrested in Ireland for political offenses, was sent to Premier Lloyd George and the British Parliament.
—W. A. Watson, alleged confessed slayer of wives, led officials to gulch where was found body of Nina L. Deloney, near Coyote.
—$182,000 was recovered of $200,000 in stocks stolen Feb. 10 from H. L. Doherty & Co., N. Y.
—H. Le C. Roome walked up 940 steps (47 stories), in 8 min., 52 secs., and won $4,100 wager at N. Y.
—Dutch ports reopen after 2-mos. strike.
—The Berlin Saddler's Union expels Pres. Ebert for signing a death warrant.
May 5—Declaring that the restoration of normal relations between the United States and the Teutonic powers is necessary to "bring an end of the despotic war power with which a power-maddened administration continues to rule a great people," Senator Knox opened debate on his proposition to re-establish peace through a joint resolution.
—Secretary Wilson ruled that the Communist Labor Party of America does not come within the scope of the deportation law. His decision releases without further question all members of this party arrested on charges by the Department of Justice that they advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or violence in cases where party membership is made the basis for this charge. There is no appeal.
—The Del. Senate ratified Fed. Prohib.
—On motion of U. S. Attorney Ross, who declared the ends of justice had been met by serving nine months of their sentence in Atlanta Federal Prison, Joseph F. Rutherford, Russellite leader, and his seven associates were discharged after retrial of the indictment charging violation of the Espionage Law had been abandoned.
—Newport, Ky., teachers quit for more wages.
—Staten Island trolley strike ends in higher pay and 8-ct. fares.
May 6—The R. I. Dem. State Conv. rejects Art. X of the Peace Treaty.
—Gov. Coolidge, Mass., vetoes the 2.75 beer bill.

May 6—400,000 Brit. cotton operatives get 28½ p. ct. increase in wages.
—A barehead, sandal move starts in Spain, to beat high prices.
—The Poles entered Kieff.
—At Los Angeles, J. P. Watson, bigamist, pleaded guilty to murdering one of his wives, Nina L. Deloney.
—Rollo Ogden quits editorship of N. Y. Evening Post to go to N. Y. Times, May 17.
—The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra played at Paris.
—The Conn. Dem. State Conv. endorsed the Peace Treaty.
May 7—Philip Cooper, a tailor from Poland, killed Morris Hirnkofsky and wounded 3, at N. Y.
—Mex. Revolutionists enter Mex. City, and Carranza fled. Vera Cruz forces join the revol.
—Profiteering engaged in on a gigantic scale, both during the war and since the armistice, should be blamed for the high cost of living, and not any increase of wages to workmen, was the assertion made to the Railroad Labor Board by W. Jett Lauck, former Secretary of the War Labor Board, who appeared in behalf of the seventeen railway brotherhoods and unions.
—Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, testifying before the House Rules Committee, declared that only forty of the hundreds of foreigners rounded up in raids by the Department of Justice in the last six months had admitted that they favored overthrow of the Government by violence. He said that "in making 5,000 arrests Department of Justice agents found only three revolvers."
—At St. Louis, Drover's Nat. Bk. officials killed a robber.
—The Midland Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia., went into receivership.
May 8—A registered mail pouch at N. Y. was robbed of $25,000.
—The Nat. Socialist Conv. met at N. Y.
—200 armed Sinn Feiners set fire to the police barracks at Cloyne, County Cork, and compelled the garrison of six men to surrender. The barracks was burned to the ground, and three houses close by were also burned.
May 9—Pres. Wilson, in a letter to Multnomah (Oreg.) Dem. Central Committee, calls for indorsement of Peace Treaty as it stands.
—Russia and Georgia make peace.
—Fred'k Rueckert was fatally shot by a masked man at Hoboken.
May 10—Carranza's train was located near Esperanza. Gen. Murguia, who instigated the murder of fifteen generals in prison in the Capital has himself been executed.
—The Rep. Nat. Conv., at Chicago, chose Lodge for temp. chair. Rep. Nat. Conv.
—The Brit. Commons, 259 to 55, rejected Asquith plan for single Irish Parliament.
—Suffrage lost and Premier Hara and the Seyu Kai Party won in Jap. elections.
—The Appellate Div., N. Y. Sup. Ct., rules N. Y. City's buses are unlawful.
—At Los Angeles, Cal., James P. Watson who has confessed the murder of at least seven women, was sentenced to life imprisonment.
—Labor orators were jailed at Duquesne, Pa., for street speaking without a permit.
—At Rome, the first ceremony in connection with the canonization of Joan of Arc was held, when beatification of the nun Louise de Marillac was proclaimed before the Congregation of Rites.
May 11—Sec. Daniels told the Sen. Com. that Pres. Wilson, Aug. 11, 1917, said on the Penn. to fleet officers, at Yorktown, Va., that he was willing and ready to lose half the Navy to crush the Ger. U-boats.
—The Supreme Council, at Paris, handed a treaty to Turkey.
—The first Spanish Children's Court opened at Bilboa.
—Nitti and his cabinet resign in Italy.
—Earl Curzon's daughter, Lady Cynthia Curzon married Lieut. O. E. Mosley, M. P., at London.
—Ukrainians occupy Odessa.
—50,000 Jews parade at N. Y. for "Palestine redeemed."
—The N. Y. Diocesan P. E. Ch. Conv. approved church forums under Epis. authority, and also upheld Bishop Burch.
—The N. J. Legis. passes over Gov.'s veto the Hudson Vehicular Tunnel and the Camden-Phil Bridge bills.
—Jas. Colosimo, Chicago, night-life guide, was assassinated.
—The consortium agreement among Japan, France, Great Britain and the United States for promoting a loan to China was signed by a representative Japanese banker and Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.
May 12—Atty Gen. Palmer fixed sugar profits at 1c. a lb. wholesale and 2c. at retail.
—Enginemen call "outlaw" strike on Pittsburgh lines.
—Evicted Newarkers (N. J.) moved into playground tents.
—Sec. Daniels showed Sen. Com. a cable from Pres. Wilson to Sims at London, July 4, 1917, in which he said: "From the beginning of the war I have been greatly surprised at the failure of the British Admiralty to use Great Britain's great naval superiority in an effective way. In the presence of the present submarine emergency they are helpless to the point of panic. Every plan we suggest they reject for some reason of prudence. In my view this is not a time for prudence but for boldness even at the cost of great losses."
—Terrorists destroyed 50 police barracks throughout Ireland, and burned records in 20 income tax offices.
—The 264 students of the Albany Law School walked out in a body when Jacob M. Goldenkoff, a senior expelled for socialistic utterances, entered accompanied by a deputy sheriff with an injunction issued by County Judge John J. McMullen of Schenectady requiring the faculty to permit him to retain his seat.
—At N. Y., J. S. Gillespie, who forged $300,000 checks on Geo. Arents, Jr., it was alleged, was sentenced to 4 yrs. in prison.
—Near Oskaloosa, Iowa, W. J. McClendliss, Superintendent of the Chicago-Omaha Aerial Mail Division, was killed when an airplane in which he was riding was blown through a tree.
May 13—The Soc. Nat. Conv., at N. Y., nominated unanimously E. V. Debs for Pres.; for Vice Pres., Seymour Stedman of Chicago, 106, to 26 for Kate R. O'Hare, who, like Debs, is in a Fed. prison.
—Secretary Daniels told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee that he had not signed a cablegram bearing what purported to be his signature, which was among those read to the committee by Rear Admiral Sims when the investigation began. The original of the message, Mr. Daniels said, did not show his signature, and he added that his name had been forged to the copy presented by Admiral Sims.
—Apprehending an encroachment by Congress on the executive branch of the Government, President Wilson vetoed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill because of a "rider" it carried providing that publications of executive departments should be subjected to supervision by the Joint Committee of Congress on Printing.
—The students' strike at the Albany Law School ended when the Appell. Div. vacated the injunction that had stopped the expulsion of J. M. Goldenkoff, Soc. student.
—In the Sen. Lodge struck from the Knox peace resolution the clause demanding a separate treaty with Germany.
—Marie M. Keller, 17, B'klyn (Erasmus) high sch. girl died of sleeping sickness.
—Richard ("Ricky") Harrison and Chester Cantine were electrocuted at Sing Sing.
May 14—Matamoras, Mex. surrendered to rebels.
—The House, 170 to 127, failed to pass Sundry Approp. Bill over Wilson's veto.
—In the U. S. Senate, Sheppard called N.J. a revolutionary and anarchistic state for its "dry" law.
—Release of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party's nominee for President and all other political prisoners was asked in a petition presented to Attorney General Palmer by a committee appointed at the Socialist Party Convention in New York with Seymour Stedman, the party's Vice Presidential nominee, as Chairman.
—Police Insp. Henry, N. Y., was acquitted on neglect charge, and was reinstated.
—The Prince of Wales had a narrow escape at Greymouth, New Zealand, motoring on a road skirting a ravine in Buller Gorge. At one point the rear wheel of the Prince's motor car hung over the gorge and the earth gave way.

May 14—Horace L. Walton, 22, robbed a postal car of $105,000 at Gilman, Ill., killed a policeman, and was shot to death at his home, Chicago. His father died of shock in Mo.
May 15—The Knox resolution providing for a state of peace between the United States and the Teutonic powers was adopted in the Senate by 43 to 38. Two Republicans—McCumber and Nelson—opposed the resolution. McCumber was paired against it, while Nelson voted in the negative. Three Democrats voted with the Republicans for the resolution, Reed, Shields and Walsh of Massachusetts. Gore was paired in support of the resolution.
—French begin to leave Frankfort region.
—Carranza breaks rebel lines and escapes to the hills.
—The first woman elected to office in Hungary is Margarete Schlachta, successful Christian Nationalist candidate for the National Assembly from the 1st District of Budapest.
—At N. Y. "Nicky" Arnstein surrenders in stolen bond plot case, gives $75,000 bail, but is put in cell by U. S. He gave $25,000 more bail and was let out May 17.
—Mayor of N. Y. leads 10,000 police in parade.
—2 police were killed in a mob riot at Londonderry
—Chicago-Omaha air mail started.
—U. S. Shipping Board exonerate C. W. Morse and asked N. Y. Fed. Atty to drop indictment
—Mme. Aubert and 3 male spies were shot at Paris for treason at Laon.
—Venezuela resumes relations with Holland, suspended in 1908.
May 16—Levi P. Morton died of bronchial pneumonia, near Po'keepsie, N. Y., on his 96th birthday
—Carranza's cabinet is captured
—Switzerland votes to enter League of Nations
—The Pope pronounces Jeanne D'Arc a saint
—Wm. Hohenzollern has moved to Doorn.
—N. Y. Central yardmen at N. Y. join outlaw strike
—Patrolman E. F. Burns was killed in bout in E. 35th St. police station, N. Y.
—The noted bullfighter Gallito (Gomez) was killed by a bull at Madrid
May 17—Britain masses troops in Ireland; Londonderry riots go on.
—Pres. Wilson tells Senate Britain is seeking to exclude aliens from controlling oil fields in any of its dominions.
—Bolsheviki invade Persia.
—Senator Lodge's resolution declaring the Senate's opinion that Northern Epirus, including Corytza, the twelve islands of the Aegean Sea and the western coast of Asia Minor, should be awarded to Greece, was adopted by the Senate without discussion.
—The Atlantic Fleet left N. Y.
—Barbers struck at N. Y.
May 18—The U. S. takes back control of R.R. freight transportation.
—Gen. Brusiloff takes military control of Moscow
—Prices of retail clothing drop 20 per ct., in U. S.
—Trustees of the Rochester, N. Y., Baptist Theological Seminary voted to admit women to the regular theological courses on the same conditions as men
—Mrs. Laura Balada, widowed, killed self and 3 children, at Morris Park, L. I.
—The Met. Mus. of Art, N. Y., celebrated its 50th birthday.
May 19—1,000 milk drivers went on "outlaw" strike at N. Y. It lasted 1 day.
—Declaring they were vicious and would impose upon the people an intellectual autocracy such as destroyed the German Empire, Gov. Smith of N. Y. disapproved the six most important Lusk and Fearon bills aimed at sedition and Socialism.
—Bolshevists drive British from Caspian Sea base, at Enzeli.
—9 were killed in arresting coal strike agitators at Matewan, W. Va.
May 20—The U. S. Senate ordered inquiry of campaign slush funds of both parties
—Bolsheviki take Alexandropol; they drive back Poles in Vitebsk.
—Sec. Daniels testified he stopped enrolments in Class 4, Naval Reserve, because it had become a "slackers' paradise."
—Richard Croker, testifying as to his competency said, at Palm Beach, Fla., that when he and his first wife separated he gave her $600,000, all he had, and "started all over again."
—Miner was shot at Matewan, W. Va.
—Lightermen join longshoremen's strike at N. Y.
—Machinists struck at Waterbury, Conn.
—The 132d Gen. Presby. Assembly began, at Phila.
—Bandits shot up Delta, O., and got $12,000 from People's Savings Bank.
—Sir Edward Carson declared in the House of Commons, Irish disorders were part of propaganda conducted in Egypt and India. "The chief offices are in New York," he said, "and the funds for this movement come from America.
May 21—Pres. Carranza of Mex. was assassinated at Tlaxcaltenango.
—The House, 228 to 139, passed the Knox peace resolution. For the resolution: Republicans, 208, Democrats, 19; Independent (Keller, Minn.), 1—Total 228. Against: Republicans (Kelly; Mich., and Fuller, Mass.), 2; Democrats, 136; Independent (Carss, Minn.), 1.—Total 139. The nineteen Democrats voting for the resolution were: Caldwell, Carew, Cullen, Dooling, Ganly, Goldfogle, McKinlry, Maher, Mead, O'Connell and Sullivan, all of New York; Ashbrook, O.; Evans, Nev.; Gallivan, Olney and Tague, Mass.; Hamill, N. J.; Huddleston, Ala., and McLane, Pa.
—Germany declares peace with Costa Rica.
—France's general strike ends.
—Richard Croker testified his Irish estate, Glencairn, is to go to charity; he said he now has $250,000 in securities in Ireland. Mrs. Croker told the story of her life.
—At London, Lord Shotto Douglas, third son of the late Marquis of Queensberry, has been granted a divorce from his wife, who was Miss Loretta Audis Mooney of California. The case was not defended. Their marriage took place at San Jose in 1895
—G. C. Bergdoll, convicted draft dodger, escaped from his mother's home, Phila.
—At Phila. Cleveland Ragin, a negro, shot and killed a negro street cleaner, shot four other men and stabbed two before a patrolman killed him with a bullet in the heart.
—German Parliament ends first session under republic
—Police Detect. J. E. Fitzpatrick, N. Y., was killed by auto thieves.
May 22—Russians and Poles fight on 600-mile front.
—Pres. Wilson agrees to arbitrate Armenia's west boundary
—The Emperor of Japan is ill of diabetes.
—Union was affected bet. the Presby Ch. in U. S. A. and Welsh Presby. Ch. in U. S.
—Muriel Burgos, 23 mos., was awarded gold medal as N. Y. City's best baby
—One heat prostration at N. Y.
May 23—Sir John Taylor, Irish Under Sec., resigns.
—Greek troops replace French in Thrace.
—At Rome, Oliver Plunket, the Irish divine, who was made first Archbishop of Armagh in 1669 by Pope Clement IX and who was executed for treason by the British at Tyburn July 1, 1681, was beatified.
May 24—Pres. Wilson asked Congress to authorize Amer. mandate over Armenia
—The C. F. U. (N. Y.) cabled to Brit. workers to keep arms out of Ireland.
—The Sen. committee investigated Pres. Camp. Primary expenses
—Pres. Deschanel, pres. France, fell in pajamas from his spec. train, near Montargis, from apopl. stroke.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed the 2.75 beer bill and the boxing bill.
—6 bandits get $165,000 at the 1st Nat. Bk., Finleyville, Pa.
—The Seventy-fourth Bank of Yokohama suspended for 3 weeks, owing to demoralization of the silk industry
—6 were killed in riots at Rome at war celebration.
May 25—Gen. Obregon puts Luis Cabrera in jail at Mex. City
—The 3d Pan-Amer. Aeronautic Congress met at Atlantic City.
—Otto E. Freer, after living 4 yrs. with a broken back, died at Chicago.
—Soviet Russia told the Allies it has no territorial ambitions; Armenians take Alexandropol.
—Holland breaks negot. with Belgium over the Scheldt.
—500 Austrian children reached England for food and outing
—The Yokohama Savings Bank suspends.
—Kilbrittain Castle, near Brandon, Ireland, was burned by raiders.

May 25—At N.Y. the U. S. Court quashed the indictment against C.W. Morse and his U. S. Steamship Co. for alleged violation of the Shipping Act of 1916 by selling the steamer John G. McCullough to a French citizen without having first offered the ship to the United States Government at the price offered by the foreign purchaser.
—At St. Paul a temporary injunction issued by the U. S. Dist. Court in New Mexico, restraining the State Council of Defense and officials of that State from interfering with the sale and circulation of the Hearst magazines in New Mexico was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals
May 26—Col. W. C. Procter told the Sen. committee he gave $500,000 to the Wood Pres. Prim. campaign; Palmer's friends put up $56,610, it was testified.
—Gen. R. Herrera, alleged slayer of Carranza, is taken to Mex. City.
—The Prince of Wales reached Melbourne.
—Russia recognizes Latvia's independence.
—A brass-pipe bomb exploded under the State Armory at Hartford, damaging the kitchen.
—The Presby. Gen. Assembly quit the Inter-Church World Movement; the M. E. Gen. Conv. indorsed it.
—French Senate voted to boost by 25 per cent. the tax on the income of any resident of France who is "more than thirty years old, single or divorced, and has nobody dependent upon him or her," and by 10 per cent. that of any one who is over thirty, has been married two years from Jan 1 of the fiscal year and has neither children nor other dependents.
—Edith C. Gould, daughter of Geo. J. Gould, eloped and was married to C. L. Wainwright at Elkton, Md.
—At N. Y. the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the Lever act as a war measure, and maintained that by the action of the Senate in withholding approval of the treaty of peace with Germany a state of war still exists.
May 27—Pres. Wilson vetoed the House peace resolution.
—Harding's Rep. Pres. Prim. expenses in Ohio were $107,704, it was testified, at Wash.
—Johnson says he will not bolt the Rep. Nat. Conv.
—The Sen. Foreign Relations Com., 11 to 4, rejects Wilson's request for mandate over Armenia.
—The hard coal miners accepted Pres. Wilson's offer of arbitration.
—10,000 fur workers at N. Y. strike.
—2 police and 1 raider were killed in attack on barracks at Kilmalloch, Ireland.
—W. Terandowski and L. Jankowski were executed at Sing Sing for murder of Dannemora keeper Gunther.
—A $24,000 shortage, due to an employee, was reported by the Phoenix Nat. Bk., Hartford, Conn.
—Prince William of Sweden arrived at N. Y. with a party of explorers.
—At N. Y. the Hotel Knickerbocker closed for good.
—At Vergennes, Vt., Charles Strong, Cashier of the First National Bank, committed suicide by shooting in the presence of bank officials. Bank examiners were at work on the books.
—At Baton Rouge, La., Alfonso Quinonez, a special student from San Salvador, in the Sugar School of the Louisiana State University, died of injuries received when he was burned with ether, according to members, at initiation ceremonies of the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity.
May 28—Pres. Wilson, in letter to Sen. Glass of Va., said the Va. Dem. State Convention plank on League of Nations put the matter just right.
—U. S. House, 219 to 152 (29 less than two-thirds) failed to pass Knox Peace Resolution over Wilson's veto.
—Gov. H. J. Allen of Kan. and Sam'l Gompers debated labor at Carnegie Hall, N. Y.
—Strike riots at Bristol, R. I., caused the Gov. to proclaim place in insurrection. Several were shot; troops were sent.
—At Brooklyn, the Sup. Ct. barred 5 Russians from citizenship as Socialists.
—Ending the inquiry, Rear Adm'l Sims denied all of Sec. Daniels's charges against him, to Sen. Com. at Wash.
—Czecho-Slovakia parliament elected Prof. Masaryk Pres. of the Republic for life.
—B. R. T. power house men struck at Brooklyn; the cars were run as usual.
—At N. Y. T. E. Hodgskin, lawyer, and John Simon were found guilty in U. S. Court of making false return of alien property; former sentenced to 4 years in prison, latter fined $20,000.
—At Syracuse, N. Y., convicted of conspiracy and profiteering in the sale of men's wearing apparel, Weeds', Inc., of Binghamton, and G. H. Smith, Manager of the concern, were jointly fined $31,000 in Federal Court.
—The St. Louis fur auction totaled $23,000,000.
—While arresting a Freshman at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Mathew Lynaugh, a policeman, shot and killed Carl E. Jandorf of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Sophomore.
May 29—U. S. House, 289 to 92, passed the bill providing about $1,500,000 in cash bonuses to Amer Force.
—Testimony showed $1,200,000 subscribed to Gen. Woods's Prim. Camp. fund.
—Pres. Wilson freed Mrs. Kate R. O'Hare, convicted in 1917 for a speech she made at Fargo, No. Dak
—A deleg. of Soc. Nat. Conv. notified Debs, in Atlanta Fed. prison, of his nom. for Pres.; he accepted.
—Jennie G. Zimmerman was acquitted as insane, at Springfield, of killing her cousin, Dr. Henry Zimmerman, Aug. 7, 1919.
—Armour Grain Co., Chicago, was fined $1,050 for adulterating oats with barley for export to Allies in 1914.
—The Holy Ghost and Us Society of the Shiloh Colony, established more than twenty years ago by Frank W. Sandford on the hilltop in Durham, Me., has given up the ghost, the Bible school voting to disband.
—At Phila., alien Liberty Bond slackers were refused citizenship by Judge Dickinson.
—Banker T. B. Harter, wife and daughter were killed in auto-train accident at Lockhaven, Pa.
May 30—Greek troops occupy Turkish Thrace.
—All France bows tribute to dead of Amer., also Eng. and Belgium.
—Socks or one-piece bathing suits on women were banned by police at Coney Island.
—At Atlanta, the eleventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began.
—20 were drowned in Lud River freshet, England
—1,200 forged permits for whiskey removal are found at N. Y.
May 31—Britain receives Gregory Krassin, Soviet Trade Minister.
—Bubonic plague is at Vera Cruz.
—Strike sympathizers bombed the home of J. H. Goss, mfr., Waterbury, Conn.
—The Ukrainian Gov't. asks U. S. for recognition.
—Heroes of 3 wars march at N. Y., in Memorial Day parade.
June 1—The U. S. Supreme Court held unanimously that amendments to the U. S. Constitution are subject to ratification only by State Legislatures, and not by referendum votes of the people.
—Irish women pickets invaded both houses of Congress, and were ejected.
—At Washington, the Kenyon committee traced Lowden money, in $2,500 lots, into the hands of delegates to the Republican Convention. It cost $38,703.50 to turn Missouri, which was divided between Wood and Johnson, over to Lowden. Four of the delegates are known to have received personally a share of the campaign funds. Two of them yet have the money.
—The Senate, 52 to 23, "respectfully declined" to grant the President authority to accept a mandate for Armenia, as requested of him by the San Remo conference. Thirteen Democrats joined the united Republicans in rejecting the mandate. They were Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Gerry, Harris, Myers, Nugent, Pomerene, Reed, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Thomas and Walsh of Massachusetts.
—French and Turk Nationalists sign armistice in Cilicia.
—Athens, Greece, was put under martial law.
—Mrs. M. F. Dunlop killed J. L. Eichelberger, then herself and daughter, at West Grove, Pa.
—The Pope, in Encyclical, lets Catholic sovereigns visit Italy's King.
—French miners (120,000, who lost 40,000,000 francs in idleness) are back at work. They lowered coal prod. by 800,000 tons.
—U. S. Gov't removes ban on grain trading.

June 1—Provisions of the War Revenue Act requiring the President and all Federal Judges to pay an income tax on their salaries were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in a 7 to 2 decision.
—Adolfo de la Huerta was installed as Provisional Pres. of Mexico.
June 2—Irish women burned a British flag in front of U. S. Treasury, Wash.
—Del. House, 24 to 10, refused to take up Woman Suff. Amendt.
—Blakeley Coughlin, 13 mos., was kidnapped at Morristown, Pa.
—The U. S. Court at Utica, N. Y., fined John A. Roberts Co., $55,000 for alleged profiteering.
—Six were killed in a coal mine blast at Cokesburg, Pa
—Duke Durazzo weds Mrs. E. M. Moller, at N. Y
June 3—N Y Merchants formed an organization to fight transportation strikes.
—At Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Peare B. Odell got 20 yrs., in prison for her share in killing E. J. Knelp.
—The battleship Tennessee was put in commission, at Brooklyn.
—Clifton Crawford, Amer. actor, was killed by fall from hotel window, London.
—Antwerp Diamond Co., Rochester, N. Y., was fined by U. S. Court there $18,000 for alleged profiteering.
June 4—President Wilson vetoed the bill to establish a budget system of submitting the appropriation estimates of the Government departments, saying that under the bill Congress would have authority to remove the Comptroller General from office and that this authority should be reserved to the Executive Department.
—The Hungarian Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles.
—Prince of Wales reached Melbourne.
—Sam'l Rattner was killed by fall of his auto 125 feet off 155th St. Bridge, N. Y.
—Jews were killed in outbreak at Budapest.
June 5—The 66th Congress ended its second session.
—The U. S. Senate orders general campaign boodle inquiry.
—Revolt starts in South China, in Provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, Shensi, Szechwan, and Hupeh
—Ferrera, Italy was shaken by quake.
—At Mt. Clemens, Mich., Lloyd Prevost, convicted of killing J. S Brown, got life term.
—14 were killed in munitions explosion at Turin, Italy.
—W K. Davies and wife, Marion, S. C., were found shot to death in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
June 6—Germany held general elections, coalition retained its hold on Nat. Assembly; Social Dem. lost 53 seats.
—George W Perkins, of N. Y., is in a private sanitarium, owing to nervous breakdown.
—The Pope beatified 22 Uganda Negro Martyrs.
June 7—The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the Federal Prohibition Amendment held the Volstead Enforcement Act to be constitutional, dismissed the petitions of Rhode Island and New Jersey to prohibit enforcement, dissolved the Wisconsin beer injunction, dismissed the action brought by Christian Feigenspan of Newark, sustained an injunction obtained in St. Louis, upheld the dismissal of an injunction secured in Louisville in the case brought by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, and denied an injunction sought by George C. Dempsey of Boston to restrain enforcement of the Volstead act.
—Labor unions bar W. U. and Postal wires from the Chicago Coliseum during Rep Nat. Conv
—Galveston, Tex., is put under martial law.
—Topliss, taxi slayer of April 25, was killed by police at Plumpton, Great Brit.
—Fourteen were killed in food riots at Vienna and Gratz
—Hayti joins League of Nations.
—Air cadets R. W Ellington and H. Crowley died in fall near San Antonio, Tex.
June 8—The Rep. Nat. Convention began at Chicago. Sen. H. C. Lodge, of Mass., was chosen Temporary Chairman and made the "keynote" address; there were 984 delegates.
—Seven persons killed, more than 100 injured, and property losses that will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars, were the toll taken by a wind and electrical storm that swept Northwestern Minnesota and Eastern North Dakota.
—Caruso's home, East Hampton, L. I., was robbed of jewels valued at over $200,000.
June 9—The second day's session of the Republican Convention lasted less than an hour. There were addresses by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Kansas, the first women ever to speak before a Rep. Nat. Conv., and by Chauncey M. Depew. Permanent organization was effected with H. C. Lodge as Chairman.
—Premier Nitti and cabinet resigned, Rome.
—H. G. Campbell, aviator, was drowned by plane fall at Atlantic City.
June 10—The Rep. Nat. Convention adopted a platform.
—100,000 children were in the annual Sunday School Parade, Brooklyn.
—Volunteer pier truck drivers (ex-service men) began to move goods for merchants, at N. Y.
—The A. F. of Labor convention, at Montreal, votes to admit negroes to the order.
—At Huntington, W. Va., the Sehon-Stevenson Co. was fined $35,000 on a sugar profiteering charge.
—4 were killed, 7 hurt by lightning at Detroit.
June 11—The Rep. Nat. Conv. took 4 ballots, and adjourned, with Wood in lead. (For details see "Presidential Conventions" in Index.)
—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals upheld the B. R. T. injunction against municipal buses in Brooklyn.
—Dr. Herbert Tetlow was killed by "woman," at Stonington, Conn.
—Jos. B. Elwell, turfman, was found fatally shot in his home, at N. Y.
—The U. S. Court, N. Y., dismissed profiteering indictments against the Amer. Woolen Co., and W. M. Wood, Pres.
—At N. Y., Police Inspector Henry was found guilty of perjury; he was sentenced to 2 to 5 years.
—The N. Y Symphony Orchestra played at The Hague.
June 12—The Rep. Nat. Conv. on the 10th ballot nominated for the Presidency, Sen. Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. The Vice-Pres. nomination went to Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Mass.
—Many lives were lost in a destructive storm in Salvador.
—More than 30,000 school children took part in the celebration of New York's first "Neighbors' day," under the auspices of more than 150 social and civic organizations in every borough and district.
—Buses operating in competition with the Greenpoint, Park Slope and Flatbush Avenue lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company stopped running because of the decision of the Court of Appeals.
June 13—Milan railways are paralyzed by Anarchist outbreaks in Northern Italy.
—At Paris, Gen. Essad Pasha, Prime Minister of Albania, was shot dead in front of the Hotel Continental by an Albanian student named Aveni Rustem, twenty-six, who fired two pistol shots into Essad's chest as the latter, accompanied by his nephew and a woman friend, was stepping into his limousine to go to the races.
—The Poles have evacuated Kieff.
—A bomb injured several at Nat. Theatre, Havana.
—The bodies of James G. Blaine and wife were reburied, at Augusta, Me.
—Bubonic plague appeared at Pensacola, Fla.
June 14—The bodies of Fred Seekman, his wife and four children, with their throats cut, were found inside or near their blazing home, Shirley, W. Va
—A bomb wrecked a strikebreaker's home at Waterbury, Conn.
—At Bilbao, Spain, 10 were killed when a bus fell into river
—The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra played at London.
—200 Jap coal miners were killed by fire damp explosion on Yezo Island.
June 15—The La., Legislature rejected the Fed. Suff. Amendment.
—At San Francisco, William Harrison (Jack Dempsey), world's heavyweight champion, was found not guilty on a selective draft evasion indictment by a jury in the United States District Court.
—The port strike at Copenhagen ended.
—At Duluth, Minn., a mob lynched 3 circus negroes accused of attacking a white girl.
—Police Inspector Wilson was killed at Gorey, Ireland.

June 15—At Genoa, American proposals to submit to the Labor Conference, of the League of Nations a proposition to make seamen all over the world free men was defeated at the International Seamen's Conference. The project was sustained by Italy, Holland, Norway, Germany, Sweden and Japan and was opposed by England, France, Belgium and Spain. The vote stood 15 to 28.
—Wireless operators struck in England.
June 16—A student quarrel over whiskey resulted in the killing of Henry E. Marony of Medford, Mass., a senior at Dartmouth College, and the arrest of a junior, charged with murder.
—The first public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held at St. James's Palace, London.
—The meeting to organize a permanent International Court of Justice, under the League of Nations, opened at the Hague.
—A cyclone blew down houses at Tottenville, N. Y., swept small craft to sea, and caused death.
—Miss Mabel Ebert, Detroit, and J. R. Wakeman, a sailor on the U. S. S. Birmingham, 1,000 miles off the Calif. coast, were wed by wireless.
—The Rev. W. A. Reimert, Amer. (Ref. Ch.), missionary, was killed by troops at Yochow, China.
—One was killed in an unsuccessful bandit raid on the Dressel Commercial and Savings Bank, Chicago.
June 17—President Wilson tells The World his views on the Rep. Nat. Platform.
—The Turkish peace delegation reaches Versailles.
—The A. F. of Labor Conv., at Montreal, voted for government ownership of railroads.
—W. B. Livingston was drowned in the Gulf when his plane fell, near Pensacola, Fla.
June 18—H. H. Parsons, N. Y. lawyer, killed self at Purchase, N. Y.
—Geo. Walbridge Perkins died at a Stamford, N. Y., Sanitarium.
—The Ex-Kaiser was shot and wounded by a man in disguise, at Doorn, Holland.
—The Bolshevists drive the Poles across the Dnieper.
—Sam'l Gompers was re-elected Pres. of the A. F. of Labor, at Montreal.
—At Pittsburgh, J. J. Gilchrist was fined $10,000 for alleged sugar profiteering.
June 19—The A. F. of L. Conv., Montreal, indorsed League of Nations without reservations, and adjourned.
—Eamonn De Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," denied that he had spent $50,000 in Chicago or that he had misused any funds. He said that the money actually spent was "not half of $50,000," and that the amount belonged to the Irish Government, which had given him authority to use the funds at his discretion.
—The Sinn Fein sets up courts in Ireland.
—At Londonderry, 5 were killed, 10 others seriously wounded and about 100 others were less seriously injured during a period of rioting. The fighting was accompanied by several attempts at incendiarism, one of which resulted in the burning of a large drapery store.
—At Los Angeles, 5 switchmen were found guilty as strikers, under the Lever act.
—The "outlaw" R.R. strike was revived at Phila.
—N. Y. City dedicated the first municipal air port in the U. S., foot W. 82d St.
—The courts stopped city bus lines on 8th and 14th Sts., Manhattan, and on Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
—Fishing steamer Heroine sank in Block Isl. Sound, loss $100,000.
June 20—The Allied Premiers met at Hythe, Engl.
—The "Far East People's Assembly" was organized at Vladivostock.
—Two were killed in Chicago race riot.
—Yellow fever is in San Salvador, in Sonsonate.
—The outlaw railroad strike spreads to Balto.
—The Hebrew Nat. School at N. Y. was closed by strike of teachers and pupils.
June 21—A striker was killed, 2 police were shot, and 50 persons were wounded in strike riots at Waterbury, Conn. State troops arrived and set up martial law.
—Los Angeles was shaken by earthquake, damage slight.
—Italian troops quit Montenegro.
—Labor unions blockaded Hungary.
—The Allied Premiers met at Boulogne.
—A robber killed Manuel Gabin, N. Y., and stole $25,000 from him.
—Philip Galthers, a negro, was lynched near Rincon, Ga., after he confessed to the murder of Miss Anza Jaudon.
—Mary Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, reached London.
June 22—Los Angeles had 2 'quakes; one tied up the power house and stopped street cars.
—At London, Dan'l Kildare killed his wife, her sister a nurse, and himself.
—An extraordinary grand jury at N. Y. indicted Chas. F. Murphy, Asst. Dist. Atty. Jas. E. Smith, and the Corn Products Refining Co., charged with conspiracy to cheat U. S. Gov't. of excess profits tax.
—N. Y. Munic. salaries are raised as of Aug. 1, 20 per cent.
—Yellow fever is reported at Vera Cruz.
—Aug. Dwyer, Aud. of Un. Mine Workers was beaten to death at Detroit.
June 23—Civil war continues at Londonderry. Several are killed each day.
—The Allied Premiers order Germany to disarm.
—Three were killed, 50 wounded, in strike riot at Milan, Italy.
—Fed. Judge Anderson, Boston, upset deportation of Communists, holding it is not proved an unlawful organization.
—The wireless strike at London ended.
—The No. Bap. Conv. began at Buffalo.
June 24—The N. Y. Stock Exchange expelled A. A. Ryan.
—At N. Y., rain caused the wreck of a West Shore freight train in West New York, N. J., with the death of one of the crew; tied up the Lexington Avenue subway, between Bowling Green and Fourteenth Street, from 9 o'clock until 1:55 A.M., and sent an automobile skidding into a group in Harlem, killing one man.
—The U. S. prohibits coal exports.
—At N. Y., the U. S., indicted 50 men and 14 Co.'s on oil stock promotions.
—The No. Bap. Conv. withdraws from the Interchurch World Movement.
—The Ital. R.R. strike ends.
June 25—Kitty Gordon, actress, shot actor J. A. Hack, by accident, at Chicago playhouse.
—Marine Corps aviators, Capt. Gustave Karow of Savannah and Lieuts. Frederick Molthen of Butte, Mont., and S. E. St. George of Quantico, Va., were killed in the fall of an airplane at the Paris Island Marine Corps Station.
—At Scarborough, England, the Labor Party Conference declined by a card vote of 2,940,000 to 225,000 to affiliate with the Moscow Internationale. The conference also refused to secede from the Geneva Internationale by a vote of 1,010,000 to 516,000. The resolution for Prohibition for Great Britain was defeated, 2,600,000 to 470,000. The resolution declaring for local option was carried by a vote of 2,003,000 to 623,000.
—A strikebreakers' home was bombed at Waterbury, Conn.
—Forty were hurt at stage fall at No. Bap. Conv., Buffalo.
—Hailstones as big as lemons wrecked barn in Wyo.
June 26—The British fleet shelled Ismid, Asia Minor, and killed 1,000 Turks; a Greek army moves against Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.
—Frank Sokolowsky, strike leader, was killed with carbolic, New Haven.
—The Dem. Nat. Conv., at San. Fran., barred, 34 to 12, U. S. Sen. J. A. Reed of Mo. from Dem. Nat. Conv.
—At Newport, Resolute, the Herreshoff built sloop, owned by a syndicate of New York yachtsmen, was selected by the Cup Defense Committee to defend America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV.
June 27—Sinn Feiners kidnapped Brig. Gen. Lucas at Castletown Roche, Ireland.
—Food riots occur in many Ger. cities.
—The Countess of Dudley was drowned at Rosmuck, Ireland, bathing.
—Wood alcohol whiskey kills 4 at Hartford, Conn.
June 28—The Dem. Nat. Convention began at San Francisco. Homer Cummings was temp. chairman. U. S. Sen Carter Glass of Va., was made chair. of Resolution Com., a message of sympathy and confidence was sent to Pres. Wilson.
—The Executive Committee of the Interchurch Movement voted, at N. Y., to end its financial campaign.

June 29—The Dem. Nat. Conv. chose U. S. Sen. Jos. T. Robinson, Ark., perm.chairman. The Conv. excluded U. S. Sen. Reed of Mo., as a deleg. There were 1,096 delegates.
—2,256 draft dodgers were indicted at N. Y.
—Rain and wind destroy many bungalows at N. Y.
—4 negroes were lynched in Tex.—2 were shot at Diamond Mound; 2 were hung near Wharton. They were accused of killing Dep. Sheriff S. C. McCormick.
—U. S. Marines kill rebel bandits who raid Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
—A deed with a finger print was accepted at N. Y.—the first on record.
—An airplane scattered the ashes of Mrs. S. D. Brown's body over the Statue of Liberty.
—The U. S. Court at N. Y. restored dollar gas.
June 30—Nominating speeches were made at the Dem. Nat. Conv.
—Trains stop at Dublin, Ireland.
—A bomb was set off outside the House of Reps., Tokio.
—Train robbers get $59,725 of U. S. Marines pay at Augusta, Ga.
July 1—More nominating speeches were made at the Dem. Nat. Conv.
—The "Irish Parliament" sets up civil and criminal courts.
—The Turkish Nationalists released Miss Alice Clark, of Evanston, Ill.
—Surface car fares at Chicago advanced from 6c to 8c.
—3,000 New Orleans power men struck and stopped trolleys and light plants, ended July 24.
—6,000 soft coal miners quit in W. Va.
July 2—Two ballots were taken at the Dem. Nat. Conv., after adopting a platform. Bryan's dry plank, Bourke Cockran's wet plank, the provision for recognition of the Irish Republic and the attempt to change the League of Nations plank were all voted down overwhelmingly. The Administration leaders showed full control in every test.
—The Supreme Allied Council met at Brussels and received a Ger. Memo. asking that financial settlements be made on her present and not her future ability to pay.
—The Bolshevists have taken Lemberg.
—150 were killed when a bomb blew up the Odeon Theatre, Philippopolis, Bulgaria.
—Belgium Chamber of Deputies defeats woman suffrage, 89 to 74.
—Jamaica, W. I., was shaken by 'quake.
July 3—The Dem. Nat. Convention took 20 ballots, and adjourned to July 4, with Cox in lead.
July 4—British troops from Ireland (Connaught Rangers) mutinied at Jullnuder, Punjab, India and in Simla hills; several were shot.
—Mine guards kill several coal miners' strike leaders in riot at Rodersfield, W. Va.
—20 were buried alive in a cave-in at San Pedro de los Pinos, Mex.
July 5—The Dem. Nat. Conv. nominated Gov. Cox of Ohio, for Pres., on the 44th ballot.
—The Allied Premiers met at Spa.
—At Paris. The treaty returning the Danish zone in Schleswig to Danish sovereignty was signed by the French, British, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors and H. A. Bernhoft, Danish Minister to France.
—Japan occupied Saghalien Province.
—Hungary limits to 25 per cent. Jewish students in High Schools, it was 50 per cent
—Jas. Spencer negro railway mail clerk, was lynched at Quitman, Miss., for stabbing a white mail clerk.
—Lieut. Pat. Logan, Amer. Ace, was killed by plane fall at Baltic.
—24 prisoners cut way out of prison at Indianapolis.
July 6—The Dem. Nat. Conv. nominated by acclamation, for Vice-Pres., Asst. Sec. of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, of N. Y., and adjourned
—At Spa, the Allied Premiers gave a 24-hour ultimatum to Ger which protested against military clauses of treaty. Poland was told she cannot be helped against Russia.
—British war ships shell way into Sea of Marmora.
—D'Annunzio vacates Durazzo.
—Two alleged negro slayers were lynched by fire at Paris, Tex.
—Mrs. Alice J. Cavanaugh, "Rent Angel of the Bronx," was convicted of larceny of $2,197; she got 5 to 10 yrs. in prison.
—Bubonic plague appears at Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex.; it continues at Pensacola, Fla.
July 7—The U. S. lifts trade ban on Russia, except as to munitions.
—Mex. and Gen. Villa sign armistice.
—Russian Reds take Rovno.
—The French Court of Appeals upheld the divorce of Frank Jay Gould and Edith Kelly Gould.
—Allies turn Batum over to Georgian Republic.
—Ed. Roach, negro, alleged attacker of white girl, was lynched near Roxboro, N. C.
—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals upholds 5c trolley fares at N. Y. City on most lines.
July 8—Allies give Germany 6 mos. more to disarm, disband Security Police, and abolish conscription.
—Russ. Reds cross the Beresina into Poland.
—Brit. troops barricade roads to Dublin and other large Irish places.
—The La. Legislature, 52 to 46, rejected the Fed' Suff. Amend.
—Greeks occupy Brussa in Asia Minor.
—"Enjoying every minute," said J. D. Rockefeller, on his 81st birthday at Lakewood, N. J.
—The General Com of Interchurch World Movement voted to continue, on more econom scale.
—At Centerville, Mo., Fred. Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by whites
July 9—Germany signs disarmament protocol.
—King Christian signs treaty reuniting Schleswig with Denmark.
—Dr. F. Nansen arrives in Moscow to negotiate repatriation of Americans in Russia.
—N. Y. App. Div. declares "Madeleine" not an immoral book, reverses lower court's ruling, clears Harper firm and remits fine.
—100 were drowned at Seoul Corea, by flood of River Han; 4,600 houses destroyed.
July 10—Poles retire from Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Pinsk before advancing Bolsheviki.
—Prof. Israel Friedlander and Dr. Cantor, both of N. Y., reported killed by bandits near Kamenitz-Podolsk.
—At Geneva the 8-hour day is defeated by Seamen's Conference.
—New Brunswick, Can., voted dry.
—Admiral Lord Fisher died at London.
—At Chicago "Forty-Eighters" Convention opens.
—Henry and Edsel Ford buy the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad
—Mrs. R. H. Long and G. L Groah were killed by airplane accident at Salisbury Beach, Mass.
—Lithuania and Soviet Gov't of Russia reach peace agreement.
—Americans leave Minsk, Kovel, Vilna and Lemberg.
—Arthur Meighen was sworn in as Canadian Premier.
July 11—Former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon 3d, dies at Madrid, aged 94
—East and West Prussia have voted to remain in Germany.
—Second Nat. Convention of Labor Party opens at Chicago; conference com's of "48-ers" and Labor Party agree on platform points.
—C. G. Stephens of Bristol, Eng., loses life trying to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.
—Lt. Wilson, 95th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field Tex., drops with parachute from a De Havilland B airplane, 20,000 feet.
July 12—At Spa Allies serve German delegates with ultimatum of monthly coal deliveries of 2,000,000 tons.
—Japan's Lower House of Parliament defeats Woman Suffrage (155 to 283).
—Circuit Ct. at Palm Beach, Fla., holds Richard Croker competent to manage his affairs.
—On road near Stonington, Conn., Mrs. A. De Cordova, a N. Y. banker's wife, is shot and killed by her chauffeur, who then shoots himself.
—So. Pac. S. S. Comus rams and sinks freighter "Lake Frampton" off Atlantic City; oiler and fireman drowned.
—Russia and Lithuania sign peace treaty.
July 13—Spa Conference adjourns sine die.
—Bolsheviki take Minsk and drive toward Vilna.
—British laborites at Trade Union Congress, London, demand recall of troops in Ireland, and cessation of war munitions production.
—In County Tipperary, Lt. Stokes is killed.
—At Buenos Ayres snow fell (2d in 30 years).
—5 German ships allocated to U. S. sail from Brest.

July 13—At Chicago merger is effected between 48-ers, labor and farmer units; La Follette declines merged nomination for Presidency.
July 14—President of Bolivia, Jose Guerra, is unseated by revol. and deported to Arica, Chile; Amer. Consul and others go with him.
—At Syracuse, N. Y., Prohibition leaders select a State ticket headed by Prof. Colvin of Columbia Univ., to be voted for at primaries.
July 15—Bela Kun and party leave Vienna for Russia, via Germany.
—At London firemen's strike ties up Aquitania.
—50 armed men raid Gen. P. O. in Dublin.
—Chicago car electricians strike lasts 4 days.
—At Memphis, Tenn., volunteers man fire stations, taking places of strikers.
—At Chicago, Board of Trade resumes sale of wheat futures after 3 years suspension.
—Health Comm'r Copeland returns to N. Y. from Europe; says N. Y. is better morally and physically than any city on the Continent.
—At Chicago, Farmer-Labor Party nominates for Pres., P. P. Christensen of Salt Lake; for V. P., Max S. Hayes of Cleveland. The Forty-Eighters split into factions—viz., Single Taxers, American Party, World War Veterans, and American Constitutional; and adjourned.
—Shamrock IV. beats Resolute in first race for cup.
—A Lusitania lifebelt is washed up off Race St. wharf, Phila.
—4 army airplanes left N. Y. (Mineola) for Alaska. They landed at Wrangel, Alaska, Aug. 15.
—Gen. Gonzales is arrested in Monterey, Mex., for alleged disloyalty.
July 16—At Vera Cruz, Mex., bubonic plague is fought with serum taken there by American destroyers.
—Sinn Fein burn 2 Court Houses in County Donegal, Ireland.
—Los Angeles has 4 earthquake shocks.
—300 Boy Scouts from U. S. reach Southampton, Eng.
—Miners' strike closes 10 collieries at Scranton, Pa.
July 17—The second cup race was called off when Resolute and Shamrock IV. failed to cover course in 6 hours.
—H. S. McCartney asked D. of C Sup. Ct., to mandamus Sec. of State Colby to proclaim war ended; refused, July 29.
—N. Y. State Court of Appeals upholds N. Y. City zoning ordinance.
—Prince Joachim, 6th and youngest son of ex-Kaiser, shot self at Potsdam.
—Commissioner Smyth of the Royal Irish Constabulary was shot dead in the Country Club at Cork by 14 armed men.
—R'y strike cuts off Vera Cruz.
—Archbishop Mannix of Australia arrives at N. Y., and salutes the flag.
—R. Croker and wife leave N. Y. for Ireland.
—At Le Mans, France, the monument to the Wright brothers, airmen, was dedicated.
—10,000 barefoot Italians attend annual pilgrimage at Ch. of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, N. Y.
July 18—Gov. Cox and Pres. Wilson met at Wash. and each announced unity on League of Nations.
—Gen. Jesus M. Guajardo, who revolted against the de la Huerta Government in June near Torreon, captured at Monterey, Mex., was executed.
—Japs agree with Far Eastern Rep. to quit Trans-Baikalia.
—Militarists lose battle south of Pekin.
—At Chicago, Miss Pauline Meglitsch shot Julius Jonas and self.
—France conferred Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre on town of Chateau-Thierry.
July 19—Freedom of N. Y. was granted to Archbishop Dan'l Mannix, of Australia.
—Irwin Bergdoll, alleged Phil. slacker, surrendered at Governor's Island.
—France signed anti-Red compact with Hungary.
—8 miners were trapped in shaft explosion at Renton, Pa.
July 20—Shamrock IV. beat Resolute in 2d race for Amer. cup.
—R'y Labor Board gave 2,000,000 workers 20 to 27 perc't wage lift, totalling $600,000,000 in year. They accept, under protest.
—Mex. Gov't releases Gen. Pablo Gonzalez.
—Tuam, Ireland, was partly burned in civil war.
—Saloon explosion at Jersey City killed 4.
—Jack Johnson, negro pugilist convicted at Chicago 5 years ago under Mann act, surrendered at Mex border, near San Diego, Cal.
July 21—Resolute beat Shamrock IV.
—Navy blimp fell 3,000 feet, no casualties.
—At Lincoln, Neb., the Prohibition Nat. Conv. nominated W. J. Bryan for Pres. He declined, and on July 22, the nomination went to Aaron S. Watkins, Germantown, O.
—The Prince of Wales reached Launceston, Tasmania.
July 22—Sen. Harding made at Marion, O., speech accepting Rep. Pres. nom.
—9 were killed in Belfast riots.
—W. K. Vanderbilt died at Paris in 71st year.
—At The Hague, the jurists' conference by a final vote unanimously agreed to the entire project of the High Court of International Justice.
—Outlaw strikes make 25,000 coal miners idle in Ill.
July 23—Resolute beat Shamrock IV.
—Poles asked Soviet Russia for armistice; granted July 24.
—Francis Monahan (Frankie Mahone) was killed at Elizabeth in featherweight bout in ring with Willie Davis.
—The mutilated body of Mrs. K. L. Jackson, shipped in a trunk from Detroit, was found at the Grand Central Station, N. Y.
—Typhoid carrier makes 38 society women ill at Cleveland O.
—Police wreck Kilmalloch, Ireland.
July 24—Hail and rain partly wrecked Andover, N. Y.
—French troops occupied Damascus. Emir Feisal was deposed as King of Syria.
—Russia offers peace to all the Allies.
—The Greeks take Adrianople.
—Southampton, Engl., celebrates departure, 300 years ago, of the Pilgrim Fathers.
July 25—Soldiers burn Sinn Fein houses in Tipperary; mobs pillage Bangor and Lisburn.
Homer S. Wilson, Wild West showman, was killed near Winfield, Kan.
July 26—Authorities investigate Chas. Ponzi's Securities Exchange Co., at Boston, dealing in International (Postal) Reply Coupons.
—Ill. coal miners strike spreads to Ind.
—Camden, N. J., bought Walt Whitman's home for a city museum of his relics, etc.
July 27—Resolute beat Shamrock IV., and won America's Cup.
—Gen. Francisco Villa surrendered his command to Mex. Gov't.
—The Interchurch World Movement report on steel strike upholds strike and asks Pres. Wilson for Steel Commission.
—The Prince of Wales reached Brisbane.
—The unofficial Rep. N. Y. State Conv. met at Saratoga Springs.
—Gov. Coolidge, at Northampton, Mass., accepted Rep. Vice Pres. nom.
—One convict was slain in gang fight over Welfare League at Auburn, N. Y., State prison.
—Roald Amundsen reached Nome, Alaska, back from Arctic.
July 28—The N. Y. State Rep. Conv., recommended ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller for Gov. and J. W. Wadsworth jr for Senator.
—Earthquake at Los Angeles opened 2 oil wells.
—"Hard Boiled" Smith's term expired and he was freed. He had been on parole since Mch. 20.
—A photograph is sent by phone from Lyons to Paris.
—Women jurors were empanelled in England for the first time when six women formed a part of the jury in the Bristol Quarter Sessions.
—America's Statue of Lincoln was unveiled at London.
July 29—A. Lessen, N. Y. grocer, got 2 years in Fed. penit. for hoarding 200,000 lbs. sugar.
—The International Harvester Co. voted to set aside $60,000,000 stock to be divided among employees under an extra compensation and stock ownership plan open to all workers in this country and Canada.
—Fire burned part of railway on Williamsburg Bridge, N. Y.
—U. S. questions Japan's right to Saghalin and Britain's oil claims under peace treaty mandates.
—N. Y.-San Francisco air mail route opened. N. Y. planes reached Oakland, Cal., Aug. 8.
—$200,000 of rail bonds from Milwaukee were stolen from mail pouch at N. Y. and burned.

July 30—Pres. Wilson ordered Ill. coal strikers to work pending arbitration. They agreed.
—At Dublin, Frank Brooke, chairman of the Dublin & Southeastern Railway, was shot dead at his office. Mr. Brooke was Deputy Lieutenant for County Wicklow and a friend of Lord French. He served as a member of a committee on Irish reconstruction appointed last year by the Viceroy.
—At Chicago, S. T. Loftis, jeweler, was found dead at his flat.
—Germany frees Bela Kun.
—The Council of the League of Nations met at San Sebastian, Spain.
—Brig. Gen Lucas, kidnapped by Sinn Feiners a month ago, escaped at Cork.
—Eight were killed in a N. 4th St. Phila. factory fire.
—Conn. trolley fares rose from 6 cents to 7 cents.
—Lower Calif. (Mex.) reported in revolt.
—A. B. Howard, express mgr., of N. Y., jumped to death in sea at Rio.

July 31—Harding greets first pilgrims to front porch.
—The Interstate Commerce Comm. granted 25 to 40 per ct. increase in freight rates and 20 per ct. increase in pass. rates to railroads; total in year est. at $1,500,000 on freight. The Commission valued roads at $18,900,000.
—Dr. Jose Arenas, of Bogota, Colombia, killed himself and wounded Miss Ruth Jackson and Ignacio Marit at his room, N. Y.
—Archbishop Mannix left N. Y. for Britain as partisans riot on pier and Baltic.
—The "National Communist Party" was formed at London.

Aug. 1—A. C. Ross, Canada, challenges for Amer. cup race in 1921.
—Russia tells Allies Soviet is her sole trade agent; Polish-Russ. fighting continues; Bolsheviki take Brest-Litovsk and Lormza.
—Gov. arrests coal operators in Tenn., as profiteers.
—Gen. elections for Senators and Congress was held in Mex.
—Trains on the new Broadway-Brighton subway extension, the new East River tunnel from Whitehall Street, Manhattan, to Montague Street, Brooklyn, and the East Sixtieth Street underwater route to the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, were put into operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
—Near Dennison, Ohio, J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana and candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket in 1916, and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Baker of Kilgore, Ohio, were killed when a freight train struck their automobile.
—C. F. Diaz, ex-Mex. min. to Bolivia, was killed at Mex. City.

Aug. 2—At Chicago, W. B. Lloyd and 19 other Communists were convicted of conspiracy to upset Govt. of U. S. He got $3,000 fine and 1 to 5 yrs. in prison. Others got prison.
—Poles and Reds hole truce parley.
—An Internat'l Negro Conv. met at N. Y.
—Mob hanged Lige Daniels, col., who slew white woman, at Center, Tex.
—Omer Locklear and Milton Elliott were killed in plane fall at Los Angeles.
—Nine smallpox cases at N. Y.

Aug. 3—Text of Brit. coercion bill for Ireland is read in Commons.
—N. Y. State Dem. Conv. opened at Saratoga.
—Ten thousand New Yorkers greet Sir Thomas Lipton at Central Park as city's guest.
—A. A. Ryan sues N. Y. Stock Exchange for $1,000,000 for his expulsion.
—Aviators Kirby and Tiffany died in fall at Tokio; 3 spectators were killed.

Aug. 4—U. S. forbids landing of W. U. cable from Barbados.
—Southern Irish ask Dominion rule.
—At N. Y., U. S. Judge Hand enjoined for five years the Attorney General of the State and the Public Service Commissioner for the First District from enforcing or attempting to enforce the 80-cent gas rate.
—Italy and Albania sign boundary treaty.
—N. Y. State Dem. Conv. adopted 2.75 beer plank and recog. for Ireland.
—U. S. Sup. Ct. was asked for rehearing on 18th Amend. and Dry Law.

Aug. 5—Two were killed, 40 hurt, in trolley strike riots at Denver; the Daily Post building was partly wrecked
—One was killed, 40 hurt, in anti-Italian riots at West Frankfort, Ill., where two Italians were slain Aug. 4.
—The Brit. Commons, 289 to 71, passed the Irish Coercion bill on 2nd reading.
—Poles retake Brody. Roumania masses troops on Russian border. Britain demands Russ. treat with Poland.
—The Uruguay Chamber of Deputies legalized dueling.
—The Marquise de Lojares was assassinated at Valencia, Spain. Count de Salva Tierra and wife were wounded.

Aug. 6—Three more were killed, 13 hurt, in Denver trolley strike riots. Court ordered strike to end; strike leaders were found guilty of contempt; U. S. troops were ordered to city.
—Commons passed Irish Coercion (crimes) bill, final reading, 206 to 18, after Nationalists and Laborites leave. Joseph Devlin was suspended.

Aug. 7—Gov. Cox delivers speech accepting at Dayton, Dem. Pres. nomination.
—A mob killed an Italian at West Frankfort, Ill.

Aug. 8—Soviet rejects Allied truce terms for Poland; premiers decide to back Poland.

Aug. 9—Archbishop Mannix was landed from Baltic at Penzance and taken to London by train.
—F. A. Roosevelt accepted Dem. vice pres. nom. at Hyde Park, N. Y.
—Brit. Lords pass Irish crimes bill.
—Ger. battleship Ostfriesland, cruiser Frankfurt and three destroyers (surrendered to U. S.) reached N. Y.
—The *Sentinel* newspaper press, at California, Pa., was bombed.
—Capt. Thomas L. Edwards, Baker City, Ore., and Lieut. James G. Bowen, Baltimore, Md., both of the Marine Corps, were killed in an airplane accident at Mirebelais, Hayti.

Aug. 10—Pres. Wilson notifies Italy (Colby to Ital. ambass.) that U. S. denounces Soviet rule in Russia, but that territorial integrity of both Poland and Russia must be preserved. Lloyd George, in Parliament, blames Poland for its plight but says Allies will preserve Polish territorial integrity.
—Troops killed one in Dublin Mannix celebration; two soldiers were killed at Clonakilty.
—Turkey signed Peace Treaty, at Sevres, France.
—Seventy-five thousand railway express workers got $30,000,000 a year wage boost from U. S. Ry. Labor B'd, dating from May 1.
—Villa's revol. forces (Mex.) disband.
—Four hundred drowned in floods in Jap. Saghalin.

Aug. 11—Soviet troops cut Danzig-Warsaw railroad line. Latvia signs peace with Russia.
—Amer. Boy Scouts give a "wild west" show at Paris.
—At Albany, N. Y., the International Typographical Union, in annual convention, voted 171 to 79 against a proposition to revoke the card of any member who should obtain employment in an open shop.
—At "angel's call" mother killed babe with knife at Amityville, N. Y.
—Upstate N. Y. Pub. Service Comm. holds up Fed. raise of rail rates pending hearing Aug. 17.
—At Boston, get-rich-quick "wizard" Ponzi states he has served two jail terms; he resigned from Hanover Trust Com., which State closes.
—N. Y. police get $53,000 of $118,000 bonds stolen in March from Harriman & Co.
—After 43-day fast, Chas. Wilson, col., died at Pottsville, Pa., jail.

Aug. 12—Assassins shoot and wound Greek Premier Venizelos at Paris.
—Mme. Marie K. de Victorica, alleged German war spy, died of pneumonia at N. Y.
—Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, was arrested and convicted on sedition charge.
—At Boston, Chas. Ponzi was arrested, charged with larceny and unlawful use of mails.
—Walter Winans died driving his horse to victory in race near London.

Aug. 13—At Boston, four more arrests were made in get-rich-quick inquiry, and Ponzi bondsmen surrendered him to Fed. authorities.
—Tenn. State Senate passes Fed. Suff. Amend., 25 to 4.
—Bolsheviki close in on Warsaw; French accord with Wilson's Pol-Russ. note; Brit. labor protests against war with Russia.
—Six were killed by a mine blast at Graham, Va.

Aug. 13—Arthur T Walker, of N. Y., inherits fortune of E. F. Searles.
—Authority to increase express rates 12½ per cent. was granted the American Railway Express Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
—Lightning blew up a powder mill at Wayne, N. J., with 100,000 lbs.
Aug. 14—The 7th Olympiad opened at Antwerp.
—Paris has four cases of bubonic plague.
—Amer. congressmen reach Pekin.
Aug. 15—Reds hoist Ger. flag over town hall at Solday in Polish "corridor;" Poles retake several towns.
—The World's Christian Congress ended a week's session at Geneva, Switz.
—Cape Cod towns began commem. of Pilgrim tercentenary.
—Thirty-three cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mex.
—Six bathers died at Coney Island 1 at Long Beach, 1 at Rockaway, 1 in East River.
—A. C. Hatfield, of feud family, was killed from ambush at Matewan, W. Va.
—Louis Brownell, aviator looped the loop 87 times at Mineola, L. I.
—Bannerman Island arsenal, in Hudson, near Beacon, was wrecked by explos. of powder.
Aug. 16—U. S. ship combine is formed to merge with Hamburg-Amer. Line on 50-50 basis.
—Reds were beaten back from Moscow.
—The Amer. s. s. Snug Harbor sank off Montauk Pt., L. I.
—Templemore, Ireland, was bombed by troops and police.
—Ray Chapman, Cleveland shortstop, was killed by pitched ball when he batted at Polo Grounds, N. Y.
—Five hundred thousand lbs. of powder blew up at U. S proving grounds, Aberdeen, Md.
—At Brooklyn, two were killed in collapse of house on Smith St. in rainstorm.
—At Toledo, cloudburst did $500,000 damage.
—France expelled William C. Adamson, labor member of the British Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the English transport workers.
Aug. 17—The Russ-Polish peace parley began at Minsk Wrangel's forces drove Reds across Don.
—The five-mos. dock strike ended at N. Y.
—French troops in occupied area in Silesia, attacked at Kattowitz. Killed 9.
—Heavy storm flooded Lisle and other towns near Binghamton, N. Y., also Liberty, N. Y., and along north shore of Long Island Sound.
—At N. Y., 1 fireman was killed, 75 gassed, at W. 14th St. blaze.
Aug. 18—Tenn. House adopted Fed. Suff. Amend., 50 to 46. (This was 36th State to ratify).
—Lt. S P. MacNeill, aviator, was killed by tail spin at Arcadia, Fla.
—Mex. deported Dr. P. B. Altendorf, of N. Y.
—Cork's Lord Mayor, on hunger strike, was jailed at London.
Aug. 19—Poles rout Reds, take 10,000 prisoners. Smash 3 divisions; they refuse, at Minsk parley, to disarm until Russ. does so. Brest-Litovsk recovered from Reds.
—At N. Y., Theo. Sturm died at Polo Grounds of excitement as Babe Ruth made his 43d home run of season.
—E. R. Bergdoll, Phil. alleged draft dodger, got 4 yrs. in prison as court-martial sentence.
—N. Y. up-State Pub. Serv. Comm. refuses to allow higher rail fares in State, but allows U. S. raise on freight rates.
—A mountain top, 200 miles from Manila has toppled, burying Igorote village, killing 70.
—No. Car. House, 71 to 41, put off suff. consider. till Jan., 1921.
—Town Marshal R. G. Philpot and Dep. Sh'ff Hy Reed were killed and two hurt, in fight at Irvine, Ky.
Aug. 20—Reds flee before Poles; Wrangel drives them across Dnieper; Poles and Germans fight in Silesia, and 12 more security police were killed; Serbs and Albanians battle north of Scutari.
—A Soviet rep. was proclaimed at Velpert, Rhenish Prussia; it was squelched in 24 hours by the Essen security police.
—Quakes damaged lighthouses in So. Chile.
—Second Lt. I. C. Stenson and E. H. Burson, army flyers, died in plane fall, near San Antonio, Tex.
—Near Chicago, two men stole a railway mail pouch with $100,000 in cash.
Aug. 21—Twenty-five members of Tenn. House quit State to prevent reconsideration vote on suffrage. County Judge Langford granted temp. injunction forbidding Gov. to certify to U. S. Sec. of State that suffrage had won.
—In Zaliseo, Mex., Zamore holds for ransom Charles Hoyle and wife, Harry B. Gardener, Culvert and Dietrich, Americans, and W. B. Johnstone, ex-Major British Expeditionary Force. Gardener escaped Sept. 6.
—At Utica, N. Y., the Fed. Ct. fined Allen-Schmidt Co., $24,000, on conviction of profiteering.
—Two were killed, 9 hurt, in train derailment near Meriden, Conn.
—Police field games were held at N. Y., 50 were bruised when Mayor's stand fell.
—F. P. Eckert was murdered near Ft. Wadsworth, S. I.
—Prince Carol of Roumania was at Chicago.
Aug. 22—Police Inspector Swanzy was assassinated at Lisburn, Ireland.
—C. Prodger, J. C. Nelson, and G. Jamieson were killed in plane fall, Redwood, Calif.
—Ten were killed when 'bus was hit by train at Camden, N. J.
—The French Acad. of Sciences O. K's rocking chairs.
—Costa Rica gives suffrage to women.
—Steamer Old Point Comfort was burned at Balto. dock.
Aug. 23—Bolshevists are said to have lost 75,000 to Poles as prisoners.
—More than a hundred cases of the destruction of property, assassination of police, anti-Sinn Fein reprisals and similar incidents were reported in Ireland during the last week-end; the list continues to grow. Property was destroyed at Lisburn.
—Prince Carol of Roumania, reached N. Y. from the West.
—Baggage expressmen strike at N. Y.
—Zamora, Mex., releases all but Gardener and Johnson.
—Three hundred thousand State wage earners struck one day against high rents.
—Allied Premiers confer at Lucern.
—Saratoga, N. Y., has anti-gambling raids.
Aug. 24—At Nashville, the anti-suff. court writ was quashed, and the Gov. certified passage of Suff. Fed. Amend.
—Amer. Congressmen arrive at Seoul, Corea.
—At Chicago, "outlaw" rail strike leaders were indicted by the Fed. Gr. Jury.
Aug. 25—Poland rejects Russ. terms; Russ. rout continues; U. S. warns Poland not to invade Russia.
—The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, to which the use of second class mails was denied on Dec. 6, 1919, for alleged unpatriotic utterances, won its fight to-day in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to compel Postmaster General Burleson to restore the privileges.
—The body of Mrs. Blanche Schultz, of N. Y., was found at Grantwood, N. J.
—Zamora gave up last of his kidnapped men.
—The first woman juror in Ohio sat in an eviction case at Akron.
Aug. 26—Gov. Cox, at Pittsburgh, made public alleged evidence that the Rep. leaders have conspired to purchase the Presidency by a campaign fund of $15,000,000.
—The body of W. K. Vanderbilt was buried at New Dorp, S. I.
—Mob at Breslau attacked Jews, and Polish and French missions, wrecking houses.
—Sec. of State Colby signed Fed. Suff. Proclamation, at 8 A. M.
—John Egan, cripple, and Frank Kelley, negro, were executed at Sing Sing. Kelley confessed he was the slayer, Oct., 1919, of Mrs. Emma McDonald, B. R. T. agent, near Canarsie. He was executed for killing Cath. Dunn, at Flatbush.
—City bus service ended on Staten Island.
—Jas. Wilson, ex-Sec. Agric., died at Traer, Iowa.
—U. S. Court at N. Y. directed merger of New Haven, Harlem River and Port Chester, and Central New England Railroads.
Aug. 27—Bolshevists make stand at Grodno.
—At call of women pickets, 3,000 longshoremen at N. Y., struck in sympathy with Mannix and MacSwiney, affecting British ships.

Aug. 27—At Dundalk, Ireland, two girls and a man were killed in store set on fire.
—Deputy Commissioner Willoughby has been assassinated in his residence at Kheri, Province of Oudh, by a Moslem fanatic.
—Price of Wales reached Apia, Samoa.
—The will of W. K. Vanderbilt left $250,000 to Vanderbilt University, $50,000 to St. Marks Ch., Islip, an art legacy to Met. Mus., and rest to family.
—Provincetown, Mass., began Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration.
Aug. 28—Harding, at Marion, advocated an international court of justice, supplemented by an association for conference, and pledged that, if elected, from that day he will give his earnest and practically undivided attention to this vital subject of creating the machinery for world peace.
—Poles continue drive against Reds.
—Eleven were killed, 40 hurt, in Belfast riots.
—Prince Carol of Roumania left N. Y. for Europe.
—Cox speaks at police field games, N. Y.
—Four were killed in moonshine raid at Arcadia, Okla.
—Cloudburst innundated Carlisle, Ky.
—Seven hundred and seventy Siberian children reach N. Y. on way to Russia.
—Thirty were hurt and nine buildings wrecked in acetylene explosion at pressed steel plant, Detroit.
—Roy Belton (T. M. Owens) was lynched at Tulsa, Okla.
Amer. K. of C. visit Pope Benedict.
Aug. 29—Brooklyn trolleys and "L" roads, and B. R. T. subways all stopped when men quit, at 5 A. M.
—The A. F. of L. indorsed Cox.
—Malta was damaged by earthquake.
—Young folk at Washington Crossing, N. J., mauled Rev. F. Kopfman for his "devil" and "mermaid" talk.
—Two racers were burned to death and a child killed at an auto contest at Santa Rosa, Calif.
Aug. 30—Pres. Wilson signed maj report of anthracite wage comm., giving 17 to 20 per ct. increase to miners. He warned men not to strike.
—Magistrate Johnstone was assassinated in County Donegal.
—Charging that 80 per cent. of the foreign trade passing through the Port of New York into the hands of freight brokers is monopolized by 75 of the latter, the Federal Grand Jury indicted 38 steamship companies, 12 individuals connected with them, four freight brokerage concerns and five freight brokers.
—B. R. T. strike continues in Brooklyn. Some "L" and subway trains ran.
—Nat. Rep. Chairman W. H. Hays told Sen. Comm. at Chicago Rep. nat. Pres campaign budget is $3,079,037.
—d'Annunzio proclaimed the Italian Regency of Quarnero.
—Rain and wind destroyed towns in No. Luzon.
Aug. 30—Nat. Rep. Treas. Fred Upham before Sen. Comm., at Chicago, produces list of 30,000 contrib. to Pres. campaign and adds $700,000 to Hay's budget figures.
—Belfast rioting and burning continued.
—Pilgrims' Congress (Tercentenary Celeb.) closed at Heyden, Holland.
—Typhoon swept Manila, killing many.
—Workers at Milan, Italy, seize 300 metal plants to prevent lockouts.
—Tenn. House votes, 47 to 24, rescinded its ratific. of Fed. Suff Amend.
—Three were killed, 15 hurt, when elevator fell 10 floors at Clarendon Bldg., 4th Ave., N. Y.
—Two dead, a score injured, damage to the tobacco crop estimated at $2,000,000 and heavy losses to farm buildings and general crops was the toll of electrical and hail storms that swept Connecticut.
Sept. 1—At Chicago, Nat. Dem. Chairman White testified he has $65,000 on hand.
—U. S. Mail Aviators Max Miller and Gus. Rierson were killed when N. Y.-Chi. all metal plane fell near Morristown, N. J.
—N. Y. moving van men struck.
—Strikers attacked B. R. T. cars in Bklyn. More cars ran; a boy was killed, others hurt.
—The Tenn. Senate, 17 to 8, refused to reverse suff. ratification.
—Plymouth, Engl., begun Mayflower tercent.
—At Chicago, Pierce E. Butler, President of the Postal Clerks' Union, and ten other postal employés were discharged from the service by order of Postmaster General Burleson. They were charged with "soliciting or causing to be solicited sums of money from the public for publishing false and slanderous statements relating to the postal service."
—Proclamation of the new State of Lebanon was made at Beirut.
Sept. 2—Poland, in note to U. S., refuses to restrict Red war to ethnic border. They rout Budenny at Lemberg.
—Two more died in Belfast riots—total 28.
—Mexico's Congress opened at Mex. City.
—U. S. submarine S-5, submerged 36 hours, was raised to surface, off Cape Henlopen, Del.; crew of 37 taken off by s. s. Gen. Geo. W. Goethals. Sept. 2-3.
—As anthracite wage committee signs with operators, 125,000 miners take "outlaw" vacation.
—U. S. Judge Mayer offers B. R. T. men 8 per cent. wage raise. Screened cars run.
—Three thousand longshoremen at N. Y. strike against Brit. ships.
Sept. 3—French racing stable of late W. K. Vanderbilt bought for 14,000,000 francs by Leon Manchete; stud farm retained by family; his will probated, at N. Y.
—George Gavan Duffy, so-called Ambassador of the Irish Republic to France, has been notified by the French Government to leave France within 24 hours.
—A member of a lynching mob at Duluth was convicted of rioting.
—Forty thousand tenants in N. Y. City were notified by landlords to move Oct. 1.
—"Republicanism of 1920" and "the men who won the war," issued respectively by Reps. and Dems., cause charges of collecting campaign funds as subscriptions to the books.
Sept. 4—Chicago "outlaw" yard rail strikers drive engine crews from trains, and turn loco's loose.
—The S-5, crewless, sank again.
—Brazil revokes decree of 1889 banishing Dom Pedro and Braganza family.
—Sir Thos. Lipton left N. Y. for England.
—More than 300 of the foundries and factories of Italy's great metallurgic centre, extending on both sides of the River Po and covering its estuaries from Turin on the west to Mantua on the east, from Milan and Novara on the north to Voghera and Parma on the south, have the red flag of Bolshevism floating over them, while the works themselves are being operated by Soviet committees organized by the proletariat to the exclusion of the so-called bourgeois owners proprietors, and their directorates.
—Auto bandits at N. Y. get $21,500 from Phil S. Smith.
—Two hundred and eighty-six thousand navy yard employees get 5 per ct. wage raise.
—Plymouth, Engl., began Mayflower celeb.
Sept. 5—Lloyd George refuses plea of Mayor of New York to release MacSwiney.
—At Mexico's general election, Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen president.
—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Julio Maria Sosa, editor of El Dia, was wounded in the first duel fought under the newly legalized dueling law. His opponent was Minister of Public Works Humberto Pittamiglia. The men fought with sabres and Sosa was slightly cut on the arm.
—Two deaths were due to B. R. T. strike (motor truck accident).
—Five were killed in trolley collision near Fairmont, W. Va.
Sept. 6—At Benton Harbor, Mich., Jack Dempsey knocked out Billy Miske in 3rd round and kept heavy weight championship.
—French troops take Aintab, Asia Minor.
—Ten were killed, 87 hurt, in trolley collision, at Globeville, near Denver, Colo.
—Fire destroyed Chincoteague, Va.; 50 houses were lost.
—Rocks at Cave of Winds, Niagara Falls, fell and killed 3 and hurt 2.
—Lieut. J. M. Guier and Serg. J. P. Saxe were killed in plane fall, Forest Hills, L. I.
—A B. R. T. striker was shot in riot at Prospect Park Plaza, B'klyn.
—Aviator M. L. Tinney was killed by fall at State Fair, Detroit.

Sept. 7—An earthquake destroyed town of Villa Collamandina, Italy, and damaged Pisa, Spezia, and 100 other places. Death list exceeds 500; homeless, 20,000.
—Miss Laura Parsons, a teacher at Pine Mt. Settlement School, Harlan County, Ky., was slain.
—Navy drops whiskey even as a medicine.
Reds retake Omsk
—J. A. Drake and A. L. Unger died from falls from high windows, Manhattan.
—"Sunny Jim" Makin alleged gambler, was killed in row over craps, Brooklyn.
—Seven die from wood alcohol, Edgewood, Md.
—N. Y. Cotton Exchange celebs. 50th birthday.
—Mt. Sinai Hosp., N. Y., says germ of sleeping sickness has been found.
Sept. 8—B. R. T. strike sympathizers shot into a Culver Line train and tried to derail a Fourth Ave. tube train.
—Mail plane left Mineola 6.41 A. M. for San Francisco; arrived at Cheyenne Sept. 9; San Francisco, 2.22 p. m., Sept. 11.
—U. S. armored cruiser Pittsburgh is on rocks off Libau, Baltic; she was floated later.
—Internat'l Congress of Women began at Christiania, Norway
Sept. 9—Scared horse drags Warren Delano to death by train, at Barrytown N. Y.
—Two more deaths in B. R. T. strike; surface cars ran at night.
—Amer. s. s. Dewey was beached at E. Boston.
—Earthquake on south slopes of Alps, from Monte Rosa to Bernina Pass, caused avalanches and snowfalls. Several were killed, many injured.
—Twenty-three were killed by munition blast at Marienel, Ger.
—At Camden, N. J., 300 saloonkeepers were arrested on 1,000 indictments for unlawful selling
—Walter Boganowski, 25 of Buffalo, was executed at Sing Sing.
—Fifty thousand dollars in bonds was stolen from rail mail near Cornelia, Ga.
Sept. 10—At N. Y. City, the Central Trade and Labor Council was formed to replace the Central Federated Union.
—Earthquakes continued in Italy, almost to Naples.
—Thirty were killed in dynamite explosion in Callao Bay, Peru.
—At Pittston, Pa., coal strikers have dynamited several dwellings.
—Earthquake shock was felt at Riverside, Calif.
—Olive Thomas (Mrs. Jack Pickford), died of poison, at Paris
—The State closed the Prudential Trust Co., at Boston.
Sept. 11—1 was killed, many hurt in trolley collision at Malbone St., Bklyn., on cars run by strikebreakers.
Sept. 12—Will Echols col., convicted of slaying white man, was lynched at Quitman, Miss.
—Dr. G. H. McGuire, wife, 2 children, J. J. Howley and wife, and E. A. Mulrooney, of Bronx, were killed when auto went 25 feet into ditch at Dobbs Ferry.
—"Crazy Mike" Mazurick shot and killed Misses Sadie and Susie Felters, near Stelton, N. J.
Sept. 13—Republicans elect Gov and 4 Congressmen by landslide (about 66,000) in Maine.
—Belgium ratifies military pact with France.
—Castle Lambert House, in Athenry, County Galway, where Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, was born, was burned. Galway has been placed under the Curfew Law, making six Irish cities under this law. The others are Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Cork and Limerick, as well as a number of smaller towns and villages.
—Alto Windham, white, was lynched near Hartford, Ala., because of remarks he was alleged to have made to a white woman.
—Chicago "outlaw" rail yard men voted to end long strike.
—Lemon extract kills 1 at Riverhead, N. Y.
—The Prince of Wales reached Panama.
—Georges Carpentier returned to N. Y. from France.
—The 27th Div. paraded at Saratoga.
—Geo. A. Kessler, wine agent, died at Paris.
—Dave Gideon and Billy Berstead pleaded guilty on gambling charge at Mineola, N. Y.
Sept. 14—By a vote of 216 to 11 in the House and by a unanimous vote of 33 in the Senate the Connecticut Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—At Chicago Jack Johnson, ex-champion, was resentenced by Judge Carpenter to one year in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine. He was convicted of a Mann act infraction in 1913.
—Air Mail Pilot Walter Stevens and Mechanician Russell Thomas, both of Cleveland, were burned to death when their plane caught fire at an altitude of 500 feet at Pembertville, O.
—Dem. and Rep. regular tickets swept N. Y. State primaries.
Sept. 15—N. Y. State closes its drug addict clinics in 16 cities.
—The Poles have taken Kovel, in Volhynia.
—Col. E. M. House returns to N. Y. from Europe.
—At Woodsville, N. H., Robert T. Meads of La Grange, Ill., the Dartmouth College junior who shot and killed Henry E. Maroney of Medford, Mass., a fellow student, after a drinking bout in a college dormitory last June, pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was sentenced to serve fifteen to twenty years at hard labor in the State Prison
—Bandits killed Shopkeeper Max Rabinowitz and shot wife, N. Y.
—Frank L. Boyd succeeded Jas. Shevlin as U. S. Prohib Enforc. Officer for N. Y. State.
—Mayor Thompson's faction swept Chicago primaries. 1 was killed, many beaten.
—London Daily Herald refuses $300,000 of Soviet funds for propaganda purposes.
—U. S. and Japan begin exclusion parleys at Wash
Sept. 16—An explosion at noon in Wall St., N. Y., in front of U. S. Assay Office, opposite J. P. Morgan & Co.'s banking house, kills 34, injures 130, and wrecks interior of Morgan and other buildings. U. S. troops went on guard at scene Police picketed homes of Morgan and other men whom Reds had threatened, also St. Patrick's Cathedral. Property damage within radius of 300 feet estimated at $2,500,000, including Stock Exchange and Bankers Trust Bldg. No outer walls were blown in. Bodies of victims were torn by iron slugs. Stock Exchange closed for the day French High Commissioner Casenave and Geo. Kettlegge, a broker, had been warned by letter of a catastrophe.
—Anna Daly, chum of Olive Thomas, died of a dose of veronal, at N. Y.
—The 5 expelled Socialist Assemblymen were reelected at N. Y. City.
—Paul Deschanel resigns as Pres. of France.
—At Jasper, Ala., L. M. Adler, General Manager of Blue Corona Coal Company, was shot from ambush and killed by strike sympathizers.
—The Council of the League of Nations met at Paris.
—The wife and babe of Dr. O. W. Sedgewick were strangled at home, Whitehall, Mich.
—Prof. Adam Politzer, ear specialist, died at Vienna.
Sept. 17—N. Y. City offered $10,500 and Wall St. put up $10,000 as rewards for discovery of causers of Wall St. explosion, which experts say was due to bomb, 57 still in hospitals.
—Edwin P. Fischer, who gave "warnings" of a Wall Street disaster to the French High Commission and to several individuals in this city in advance of Sept. 16 explosion, was found in Hamilton, Ontario, and was confined in an insane asylum
—With many veterans of the Civil War present, the 60-foot granite shaft erected on Antietam battlefield by the State of New York in memory of the soldiers who fought with New York regiments in the battle, was dedicated. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles (retired), who commanded the New York troops, was the orator and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan represented Gov. Smith of New York.
—City of Chicago sues Chicago Tribune and the Chic. News for alleged libel articles on credit of city.
—The strike of printers in Manchester and Liverpool, as a result of which no papers have been published in those cities since Aug. 20, was provisionally settled.
—Prince of Wales reached Trinidad, W. I.
—Exploding shell killed 1, hurt 4, at sham battle, Camp Meade, Md., at reunion of Veterans of Foreign Wars.
—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that Massachusetts laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors were not in conflict with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution or with the Volstead Enforcement Act.

Sept. 17—A time bomb exploded at the Genoa, Italy, Stock Exchange.
Sept. 18—Supposed fragment of bomb was found in body of unidentified youth at N. Y Morgue; $21,000 of $100,000 securities lost by explosion still missing.
—Poles take Lutsk, in Volhynia.
—Workmen take over factories at Terni, Italy.
—Finns and Swedes put Aland dispute in League's hands.
—The Amer. S. S. Siboney, aground in Vigo (Spain) harbor, is given up.
—Attorney General Charles D. Newton holds that United States Army Reserve officers may carry revolvers without obtaining licenses in New York State.
—A tablet for 1,485 P. O. employees who served in the World War was unveiled at the N. Y Post Office.
Sept. 19—Italian factory owners and employees agree to wage raise of 80 cents a day
—King and Queen of Belgium reached Rio de Janeiro.
—At Hemford, N. S., H. Velnott killed 4 and self
—Jose Ortega Nunilla of Madrid becomes Poet Laureate of Spain.
Sept 20—The Council of League of Nations got Poland and Lithuania to submit to League settlement.
—Poles drive Reds from East Galicia.
—At Chicago killing of a white man by a negro caused race riots.
—L. A. Handley, Prohib. Enforc. Officer for Cal. was killed in auto accident at Stockton.
—All but 18,000 hard coal miners are at work.
—E. P. Fischer, who "prophesied" the Wall St explosion, was brought to N. Y. and put in Bellevue.
—At Balbriggan, Ireland, Police Insp. Burke was killed by Sinn Fein sympathizers, 2 of whom were bayonetted to death
Sept 21—The N. Y. Assembly, in special session 90 to 45, expelled re-elected Socialist members, Aug. Claessens and Louis Waldman of Manhattan, and Chas. Solomon of Brooklyn. The re-elected Soc. Assemblymen S. A. De Witt and Sam'l Orr of the Bronx, were admitted as members by 87 to 48, but resigned.
—Russ-Pole Peace Conference opens formally at Riga.
—Lord Mayor of Cork MacSwiney, on 40th day of hunger strike in London prison, was still conscious.
—The Connecticut Legislature again ratified the Fed. Suff Amend.
Sept. 22—At Chicago, Grand Jury testimony indicates crooked baseball games in 1919 including the World's Series between Chic and Cinn
—Wrangel takes Alexandrovsk with 10,000 prisoners.
—John Lynch, a Limerick County Councillor who was also a republican leader and Sinn Fein Judge, was shot dead in a Dublin hotel. An official report says that Lynch was killed when he opened fire on twelve soldiers who had gone to the hotel to arrest him
—J. W Gerard, Chair. Nat Dem. Fin Com testified at Wash., the limit to fund is $2,000,000, of which $129,000 has been collected
—Gov. Cox's train jumped track near Peoria Ariz engineer hurt.
—4 policemen were killed in County Clare followed by house burnings and killings of Sinn Feiners at Miltown, Malbay, Lahinch, and Ennistown.
Sept 23—The body of Jacob C. Denton was found buried in basement of his home Los Angeles, Cal., skull broken He vanished June 2.
—Wm. Barnes testified at Wash., $75,000 has been subscribed for book "Republicanism in 1920." It was a private business venture, he said.
—At Washington the foundation stone of the $5,000,000 shrine of the Immaculate Conception, on the Catholic University grounds, which is to be dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the World War, was laid by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.
—A British flag was torn down and burned at 125th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
—Alexandre Millerand was elected Pres of France by the Parliament.
—At Turin, Italy, several were killed in clash between troops and factory Soviet workers.
—The General Post Office, Dublin, was raided and robbed by armed men.
—25 were killed in riot at Gensan, Corea, by students.
Sept. 24—Pres. Wilson has declined to carry out the mandate of Congress given in the Jones Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, which authorized and directed him to notify foreign Governments within ninety days that this country elected to terminate every treaty provision that restricted the right of the United States Government to impose discriminatory tonnage dues and discriminatory customs duties on imports
—The N. Y. Legis. passes more housing bills.
Sept. 25—At Wash. testimony indicated the service paper The Stars and Stripes was financed by B. M. Baruch, Sec. of Agric. Meredith and W. D. Jamieson of Dem. Nat. Committee.
—The Cosmopolitan Trust Co. Boston, was closed by State.
—Jacob H. Schiff, 73, banker and philanthropist, died at his N. Y. home.
—Rodman Wanamaker sold the Phil. Press to C. H K Curtis.
—Ex-Pres. Paul Deschanel of France goes to sanitarium deranged.
Sept. 26—Fatal rioting continues at Belfast.
—Earthquake shocks near Cortanla Sielly, demolished several villages.
—After spending ten years on Watts Island, Chesapeake Bay, with the sands and books for company, Charles H Hardenburg of Trenton, N. J., a former law student of Princeton University, is returning to civilization.
Sept 27—Scottish troops fire on inhabitants of Trim Ireland, who flee town, after troops burn suspected houses.
—The Internat. Fin. Congress at Brussels began actual work.
—Mail Aviator F. A. Robinson was killed near Millersburg, Pa.
—20,000 A. E. F veterans march at Cleveland, where Amer. Legion conv. began.
—With $50,000,000 worth of building tied up in Chicago $1,000,000,000 in the Middle West and more than $2,500,000,000 throughout America, the National Building and Construction Congress at Chicago set in motion machinery for a scientific survey of the industry.
Sept. 28—At Phila., Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, ex-Magistrate J. E Romig, Chas Braun (Bergdoll) A. S. Mitchell and Chas Schub were found guilty in U. S. Ct., of conspiracy to aid Grover C. and Erwin Bergdoll in evading draft.
—Most of the Italian factories seized by workers are being returned.
—Sinn Feiners burn Mallow barracks, killing an officer.
—At Elizabeth N. J., ex-convict G. H. Brandon (Lemble) was found guilty of murder of Edw Kupfer and Miss E. L Jauney, Aug. 1, 1918.
—At Boston the State closed Fidelity Trust Co., and a branch.
—Estates owned by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy at Santa Maria de Capua Vetre, near Naples, have been seized by members of local agricultural societies.
—At Chicago, a Grand Jury indicted "Eddie" Cicotte pitcher of the "shine ball"; "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, left fielder; Oscar ("Happy") Felsch, centre fielder; Charles ("Swede") Risberg, shortstop; Claude Williams, pitcher; Fred McMullin, utility player; George ("Buck") Weaver, third baseman; Arnold Gandil, former first baseman. Gandil played on the White Sox (Amer. League, Chicago) club last year; the others are on this year's team, and were suspended pending further outcome
—2 were indicted at N. Y. in fake pardon scandal.
—Wholesale clothing prices tumble 50 p ct.
Sept. 29—The "baseball" Grand Jury at Chicago indicted Joseph ("Sport") Sullivan Boston, and man named Brown of N. Y., alleged gamblers.
—The A. F of L. breaks with British and International Labor Parties.
—Steamer Prince Rupert sank in Swanson Bay, B C
—The Schloss Eltz, on the Moselle, near Coblenz, burned.

Sept. 30—By the unanimous vote of fourteen clergymen sitting in interdenominational council, Mrs. Clemme Ellis White and Mrs. May Lindsey Haight were ordained into the ministry at the West Side Mission, N. Y., of which Mrs. White has been for many years superintendent.
—At Tubbercurry, Ireland, Dist. Insp. Brady was killed from ambush; then the "black and tans" shot up the village.
—At Philadelphia Melvin Keppler, seventeen, Captain of the Lock Haven High School football team, died in the University Hospital from a broken neck received during scrimmage practice, Sept. 29.
Oct. 1—Prince of Wales reached Hamilton, Bermuda
—Gen. Wrangel takes city of Kharkoff.
—There were no evictions on New York's moving day.
—Fed. Grand Jury, Boston, indicts "Wizard" Ponzi, alleging misuse of mails.
—E. P. Fischer, who "foretold" Wall St. bomb explosion, was committed to sanitarium by Sup. Ct., at N. Y.
—Storm killed 44 Japanese at Tokio, and destroyed many houses and boats.
Oct. 2—Brooklyn Dist. Atty. Lewis said he found no plot to "fix" 1920 World Baseball Series.
—Spain's King dissolved Parliament.
—Jas. Cox Brady of N. Y. and Miss Helen McMahon of Flushing were married at London.
—Lieut. Sidney Pedott, naval airman, was drowned in Lake Mich., near Chicago.
—70 Army trucks and automobiles which left Washington, D. C. on June 14 and crossed the continent by the Bankhead National Highway arrived at San Diego, Calif. The convoy contained 22 officers and 162 enlisted men of the Army.
Oct. 3—Pres. Wilson issued an appeal to the people for the League of Nations.
—Peggy O'Neil, actress, has been poisoned, she says, by eating chocolate sent to her at London by mail.
Oct. 4—The World attacked Kerr shipping deals.
—J. H. Schiff of N. Y. gave $1,350,000 to charity and educ., and left fortune to son and daughter.
—106 Cornell students were found to cheat in June exams.; 101 were suspended for 1 year.
Oct. 5—Cleveland beat Brooklyn, 3 to 1, in first of World Baseball Series, at B'klyn.
—At Chicago, Fed. Ct. refused new trial to Haywood and other convicted I. W. W.s.
—Pres. Wilson wired Sen. Spencer of Mo. denying having promised at the Peace Council that the U. S. would give armed aid to Roumania and Serbia.
—4 negroes were lynched at McClenny, Fla., for murder of white farmer.
—The S. S. Bismarck, 912 feet long, 56,000 tons, was burned at Hamburg.
—4 youths got $15,000 at Bank of Depew, near Buffalo.
—"Pussyfoot" W. E. Johnson, prohib., was mobbed at Reading, Engl.
Oct. 6—Brooklyn beat Cleveland, 3 to 0, in World Baseball Series, at B'klyn.
—Pres.-elect Obregon of Mex. is welcomed at El Paso, Tex.
—Net profits of $800,000 have been realized in the last several years by Albert L. Judson, a broker, through the sale of municipal and State bonds to State Comptroller Travis, witnesses testified at the John Doe inquiry into the State's bond purchases, begun as a result of disclosures in The World.
Oct. 7—Brooklyn beat Cleveland, 2 to 1, in World Series, at B'klyn.
—Harding, at Omaha, came out against the League.
—Dublin Castle announced Sinn Feiners have killed (Jan. 1 to Oct. 2) 109 police, 16 soldiers and 27 civilians; have destroyed 63 court houses and 504 police barracks.
—Acetylene explosion killed 5, hurt 30, on oil tanker R. G. Crowe, at Shewan yard, So. B'klyn.
—The Duke of Alba of Spain wed daughter of Duke of Aliaza, at London.
Oct. 8—The International Communications Conference began at Wash., D. C.
—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the expulsion of Jews who arrived since 1914.
—The will of W. M. Crane, Dalton, Mass., left $20,000,000 estate to family, except $665,000 to institutions.
—At N. Y., Herbert Parsons quits Rep. Party to vote for Cox and the League of Nations.
Oct. 9—Cleveland beat Brooklyn, 5 to 1, in World's Series, at Cleveland.
—Miss Louise Beavor Webb marries mounted Patrolman T. J. Leonard, at N. Y.
—Part of the Cork, Ireland, City Hall was destroyed by bombs.
Over 40 were killed, 100 hurt, in train wreck at Houilles, near Paris.
—23 were killed in train wreck on the Venice-Bologna line, Italy.
Oct. 10—Cleveland beat Brooklyn, 8 to 1, in World Series, at Cleveland.
—Polish troops under Zeligouski seize Vilna; they were not backed by Poland.
—Cuba declared a moratorium, Oct. 10 to Dec 1, 1920.
—Poisoned pancakes killed one man, at Asbury Park, N. J.
—Prince of Wales returns to England.
—Yellow fever sweeps Mex. oil fields.
—Night riders in the South warn ginnery owners, farmers and merchants to hold cotton till it sells at 40c. a lb.
—Family of Admiral von Scheer was slain at home at Berlin.
Oct. 11—Cleveland beat Brooklyn, 1 to 0, in World Series, at Cleveland.
—White House made public shorthand notes of Wilson's speech to Roumanians, at Peace Council.
—Gen. M. E. Fayolle of France was dined at N. Y.
—Cardinal Gibbons urged sisters in Catholic orders to vote.
—$100,000 in pearls were stolen from home of G. McFadden jr., Villanova, Pa.
Oct. 12—Cleveland beat Brooklyn, 3 to 0, at Cleveland, winning World's Baseball Series.
—Georges Carpentier knocked out Battling Levinsky in 4th round, at Jersey City.
—At Windsor, Ont., Man o' War galloped 1 mile and a quarter in 2.03 and defeated Sir Barton by 8 lengths or more in their special race over the Kenilworth Park track for a purse of $75,000 and a $5,000 gold cup.
—Poland and Russia signed prelim. peace terms and armistice at Riga.
—Irish raiders killed Maj. Geo. Smith and 3 others, near Dublin.
—Pa. State police say A. Pasquale declared he smothered and threw in Schuylkill River body of Coughlin baby, kidnapped May 27 or 28, 1920, at Norristown.
—Several have been killed in renewal of Hatfield family feud, in Kentucky.
—Ground was broken at Canal and Washington Sts., N. Y., for Hudson vehicular tunnel.
Oct. 13—Brig. Gen. Barnett, it is announced, reported to Sec. Daniels that the U. S. Marines in Hayti killed 2,250 "bandits" from time of Amer. military occupation till June 30, 1920. There was, he said, indiscriminate killing of natives without due process of law.
—$100,000 in jewels vanished from rooms of C. E. Chapman, E. C. Danforth and others at Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y.
—The first jury of women in N. J. sat in a civil suit in the Orange Dist. Court.
—Bandits got $50,000 and shot Pres. A. H. May at bank at Alvarado, Calif.
—The U. S. Gov't fines Bridgeport, Conn., brewers and saloon keepers $750,000.
Oct. 14—4 were slain, 30 shot, at Dublin.
—Finland and Russia make peace.
—At N. Y. State Comptroller Travis testified his bond purchases were all right.
—12 were lost off Santiago de Cuba when Amer. schooner W. P. Heat hit a steamer.
—Many were killed in strike riots in Italy, at Bologna and elsewhere.
—The U. S. Dist. Court upset 80-cent gas law in Kings County.
—A negro was shot to death by mob near Greenville, Ala., after he attacked a white man.
—An incendiary burned St. Francis Xavier R. C. Ch., Newark, N. J.
Oct. 15—The British send out punitive expeditions in Ireland; among the victims have been Maj. Smythe, Capt. Richards, and Prof. Carolan.
—Dr. W. T. Scheele reported to the Dep't of Justice that blasting gelatine was the explosive used in the bomb set off in Wall St. on Sept. 16 that caused the death of 38 persons.

Oct. 15—At N. Y. the Chinese Consortium was signed in behalf of U. S., Britain, France and Japan.
—The old battleship Indiana was sunk by the Navy off Norfolk with bombs dropped from airplanes.
—At N. Y., Frank Flanagan was acquitted of murder of Patrick Mulhearn, May 24, 1918.
—Blossom Seeley divorced "Rube" Marquard at Chicago.
—5 were killed by the cotton gin boiler explosion, Rowland, N. Car.
Oct. 16—1,000,000 coal miners struck in Britain for more wages.
—Ex-service men had Bonus Parade at N. Y.
—Gen. Felix Diaz was deported to Cuba from Mexico
—The body of D. S Paul bank runner of Camden N. J., who vanished with $12,500 Oct. 5, was found buried near Mt. Holly.
—Convicts Geo. Stivers and Marcus Bassett escaped from Sing Sing. They were caught Oct. 22, near Warner, N. H.
Oct. 17—Fitzgerald, one of the Seinn Fein hunger strikers in Cork Jail died after 68 days' fast.
—Italian radicals have burned and bombed a newspaper building at Trieste; U. S Consul J. E. Haven, and The World correspondent, Lincoln Eyre, were fired on, but escaped.
—The body of Elmer C. Drewes, of Phil., a Dartmouth College student, was found shot to death, in No. Phil.
—Compt. of Currency J. S. Williams accused N. Y. banks of usury.
Oct. 18—Harding denies to Wilson he has tried or said he tried to talk informally with French Gov't about new League Covenant. France denies any negotiations with Harding
—At London 50 were hurt in riot at march of unemployed
—The Kenyon Committee got letters of League to Enforce Peace, in campaign fund inquiry.
—At M[illegible]eola N. Y., Dave Gideon and W. H. [illegible] were fined $1,000 each on gambling [illegible]
[illegible]ristian Socialists have won the Austrian [illegible]ent election.
Elihu Root spoke against Article X., but [illegible]ague, at N. Y.
[illegible] at Cork, military court ruled that hunger striker Fitzgerald was a suicide
—At N. Y Fed Judge Knox ruled a Communist is subject to deportation
Oct. 20—Combines of bosses and men, including plumbing control building industry in N. Y. City, according to evidence put by The World before Lockwood (legislative) Committee.
—7 were killed in railroad sideswipe wreck at Erie, Pa
—Commons, 346 to 79, refused to inquire into Lloyd George's Irish policy.
—Dr Max Rowe, dentist, killed Ruth Rubin, dentist, and self, at B'klyn.
—M. T Sevrey, Amer., was slain at Cananea, Mex. by a miner
—After more than 3 months' absence during which they flew 9,000 miles, the men of the Army Air Service's Alaska expedition landed at Mitchel Field, Hempstead, N. Y
—At N. Y. Stewart McMullin, Prohibition agent, was acquitted of the murder of Harry Carlton, chauffeur, by a jury in the U. S. Court.
—Harry Gilmore ex-convict, killed self in Brooklyn.
Oct. 21—At the housing inquiry, N. Y., it was sworn that a strike on a new building was called off after the owner paid $25,000 which went to walking delegates of the Building Trades Council
—At Bedford O a robber was killed and a clerk wounded in attempted looting of a trust co.
Oct. 22—The body of Mrs Jennie Kussel, of Jersey City, was found strangled at W New Brighton S. I.
—A Sheriff's jury at N Y., awarded $200,000 damages to Mrs. Laura C Wilson in her alienation suit against Mrs Bertha Lobit Wilson.
—The Court of Appeals ruled the Pub. Serv Com. cannot grant B. R. T increased fares where contract fixes the fare.
—Misha Appleoaum and wife (Helen Yorke) took bichloride tablets at N. Y.
—Mrs. Mabel C. Kenyon was found guilty, at Norwich, Conn., of killing Dr Herbert Tetlow, and sentenced to 10 yrs.
—Housing inquiry witnesses, at N. Y., tell of $520,000 boodle fund among building contractors.

Oct. 23—Earthquake does damage near Granada, Spain.
—The body of ex-Maj. F. M. Scanland, of Youngstown, O., was found, skull broken, near Alexandria, Va.
—Andrew Carnegie estate was appraised at $23,247,-161, of which widow gets $11,338,847.
—14 were killed in labor race riot at Port Elizabeth, So. Africa.
—Cox spoke at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y. He had attended the 16th annual Sunday World Field Day finals of Pub. School Ath. League.
—Fall River Mass., cotton mills cut wages 15 to 20 per cent.
The Rev. F. G. Ruff, Chicago landlord, mistaken for burglar, was killed by tenant.
Oct. 24—The housing inquiry at N. Y. discloses attempt to bribe Mayor to sign Court House contracts by promising political support of unions in Building Trades Council. The Mayor rescinded the contracts.
Mrs. Sven Harding, correspondent of The World, is in prison at Moscow.
—Jews at Po'keepsie, N. Y., mobbed a rabbi whose wife had killed herself.
—Leon Bourgeois, Pres. Council, League of Nations, said Art. X. was not essential to the Covenant.
Oct. 25—King Alexander of Greece died at Athens from monkey bite.
—Lord Mayor MacSwiney, hunger striker, died at Brixton Prison after fasting 75 days; Jos. Murphy hunger striker, died in Cork Jail, on 74th day of fast.
—American syndicate headed by W. D. Vanderlip leases from Russia 400,000 square miles of coal and oil lands in Siberia, opposite Alaska.
—Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan voted "dry."
—A. L. Mosely and G. E. Saller, Americans were slain in Mex., near Tampico
—The U. S. Court at Boston adjudged Charle[illegible] a bankrupt.
—J. A. Taylor, Meriden, Conn., killed 2 sons
—George L. Hossfeld, of Pate[illegible] N. J., [illegible] speed typewriting champi[illegible] the Un[illegible] States and Canada by typ[illegible] [illegible]ly 131 words a minute for 60 co[illegible] the 17th Nat. Business Show.
—Prince Purachartra, brother [illegible] ited N Y.
—At Philadelphia, William P. Brines, [illegible] more, accused of the murder of Elmer C. [illegible] surrendered to the police. Brines was held [illegible] out bail to await the inquest.
Oct 26—At Brussels the Council of the League of Nations approved the plan for a permanent Court of International Justice as adopted by The Hague Committee of Jurists with the exception of the provision for obligatory jurisdiction and some minor matters
—Harding denies that he sent W. D. Vanderlip or anybody to treat with Russia, as stated by H. G. Wells, of England, on Lenine's authority.
—Bolivia executed 27 rebel leaders.
—Italian troops occupied Trieste.
—3 were killed at Dublin, I at Tempo.
—Western farmers hold wheat for $3 a bushel.
Oct. 27—Will H Hays Chairman of the Republican National Committee, apologized for the circulation and publication of the cartoon entitled "Prof Wilson's League of Nations, the Immaculate Conception." He said it was sent out inadvertently and was ordered withdrawn.
—Wilson appeals to country to stand by Art. X. of Covenant.
—The birthday anniversary of the late Pres. Roosevelt was celebrated with memorial services in various cities. At Oyster Bay a white oak tree was planted near the grave.
—P J. ("Corkey") Hanley, silent for 10 yrs. of 25-yr. term as habitual criminal, went free at Charlestown, Mass., prison.
—Phila textile mill owners drop 40,000 "incompetents" and warn employees to get rid of radicals or quit.
—The inquest of Lord Mayor MacSwiney showed heart failure caused death. His body was placed in St. George's Cathedral, London.
Oct. 28—75,000 marched in Rep. parade, at N. Y.
—Brit. coal mine workers' leaders agree to take 2 shillings wage advance till Jan. 1, 1921, when wages will be arbitrated.

Oct. 28—Sylvia Pankhurst, London, got 6 mos. in prison on charge of publishing seditious papers.
—At the housing inquiry, N. Y., it was testified men in the Building Trades Council got big "graft" for allowing contracts to employers. Workers were charged $50 for union cards.
—Admiral P. Coundouriotis was chosen Regent by Greek Chamber of Deputies, and Prince Paul, son of ex-King Alex., was proclaimed King.
Oct. 29—Alfredo Cocchi, at Bologna, Italy, was convicted of the murder of Miss Ruth Cruger at N. Y., Feb. 13, 1917. Her body was found June 16, 1917, under Cocchi's motor repair shop, on W. 127th St. Cocchi was sentenced to 27 years.
—MacSwiney's body lay in state in the Cork City Hall.
—At N. Y., C. E. Ruthenberg and I. E. Ferguson got 5 yrs. on criminal anarchy conviction.
—Prof. W. A. Chancellor quit the College of Wooster, O., because of his alleged attack on Harding.
—The S. S. Cape Fear, colliding with S. S. City of Atlanta, sank in Narragansett Bay; 19 missing.
—C. O. Wanderer, at Chicago, got 25 yrs. on conviction of killing wife and a man.
—At Chicago, a bank messenger was shot and robbed of $50,000.
—Betting at N. Y. was 7 to 1 on Harding.
Oct. 30—Chas. P. Taft, over his signature in his Cinn. Times-Star, denies that Harding's grandfather married Mary Ann Dixon, a negress.
—Pres. Wilson and wife mailed their votes to Princeton from Wash., D. C.
—Lithuanians evacuate Kovno.
—The Amer. schooner Esperanto, off Halifax, won by 18 min., 28 sec. over Canadian schooner Delawana in international race. Time of winner 5 h. 59 min.
—Daylight saving time ended at 2 A. M.
—500 masked Ku Klux Klan men paraded at Jacksonville, Fla.
Oct. 31—35,000 attend at Polo Grounds, N. Y., MacSwiney memorial meeting and ask Wilson for recognition of Irish Republic. De Valera and Gov. Smith spoke.
—MacSwiney's body was buried at Cork.
—12 were killed in explosion and fire at Niagara Falls power plant, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
—3 negroes were killed in fights following burning of cotton gins, houses, and churches in Ala.
Nov. 1—The Esperanto was 7 min. 15 sec. ahead of the Delawana at finish, covering 40-mile course in 4 h. 34 min. 30 sec., winning 2d race and internat'l championship.
—Betting on Harding, at N. Y., was 10 to 1; on Miller for Gov., at 3 to 1.
—Eight were killed in the Cuban elections.
—Kevin Barry, 18, Sinn Feiner, was hanged at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
—John Mitchell, labor leader, left estate of $347,151.
Nov. 2—Harding and Coolidge swept country in Pres. election. Gov. Smith was defeated in N. Y. Rep. maj. in Congress was increased.
—Michigan approved parochial schools.
—Six negroes were lynched in election riots, Ocala, Fla., 2 whites were killed.
—Most of Scotland's cities and towns voted "wet."
Nov. 3—The Brit. House of Lords approved Cabinet's policy of Irish reprisals. Four more police were killed in Ireland.
—British labor leaders end coal strike.
—Sylvia Pankhurst, London, was let out on bail, pending appeal.
—Granard, Ballymore, and Tralee, (Ireland) were shot up and partly burned for murder of policeman.
—Commander W. J. Terhune, Naval Governor of Amer. Samoa, shot self to death.
—Leeds V. Waters was killed at the Plymouth Hotel, N. Y.
—Henry White, diplomat, married Mrs. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, at N. Y.
—W. M. Crane, Dalton, Mass., left $9,000,000.
—H'y McAvoy, film man, was killed by explosives, at Ft. Lee, N. J.
Nov. 4—Bryan says Wilson should resign and Marshall should make Harding Sec. of State.
—Ex-Gov. H. F. Graham of Vt. sentenced at Montpelier to serve 5 yrs. for alleged theft of State funds while auditor, was at once pardoned by Gov. Clement for distinguished services to the State.
—More "graft" payments in court house contract were testified to at N. Y.
—At Detroit bank messengers are robbed of $20,000.
—Midshipman S. G. Barker, Jr., of Seattle, Wash. was dismissed from U. S. Naval Acad. on hazing charge.
Nov. 5—Georges Carpentier and Jack Dempsey signed, at N. Y., agreement to box 10 to 15 rounds for $500,000.
Nov. 6—Chile and Sweden approved mutual arbitration treaty.
—Rockefeller Foundation gave to Louisiana its Grand Chenier wild game refuge tract.
—Beverly Trumble, innkeeper, Sandwich, Ont., was killed in liquor raid, by Rev. T. O. L. Spracklin. Coroner's jury found minister acted in self defense.
—Jack Reeves, football player on State Normal School team, died of ruptured spine after game at Washburn, Kan.
Nov. 7—Irish sympathizers marched an hour around the White House, Wash.
—Texans greet Harding on vacation tour.
—Arthur V. Donohue, N. Y. American reporter, was slain at Newtown, Conn.
—J. P. Woodward, air mail pilot, fell to death near Laramie, Wyo.
Nov. 8—Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, was named as head of baseball tribunal, at $50,000 a yr., for 7 yrs.
—Miss Caroline Weant killed Mrs. Ada McCowan and self at Fulton, Mo.
—U. S. Supr. Ct. rules private liquor in storage can be moved by owners.
—August Heckscher and wife, N. Y., give land and fund (in all $3,000,000) to S. P. C. C. for new home.
—Gen. Nivelle of France reached N. Y. City.
Nov. 9—Jas. Roll was installed Lord Mayor of London.
—Tralee, Ireland, is under food blockade.
—Irish sympathizers tore down and burned British flag in front of Capitol Theatre, N. Y. City.
—Consuelo Vanderbilt got divorce at London from Duke of Marlborough.
—A. Paul Keith, Boston, left $2,663,000; Mrs. Fanny (Schermerhorn) Bridgham, N. Y., $3,667,000.
Nov. 10—The naval awards for services in the Navy were announced at Wash., D. C.
—John J. Garrity, Chicago Chief of Police, resigned by request of Mayor Thompson.
—Irish sympathizers again burned British flag in front of Capitol Theatre, N. Y.
—Three were killed, 9 hurt, and $200,000 damage done by oil explosion on steamship El Mundo, at dock, N. Y.
—U. S. Court, N. Y., dismissed coal profiteering indictments against Brooklyn Edison Co., and Adelphi Coal Co.
Nov. 11—British Commons passes Irish Home Rule Bill, after rejecting motion to kill by 183 to 52.
—N. Y. police identify, they say, man who shod horse that drew Wall St. bomb wagon on Sept. 16, also man who took horse to be shod. The Evening World charges explosion was due to labor war in building industry.
—Mayor Hylan, N. Y., testified in building graft inquiry. He said he had been deceived by contractors and agents of the "limestone ring."
—Shipping Board "graft" was admitted at Congress hearing at N. Y.
—France buried, with pomp, an unknown poilu (soldier) under Arch of Triumph, Paris. Britain buried an unknown soldier at Westminster Abbey, London.
—Armistice Day was commemorated in the United States.
Nov. 12—Jugo-Slavia signs treaty with Italy; Fiume to be free state; Zara to be Italian; Rome retains 3 islands.
—The hunger strike in Cork Jail was called off by Arthur Griffith, after Bishop Cohalan had declared a continuance of the strike was a waste of human life. The nine men had been fasting 94 days, 2 others having died.
—Mildred Harris divorced Charles Chaplin at Los Angeles.
—At the building-housing inquiry, N. Y., H. S. Robertson testified he paid R. P. Brindell $32,000 for strike insurance.
—Austria asked to join the League of Nations.
—Bandits get over $90,000 in U. S. bonds at 1st Nat. Bank, Kingston, O.
Nov. 13—Gen. Wrangel, beaten, goes on French warship, at Sebastopol; 30,000 killed, 40,000 captured in battles.

Nov. 13—Harding fishes at Point Isabel, Tex.
—Turkish Nationals advance on Erivan, and Armenians flee.
—The remains of Mary Campbell (Highland Mary) were moved to a new grave at Greenock, Scotland.
—F. G. Bourne, N. Y., left $42,593,000.
—The Ocean Crest Hotel burned at Arverne, L. I.
—Boy robbers got over $5,000,000 on railway mail car near Omaha, Neb.; and $93,000 from mail pouch en route Pittsburgh, Pa., to Weirton, W. Va. In the former job $800,000 bonds were burned and $1,500,000 were recovered.
Nov. 14—Six children were trampled to death in smoke panic at movie show, Catharine St., N. Y.
—Miss Marie Ramey (Mrs. Jos. W. McAree) and Miss Lillian Thompson (Mrs. J. H. McConley, actresses, of N. Y., were found dead in Grant Park, Chicago.
—The World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch sent to each other a photograph, by wire, in 8 minutes.
—F. B. Stova, 40th victim of Wall St. explosion, died at N. Y.
—N. Y. Nat. Guard marched on 5th Ave. in memory of 27th Div. dead.
—The Greek elections were won by opponents of Venizelos, who favor ex-King Constantine.
Nov. 15—The Assembly of the League of Nations held its first meeting, at Geneva; 41 nations were represented; Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was chosen Permanent President; the U. S. had no delegate or observer present.
—The Russ. Reds take Sebastopol.
—Jewels valued at $400,000 were stolen at home of Mrs. Charlotte K. Palmer, on E. 90th St., N. Y. The thieves beat and bound her, she reported.
—All but 6 of the 250 students of St. John's College, Annapolis, went on strike over anti-hazing order. They called it off Nov. 16.
—Harding went to Brownsville, Texas.
—An insurance policy on the life of a person who commits suicide is payable if all conditions of the policy are complied with, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled.
—The Metropolitan Opera season began at N. Y., also the Horse Show.
Nov. 16—The committees of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, resolved on secret sessions.
—Venizelos Cabinet resigns, in Greece; fatal disorders occurred at Athens.
—Fire in mine at Earlington, Ky., traps 16 men.
Nov. 17—The report of the Executive Council, made at the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, showed the League to be "very much alive;" cost, to date, $2,500,000.
—August Paschal (Pasquale) pleaded guilty, at Norristown, Pa., to 2d degree murder (for abducting and killing baby Blakely Coughlin, so he confessed), and to charge of kidnapping for extortion, June 2, 1920. He got a life sentence.
—Ukrainians evacuate Kiev and other towns.
—At Shipping Board inquiry, at N. Y., testimony indicated $2,000,000,000 losses, through alleged overcharges, inefficiency, etc. No fraud was disclosed.
—R. P. Brindell, Pres. Bldg. Trades Council, N. Y., was indicted on charge of attempted extortion, and was released on $100,000 bail.
—At Whitegate, Ireland, 4 escaping prisoners were shot dead.
Nov. 18—Britain, France, Belgium and Spain put military force at disposal of League of Nations for use in disputed territory in Lithuania.
—At Tokio 2,000 university students debated "Shall Japan fight America?"
—3 negroes, one a woman, were lynched near Douglas, Ga.
—15 woodsmen drowned in Chesuncook Lake, Me.
—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered intrastate railway passenger rates and fares in New York raised to correspond with the advanced interstate rates.
—Cork, Ireland, has reign of terror; 4 killed; banks pillaged.
—At Wash., D. C., the Committee of 100, investigating Irish question, began taking evidence.
—The late W. K. Vanderbilt's home, 5th Ave. and 52d St., N. Y., was sold for banking purposes.
—780 persons have typhoid at Salem, O.
—Admiral Condouriotis resigned as Greek Regent and was succeeded by Queen Mother Olga.
Nov. 19—Germany protested to the League of Nations against the distribution of mandates of her colonies made by the Allied Supreme Council.
—A. T. Walker, to whom E. F. Searles left his estate settled the will contest by A. V. Searles by agreeing to pay the latter $5,000,000.
—Hugh White, of the Geo. A. Fuller Co., testified at N. Y. housing inquiry that combines of dealers in cement, brick, stone, lime and gravel have the city and country at their mercy.
—Frank A. Munsey buys the Baltimore American and the Baltimore Star.
—Thieves raid offices of members of House of Reps., at Capitol, Wash., D. C.
—At London, former Lieut. Col. L'Estrange Malone, M. P., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for making a speech at a Bolshevist meeting at Albert Hall.
—The Bank of Glasgow, Va., was robbed of $150,000 in Liberty bonds and currency, and three hours later Roanoke police held up an automobile, killed one of the three occupants, took the other two prisoners and recovered the loot. Patrolman Hendrix was wounded.
—At Chicago, sentences of 7 years to 6 months and fines of $1,000 to $10,000 were imposed on officials of the Consumers' Packing Company by Federal Judge Evans. The defendants were convicted of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud.
Nov. 20—The American Sugar Refining Co. lays off 12,000 hands.
—N. Y. police open "drive" for $5,000,000 police hospital.
—U. S. Marines are on trial (military) in Hayti, accused of slaughtering natives.
—9 were killed in tenement fire on W. 146th St., N. Y.
—D. R. Hendrick was fatally hurt at students' (Univ. of Vt.) boxing match, Burlington.
—Armenians take Alexandropol.
—H. T. Pierce was robbed and slain at Phila.
Nov. 21—The Committee on Membership of Assembly of League of Nations takes up question of responsibility under Article X. of Covenant.
—Joseph Cassidy, ex-Dem. leader of Queensboro, died of apoplexy at his home, Far Rockaway.
—Chicago "clean-up" raids net 742 gamblers, etc.
—8 were killed in Socialist riots at Bologna, Italy.
—24 were killed, 71 wounded in Dublin fights between military and populace; the body of Father Griffin, a Bushby priest, was found in bog, at Darna.
—Milwaukee's tablet to "The Marseillaise" was unveiled at Strassburg, France.
—200th birthday of R. C. Passionist Order was observed at W. Hoboken, N. J.
—J. L. Hamon, Rep. Nat. Committeeman from Okla., was shot fatally at Ardmore, Okla.
Nov. 22—Du Pont-Morgan interests bought control of General Motors Corp.
—Fighting continued at Dublin. Three Sinn Feiners were killed trying to escape, it is alleged, from Dublin Castle.
Nov. 23—Footpads killed a man in Central Park, N. Y.
—E. C. Benedict, 86, died of heart disease, Greenwich, Conn.
—Housing inquiry, at N. Y., showed makers of and dealers in concrete fireproofing, operating through a "Bureau of Estimates," fixed basic cost estimates at 30 per cent. more than the actual cost, added 10 per cent. to this and then entered the building field to compete for contracts. Any of the 12 members violating the agreement were fined or ousted.
—Harding arrives at Canal Zone.
—Lawyers in the Marshall Field will contest are allowed $960,000 in fees, at Chicago.
—A negro on trial for attack on white woman was lynched at Tylertown, Miss.
—Capt. Max L. McCullough, of the Information Section of the Army Air Service, was burned to death at Bolling Field, Wash., D. C.
—The top of Mont Blanc, Alps, fell off and started avalanche to Italy.
Nov. 24—J. D. Rockefeller has given $63,763,357 to Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, for welfare of women and children her and abroad. His benefactions now total $475,000,000.
—Brit. Commons hears of Irish plot to blow up docks at Liverpool and other places; Commons, 303 to 83, upholds Government's Irish policy; 1,000 arrests have been made in Ireland in 3 days.

Nov. 24—The U. S. releases last of 600 war draft objectors.
—Housing inquiry, at N. Y., reveals iron and steel pipe combine.
—Chas. Garland and wife, New Bedford, Mass., renounce $1,000,000 inheritance.
—A negro was lynched at De Witt, Ga.
—Pres. Wilson frees Capt. Fritz von Rintelen, on condition he leave U. S. by Jan. 1, 1921.
—Fire damaged Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and burned Beecher heirlooms.
—5 were killed by boiler explosion at Stoughton, Wis.
Nov. 25—A mob of Irish sympathizers, after MacSwiney memorial mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y., attacked the Union Club, 5th Ave. and 51st St., smashed windows and rioted because the club displayed Union Jack (British), with U. S. and French flags, in honor of Pilgrim Tercentenary.
—After flying at approximately 3 miles a minute for 132 miles, Capt. C. C. Mosely, in a Verville plane with 600 horse-power Packard motor, won the Pulitzer Trophy for the Army at Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I. He smashed the record made by Sadi Lecointe, French pilot, at the recent Gordon Bennett Cup race in France. Mosley's time was 44 minutes 29.57 seconds.
—At Los Angeles, Gaston Chevrolet, racing driver, and Lyall Jolls, mechanician for Eddie O'Donnell, were killed when their machines crashed together on the speedway, in the 250-mile race. O'Donnell's skull was fractured and he died later.
—The American Government has informed Great Britain that it does not propose to be excluded from participation in the rights and privileges secured under mandates provided in the treaties of peace, and it expects to be heard regarding the terms of those mandates before they are put into force.
—The League of Nations asks Pres. Wilson to arbitrate between the Armenians and Turkish Nationalists.
—A formal plea for the American recognition of Irish independence, signed by Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," has been sent to Pres. Wilson, who has forwarded it to the State Department.
Nov. 26—The British Gov't. arrests, at Dublin, Arthur Griffith, of the "Irish Republic," Prof. John MacNeill, of the Nationalist University of Ireland and Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for Londonderry City, his son, Eamonn Duggan, M. P. for the South Division of Dublin, and Joseph MacBride, M. P. for the West Division of County Mayo.
—15 N. Dak. banks have closed in past two weeks.
—The Duke of Westminster married Mrs. Violet Nelson Rowley, at London.
Nov. 27—At London, both Houses of Parliament and Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives, and King Charles Street, in Whitehall, which gives access to the Government buildings, have been closed to the public as a precaution against Sinn Fein outrages.
—Clyde Spencer, Chief of Chicago Fire Dept., was killed at a blaze.
—Many were killed in Gov't arsenal explosion, which destroyed town of Vergato, Italy.
Nov. 28—Incendiaries set fire to many docks at Liverpool; loss $1,000,000; Cardinal Logue denounced the killings in Ireland; 17 British police cadets were attacked near Dunmanway; 16 were killed. Reprisals on towns followed.
—Harding and party left Canal Zone for Norfolk.
—The Pacific Coast was slightly shaken by earthquake, in Wash. and Ore.
Nov. 29—Armenians retake City of Kars from Turks.
—Mingo, W. Va., coal fields go under martial law.
—Archbishop Hayes, of N. Y., condemned as unlawful the attack on the Union Club.
—Masked men fired Freeman's Journal building, Dublin.
Nov. 30—Another attempt was made to fire Cork City Hall; fires at Cork have destroyed $1,500,000 of property.
—Japan told League of Nations she would defer move for race equality.
—R. W. Bolling denies, in ship inquiry, that he shared in alleged bribe to get contract.
—Pres. Wilson tells League Council he will arbitrate between Armenia and Turkey if he gets diplomatic aid.
—Broker's messengers were robbed in Brooklyn, E. D., of $466,000 in Liberty bonds.
—"Wizard" Chas. Ponzi, Boston, pleaded guilty to mail frauds and was sentenced to 5 years.
—It was testified at Rumeley trial, N. Y., Germany used $4,000,000,000 in Amer. propaganda.
—Harding reached Kingston, Jamaica.
—The Amer. Jewish Committee denounces "Protocols of Zion" as false and a forgery.
Dec. 1—One man was killed by the collapse, under alterations, of the Strathmore, a 9-story apartment house at Broadway and 52d St., N. Y.
—D'Annunzio declares war on Italy from Dec. 3.
—Gen. Obregon was sworn in as Pres. of Mexico.
—Spain and Brazil offer to join with Wilson in Armenian mediation.
—At Dublin, Prof. John MacNelli, released from Nov. 26 seizure, was rearrested by Brit. Gov't.
—The House of Lords, 129 to 36, amended Home Rule Bill by providing Senate for Southern Ireland.
—Unemployed men seize public halls and vacant houses in England, for shelter.
—Lithuania signed truce over Vilna City.
Dec. 2—A committee of the League of Nations Assembly, at Geneva, decided Art. X. does not guarantee status of nations but simply condemns attacks on members.
—Britain, France, and Italy warned Greece against reinstating Constantine as King.
—Brick and lumber combines were exposed at the Housing Inquiry, N. Y.
—Carmine Lizenzlata, convicted of manslaughter (it was charged he bottled wood alcohol and sold it as liquor), at N. Y., was sentenced to 18½ years in prison. It was alleged many were killed who drank the stuff.
—Mrs. Victor Lescomb, Betty Jones, actresses, and 2 other women and a man, were burned to death in apartment house on W. 57th St., near 5th Ave.
—Russian Reds took Erivan, capital of Armenia, which becomes Soviet Republic, it is reported from Moscow.
Dec. 3—The widow of Lord Mayor MacSwiney reached Quarantine, N. Y., and landed Dec. 4. Crowds greeted her.
—The U. S. Navy quits use of simplified spelling.
—Auto bandits got $177,000, at a Grove City, O., bank; mail robbers get over $25,000 on train near Hopkins, Minn.
—Sec. of State Colby and party left Wash., D. C., for South America.
Dec. 4—Argentina quits League of Nations Assembly, at Geneva, because of postponement of vote on amendments letting in all nations and establishing International Court. Canada began attack on Article X.
—Harding and party reached Norfolk from West Indies.
—Coal gouging was bared at the U. S. Senate Committee (Calder, Chairman) hearing, at N. Y.
Dec. 5—The Greek people voted to recall King Constantine.
—Harding arrived at Wash, D. C. He spoke at the Elks' National Home, Bedford, Va.
—Fire on a U. S. A. barge at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., set off 50 ten-inch shells; 10 persons were hurt.
—Sinn Fein sent offer of peace to Lloyd George.
—Leader of a lynching mob was killed in attack on jail at Wise, Va.
—A negro was lynched at Holdenville, Okla., for alleged attack on woman.
Dec. 6—Mrs. Harding took tea with Mrs. Wilson at the White House. Harding spoke briefly in the Senate. The 66th Congress convened in regular session.
—23 North Dakota banks have closed.
—Hearst's anti-ship sales injunction is set aside by Dist. Col. Ct. Appeals.
—J. B. Marcum was shot to death in Mingo, W. Va., coal fields.
—U. S. Supreme Court ruled Lehigh Valley Railroad must divorce itself from coal business.
—Earthquake made 15,000 homeless in Albania.
—A bomb wrecked a store at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Dec. 7—Pres. Wilson sent his farewell message to Congress (for text see Index). Harding left Wash. for Marion without seeing Wilson. He left card at White House.
—At Tuffley, Mont., a posse burned to death E. F Lampson, homesteader, who wounded several.
—The League of Nations Assembly took steps for war on typhus.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY—*Continued.*

Dec. 7—Mickey Shannon, heavyweight boxer of Pittsburgh, was killed in bout at Jersey City.
—Food rioters smash, at Vienna, auto of Gen. Haller, Chief of French Military Mission, and wound wife.
—Burgomaster Dr. Sahm was elected first Pres. Free City of Danzig.
Dec. 8—Canada told League Assembly that Europe must not rule the League. The U. S. refused to have a representative at disarmament conference.
—The N. Y. Housing Inquiry showed "graft" in limestone and sand contracts on public work.
—N. Y. Police Commissioner Enright announced 52 murders since Jan. 1, and 92 arrests therefor.
—Russian "Reds" have caused $4,000,000 loss by fire in 6 weeks, in mines, schools, etc, near Uniontown, Pa.
—N. Y. State dairy farmers accepted milk pooling plan.
—Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. barred women students.
Dec. 9—Bulgaria was admitted to League of Nations.
—Alleged "trusts" of architects, and automatic sprinklers, were uncovered by the Housing Inquiry, N. Y.
—Miss Betty Tevis killed herself, at N. Y.
—Five slayers were executed at Sing Sing—Howard Baker, who killed night watchman, William Degreff, Sept. 11, 1919, at Walcott, N. Y.; Joseph Usefof, Joseph Milano, Charles McLaughlin and James P. Cassidy, who took part in the murder of Otto Fiala, ticket agent at the Intervale Avenue subway station, Bronx, Nov. 14, 1918.
—Mrs. MacSwiney testified at unofficial Irish inquiry, Washington, D. C.

See, also, Index for "Late News."

COINAGE OF UNITED STATES MINTS.

THE mints of the United States established a record in coinage the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, according to the annual report of Director Baker, made public Dec. 4, 1920. A total of 809,500,000 coins were executed, which, Mr. Baker declares, is a world's record. The figures show an increase of 446 per cent. in coinage over 1915, the last normal year. Public demand for smaller coins, particularly pennies, is reflected in the report, which discloses that more than 512,500,000 coins in the record output were one-cent pieces. Mr. Baker said that much modern equipment had been installed in all mints during the year, including electric furnaces of 1,000 pounds capacity at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The world's gold production in 1919, estimated at $365,166,000 by Director Baker of the Mint in figures made public was a decrease of about $18,500,000. Production in the United States was $60,333,000, Mr. Baker said, or about $8,000,000 below the production in 1918.

MONETARY STOCKS OF THE WORLD.

The monetary stocks of gold of the principal countries of the world were estimated at $8,339,185,000 at the end of 1919, and silver stocks at about $1,877,691,000.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MAGICIANS.

ORGANIZED May 10, 1902. Incorporated April 3, 1908. Harry Houdini, President; C. Fred Crosby, (N. Y. Press Club), First Vice President; Wm. M. Linnett, Jr., Second Vice President; John Mulholland, Treasurer, 306 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.; H. Rea Fitch, Secretary; Council, Harry Houdini, Richard Van Dien, John W. Sargent, G. G. Laurens, Lionel Hartley, Francis J. Werner, Wm. Berryman, H. Rea Fitch, John Mulholland, Geo. W. Heller; Trustees, Francis J. Werner, Wm. R. Berryman, Leo Rullman.

PELLAGRA AND POVERTY.

THAT pellagra varies inversely with the family income in the cotton-mill villages of South Carolina is the conclusion drawn after a three-year study by the U. S. Public Health Service. This is the first reported study in which the long-suspected relation of poverty and pellagra is definitely measured. As the income fell the disease was found to increase and to affect more and more other members of the same family. As the income rose, the disease decreased and was rarely found in families that enjoyed the highest incomes, even though this highest was still quite low. Differences among families with the same incomes are attributed by the report to differences in the expenditures for food, intelligence of the housewife, and ownership of cows, gardens, etc. Differences among villages which were economically similar are attributed to differences in the availability and condition of food in local markets. A recent statement by one of the largest life insurance companies in the United States indicates that the food standards of Southern wage earners must have improved remarkably of late, for the death rate from pellagra has fallen from 6.7 per 100,000 in 1915 to 2.3 in 1919.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The recent widely circulated statement that the U. S. Public Health Service had found that chaulmoogra oil was as efficacious in the treatment of tuberculosis as it had been shown to be in that of leprosy is said by Surgeon General Cumming to be unwarranted. Experiments made some years ago with the oil have no definite results. Recent experiments with the ester, or derivatives, have been begun because of hopes based on some similarities between the bacilli of leprosy and those of tuberculosis, but these have not proceeded far enough to indicate what results will be obtained.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE League of Nations Council, Aug. 2, 1920, adopted the plan of the Advisory Jurists' Committee for an International Court of Justice. The proposals are:

First—Each member of the League will nominate two candidates.
Second—The court will have eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges.
Third—They will serve nine years.
Fourth—In a case arising between a power having no Judge and one having a Judge the former will have right of representation. In case neither has a Judge on the bench they will be entitled to Deputy Judges.
Fifth—The court is open to all states, members or non-members.
Sixth—The court will be competent for all cases put before it by agreement of the two parties.
Seventh—The court will be competent without agreement of both parties if both are League members.
Eighth—The court can give judgment by default.
Ninth—Judgment is final, except in the case of the discovery of new facts by the League or a third party, on whom the judgment also is binding.

The committee passed a resolution for establishing a high court intrusted with criminal jurisdiction in international law to co-ordinate and unify all extradition and requisition laws, such as those relating to the former Kaiser and the German war criminal cases.

It was decided not to have compulsory arbitration between members and non-members. It was feared that such action would weaken an economic blockade, and there are means of other pressure at the League's disposal against non-members.

DEATH ROLL OF 1920.

Abbott, Chas. E. (72), lawyer, Flatbush, L. I., Feb. 7.
Abegg, J. H. (64), Red Cross agent, Geneva, Dec. 4.
Abney, Sir W. W., scientist, Folkestone, Eng., Dec. 2.
Adam, Paul (1862), novelist, Paris, Jan. 2.
Adams, J. W. (85), ex-Gov. of Nevada, Berkeley, Cal., June 18.
Adams, M. O. (1850), R. R. Pres., Boston, Aug. 9.
Adams, Rt. Rev. Wm. F. (87), Bishop, Easton, Md., March 5.
Adolph, Gustave—Margaret of Connaught (1882), Crown Princess of Sweden, Stockholm, May 1.
Agnew, J. R. (71), V. P. Park & Tilford, Stamford, Conn., March 28.
Albrecht, Duke Johann (1857), at Wilgrad, Mecklenburg, Feb. 15.
Alcock, Sir John (1892), airplane pilot, Manchester, Eng., Dec. 19, 1919.
Alexander, King of Greece, Athens, Oct. 25.
Alexander, Mrs. Margaret (1820), leaves 3 children, 36 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 28.
Alfonso, Prince (55), Duke of Oporto, Naples, Portugal, Feb. 21.
Allen, F. S., editor and author, Springfield, Mass., Aug. 8.
Ames, H. L., Assemblyman, Falconer, N. Y., Aug. 23.
Amette, L. A. (76), Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Aug. 29.
Anderson, Isaac (83), banker, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 11.
Andrews, Wm. L. (82), bibliophile, N. Y., March 19.
Anstice, Josiah, banker and mfr., Rochester, N. Y., May 26.
Apperson, Elmer (58), automobile mfr., Kokomo, Ind., March 29.
Armes, Major G. A. (75), Union veteran, Ventnor, N. J., Dec. 18, 1919.
Armstrong, James S. (83), cousin of Wm. Astor, Red Hook, N. Y., April 17.
Armstrong, Jno. M. (82), architect, Chicago, Feb. 7.
Arnold, Judge Lynn J. (1864), publisher and editor, Albany, N. Y., May 27.
Atkinson, E. J. (78), former G. A. R. Quartermaster General, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 4.
Atkinson, Wilmer (79), founder of Farm Journal, newspaper owner, Philadelphia, May 10.
Auditore, Joseph, millionaire stevedore, Brooklyn, May 9.
Auerbach, Julius (1845), merchant, N. Y., Feb. 14.
Avery, S. P. (1847), art collector, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 25.
Ayala, Gen. R. (73), former Vice Pres., Venezuela, Manhattan, Aug. 30.
Ayer, Lyman W. (86), author and surveyor, Little Falls, Minn., April 20.
Babb, Geo. W. (76), ins. man, Brooklyn, Feb. 15.
Bacon, Col. Alex. S. (1853), lawyer, Brooklyn, May 29.
Badger, Geo. W. (65), organ builder, Brooklyn, Jan. 3.
Baffier, Jean (1851), sculptor, Paris, April 19.
Bailey, Brig. Gen. C. M. (1841), Chicago, May 22.
Baldwin, L. B. (76), former Pres. N. Y. Anti-Saloon League, Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 2.
Bailey, J. A. (92), oldest enrolled Rep., Brooklyn, Oct. 4.
Bamberger, Ira Leo (67), ex-member Board of Education, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1919.
Bangs, Mrs. Charlotte R. (1867), author and civic worker, Brooklyn, March 26.
Bankhead, J. H. (77), U. S. Senator, Confederate veteran, Alabama, March 1.
Banks, Mrs. M. H. (90), aged twin, Sea Cliff, L. I., Jan. 13
Barber, Ohio C. (79), "Match King," Akron, Ohio, Feb. 4.
Barbour, Willard T. (35), professor and author, New Haven, Conn., March 2.
Barcus, Jas. S. Sr. (1863), publisher, N. Y. City, May 3.
Barnes, Rob't (82), Quaker, Purchase, N. Y., Jan. 14.
Barney, Sam'l (1846), Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1919.
Baron Egerton of Tatton (1845), engineer, Knutsford, Eng., Sept. 9.
Baron Murray of Elibank (1870), Walkerburn, Scotland, Sept. 13.
Barry, Major Gen. Thos. H. (1855), Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1919.
Bartlett, Homer M. (1845), organist, N. Y., April 3.
Barton, Sir Edmund (1849), ex-Premier of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 4.
Bates, Norval E. (76), photography in Civil War, Brooklyn, May 6.
Batty, Rev. Daniel G. (55), founder of Dan Batty Salvage Mission, Chicago, May 24.
Battershall, Rev. W. W. (80), magazine writer, Albany, March 19.
Beard, Miss A. B., writer and illustrator, Flushing, L. I., Feb. 16.
Bea Van, R. C. Bishop T. D. (71), Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5.
Bruch, Prof. Max (83), composer, Berlin, Oct. 3.
Beebe, E. P. (87), founder N. J. State Historical Society, Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 15.
Beecher, Robert E. (80), Colonel in Civil War, nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, Athol, Mass., March 28.
Beer, Geo. L. (48), historical writer and lecturer, N. Y., March 15.
Beers, Alfred B. (75), ex-commander of G. A. R., Bridgeport, Conn., March 30.
Benedict, E. C. (86), broker, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 23.
Benedikt, Moriz (72), journalist, Vienna, Austria, March 19.
Bennett, Miss Catharine Duryea (98), old resident, New Utrecht, N. Y., April 3.
Bennett, Capt. Chas. (92), master mariner Sag Harbor whaling fleet, Milford, Conn., Feb. 26.
Benson Col. Fred. S. (81), engineer and Civil War veteran, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Berdan, Henry L. (61), banker and newspaper publisher, Paterson, N. J., April 28.
Berghes, Dr. De Landas, Italian Prince, Philadelphia, Nov. 17.
Berry, E. D. (65), newspaperman, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1919.
Bertolini, P., Italian statesman, Rome, Nov. 28.
Bird, Gen. Chas. (1838), Colonel in Civil War, Wilmington, Del., March 22.
Bishop, 'Grandma,' Mrs. C. A. S. (94), widow of Dr. Sereno B., D. D., Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 29.
Bissell, G. E. (81), sculptor, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 30.
Bissolati-Bergamaschi, Leonida (58), Socialist, Rome, Italy, May 6.
Blackburn, W. J., newspaper and horse owner, London, Ont., Jan. 1.
Blair, H. W. (85), ex-U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C., March 14.
Blair, Jack, golfer, at Nashua, N. H., Feb. 11.
Blashfield, A. D. (58), illustrator, Brooklyn, Feb. 8.
Blau, Max (79), hotel man, Manhattan, July 27.
Blessing, Francis (35), fire hero, Bronx, N. Y., March 15.
Bliss, Rev. Dr. H. S. (1860), Pres. Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, May 2.
Bliss, Richard (1846), librarian, writer of science, Newport, R. I., Jan. 7.
Bogart, Col. John (84), civil engineer, Manhattan, April 25.
Bond, Mrs. Frances H. Washington (65), great grandniece of Geo Washington, Montclair, N. J., May 31.
Bonnefay, Mgr. (84), Archbishop of Aix, Paris, April 20.
Bonta, A. K. (62), hotel man, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1919.
Bowne, I. W. (70), old Flushing (L. I.) family, March 4.
Bradley, Thos. W. (76), ex-Congressman, Walden, N. Y., May 30.
Brady, Dr. Cyrus T. (59), author, preacher, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Brashear, John A. (1840), astronomer, Pittsburgh, April 8.
Breck, G. W. (57), artist, Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 21.
Breckinridge, Mrs. D., Suffragist, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25.
Brewster, S. D., Mayflower descendant, N. Y., Jan. 7.
Brittain, Rear Admiral C. B. (1867) Richmond, Ky., April 22.
Brockway, Z. R. (93), penologist, Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 21.
Brodhead, Judge J. Davis (61), ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C., April 23.
Brodie, Dr. B. F., physician and philanthropist, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 23.
Broughton, Rhoda (1840), novelist, London, Eng., June 5.
Brown, F. (92), naval vet. of Mexican War, Brooklyn, Dec. 20 1919.
Brown, Frank (74), ex-Gov., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.
Brown, Mrs. S. J. G. (92), author, Manhattan, June 21.
Browning, W. J. (70), Congressman, Camden, N. J., March 24.
Brush, Brig. Gen. D. H. (71), U. S. A., Baltimore, March 8.
Brush, Geo. M. (74), Minnesota R. R. man, Philadelphia, Jan. 2.
Brush, W. F. (55), lawyer, philanthropist, Boston, Dec. 25, 1919.
Buckley, Rev. Dr. J. M. (84), editor and author, Morristown, N. J., Feb. 8.
Buckley, Mrs. T. C. T., daughter of John Young, N. Y. Gov. in 1847-8, Geneseo, N. Y., Jan. 28.
Buhler, Augustus (67), marine painter, Gloucester, Mass., April 18.
Bull, A. H. (73), S. S. owner, Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 13.
Bullen, Arthur H. (63), owner of Shakespeare Press at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., March 2.
Bumpus, Everett C., Judge and Civil War veteran, Quincy, Mass., April 21.

Burdick, Francis M. (1845), educator, De Ruyter, N. Y., June 3.
Burgess, Earl, movie actor, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 5.
Burian, Mrs. A. (104), Chicago, Aug. 15.
Butler, C. (74), actor, Manhattan, Sept. 17.
Butler, H. C. (73), Capt. U. S. Mail Steamer, Brooklyn, April 23.
Butler, Mrs. R. B., playwright, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 24.
Buttz, Rev. H. A. (1835), Madison, N. J., Oct. 6.
Butz, Howard E. (58), State Fire Marshal, Huntington, Pa., April 30.
Byrne, Jno. J., Dem. leader, Brooklyn, May 29.
Byron, O. D. (78), actor, Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 22.
Cahn, Julius (62), theatrical manager, New York, March 15.
Callaghan, Sir Geo. A. (1852), Admiral, at London, Eng., Nov. 23.
Cammann, H. J. (85), banker, Manhattan, Aug. 24.
Campanini, C. (1860), impresario, Chicago, Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell, A. H. (84), founder and Superintendent Home for Incurables, Brooklyn, Oct. 4.
Canfield, H. M. (79), archeologist, diplomat and linguist, Southbury, Conn., Jan. 6.
Cardinal Cos (81), Archbishop of Vallodolid, Madrid, Dec. 17, 1919.
Carnot, Adolphe (1839), brother of Sadi Carnot, Paris, Fr., June 21.
Carpenter, R. P. (76), philanthropist, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 14.
Carranza, Venustiano (1860), President Mexico, Mexico City, May 21.
Carson, F. G. (1866), ex-Police Capt., the Bronx, Oct. 10.
Case, Rev. Dr. Clifford P. (1873), Clerk of General Synod Reformed Church in America, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 8.
Casey, Mrs. M. C. M. (83), Registrar Gen., Daughters of Revolution, Manhattan, July 22.
Cassatt, Mrs. A. J., a niece of President James Buchanan, Philadelphia, Jan. 9.
Cassidy, Joseph J. (60), ex-Boro. Pres., Far Rockaway, L. I., Nov. 21.
Castle, Egerton, author, London, Eng., Sept. 17.
Castro, Vincent (1841), Bishop of Santander, Spain, Sept. 20.
Chadwick, C. W. (73), Comm'r Water Supply, Brooklyn, Oct. 24.
Chafin, E. W. (68), Prohibitionist, Long Branch Cal., Nov. 30.
Chamberlayne, Catharine J. (80), educator, Boston, April 16.
Chamberlin, Ansel F. (73), horse breeder, Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 19.
Chambers, Mrs. C. E., illustrator, Manhattan, Aug. 27.
Chambers, Julius (69), journalist and author, New York, Feb. 12.
Chang, Feng Kuo (60), former President of China, Peking, Dec. 30, 1919.
Chapin, Anna Alice (40), author, New York, Feb. 26.
Chappelle, "Manny," wine agent, Manhattan, Aug. 20.
Chase, Wm. H. (84), in U. S. Postal Service 70 years, Port Richmond, S. I., Jan. 29.
Chickering, F. W. (55), piano man, Chicago, Oct. 14.
Childs, Wm H. (69), Dem. pol., Bronx, Feb. 6.
Chiun, Col. Jack (80), turfman Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.
Choate, W. G. (91), ex-Judge, Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 14.
Choinski, Theo. Jeske, author, Warsaw, April 18.
Churchill, Wm. (1859), editor, Washington, D. C., June 9.
Cilley, Brig. Gen. Jonathan P. (1835), Rockland, Me., April 7.
Clark, Fred. Hamilton (1864), sugar man and Mayflower descendant, Yonkers, N.Y., April 9.
Clarke, T. S. (60), sculptor, Manhattan, Nov. 15.
Clay, Col. E. F. "Zeke" (79), horse breeder, Lexington, Ky., July 27.
Cleary, John M., brother of Robert Emmett (Cleary), Marion, O., April 21.
Cleary, P. J. (61), sport, Flushing, L. I., Dec. 26, 1919.
Clemeat, H. C. (77), editor, Concord, Mass., Feb. 7.
Cobb, Theodore, Pres. N. Y. and Penn. R. R., Hornell, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1919.
Cohn, Abraham, Grand Rabbi, Melilla, Spanish Morocco, May 5.
Colburn, Rev. R. H. (81), Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.
Cole, Dr. Chas. K., founder of Rocky Mountain Club, Brooklyn, Feb. 27.
Collier, J. W. (60), theatrical mgr., Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 20.
Collins, Gilbert (73), ex-Justice Supreme Court, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 29.
Colman, Sam'l (88), painter, New York, March 27.
Conn, Capt. Geo. (90), Lake Champlain pilot, Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Conyers, J. (60), actor, Brooklyn, June 25.
Cooke, Marjorie B. (1876), writer, Manhattan, April 26.
Cooley, Dr. Geo. P. (92), oldest physician in State, New Britain, Conn., April 2.
Coolidge, T. J. (1831), ex-Minister to France, Boston, Nov. 17.
Cooper, Edward (80), banker, Hempstead, L. I., April 19.
Cooper, Mrs. E. L. artist, Manhattan, July 30.
Corbett, Dr. Hunter (1835), missionary at Chefoo, China, Jan. 12.
Cornwallis-West, Mrs. (63), Milford, Eng., July 21.
Coughlin, Dr. J. W. (60), ex-Mayor, Boston, Dec. 3.
Courtney, C. E. (1849), oarsman, Ithaca, N. Y., July 17.
Cowing, Rufus B. (80), ex-Judge General Sessions, Manhattan, May 7.
Cox, Mrs. Delilah G. (91), pioneer Suffragist, Montclair, N. J., Feb. 2.
Cox, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. (73), Confederate, Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1919.
Crandall, J. A. (86), toy inventor, Brooklyn, Aug. 13.
Crandall, J. C. (82), newspaper man, Bronx, Jan. 8.
Crane, W. M. (1853), ex- U. S. Sen., Dalton, Mass., Oct. 2.
Crawford, Clifton (45), actor, Larchmont, N. Y., June 3.
Creasy, Wm. T. "Farmer" (64), Dem. politician, Catawissa, Pa., Feb. 14.
Crockett, Jno. W. (60), great grandson of Davy Crockett, Little Rock, Ark., April 8.
Croker, Mrs. B. M. novelist, London, Eng., Oct. 21.
Crosswell, Brig. Gen. C. T., Pittsburgh, Aug. 29.
Crouse, Jesse W. (80), pioneer telegrapher, Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Crozier, Most Rev. John (1853), Archbishop, Armagh, Ulster, Ireland, April 11.
Cruger, Mrs. J., author, Manhattan, July 12.
Crumpacker, E. D. (67), ex-Congressman, Valparaiso, Ind., May 19.
Cullerton, Edw. F. (78), Dean of City Council, Chicago, Feb. 1.
Cummings, Chas. H. (78), ex-Pres. Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., Meredith, N. H., Jan. 20.
Cunliffe, Baron of Headley (1855), Governor of Bank of England, London, Jan. 5.
Curtis, Arthur F. (63), newspaper man, Brooklyn, Oct. 5.
Curtis, Dr. Holbrook (64), Manhattan, May 14.
Curtis, Mrs. Nannie Webb (1860), Pres. Texas W. C. T. U., Dallas, Tex., March 29.
Cutter, Col. H., Ch. Jewish Welfare Board, Providence, R. I., Aug. 27.
Daly, Daniel (1851), lawyer, New York, March 18.
Daly, Sir Malachy B. (84), ex-Lieut Gov. of Nova Scotia, Halifax, April 26.
Damico, J. (27), Assemblyman, Brooklyn, July 27.
Dana, W. F., Justice Supreme Ct., Newton, Mass., Aug. 5.
Davenport, H. B. (1854), Ins., Brooklyn, Feb. 16.
Davies, Julian T. (75), lawyer, Manhattan, May 6.
Davis, B. G. (74), editor, Glen Cove, L. I., June 30.
Davis, Miss Celinda T. (80), graduate and teacher Packer Institute, Brooklyn, May 14.
Davis, Geo. A. (1858), former State Senator, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Davis, Harrie (1864), newspaper man, Brooklyn, Jan. 14.
Davis, Henry R. (81), newspaper man, Providence, R. I., Feb. 1.
Davis, Gen. J. M. K. (1844), Hartford, Conn., May 20.
Davis, Dr. Olga, "Good Angel of Chicago's Ghetto," Aug. 10.
Davis, Capt. T., Ohio River pilot, Cincinnati, July 23.
Davis, Wm. M. (91), artist, Port Jefferson, L. I., March 26.
Davison, Rev. Chas. B., M. E. Missionary in Tokio, Bloomingdale, N. Y., May 19.
Dawes, Frank A. (76), cashier at Tiffany's 50 years, New York, Feb. 1.
Day, Rear Admiral Wm. P. (72), Nice, France, Jan. 4.
Dearborn, Geo. S. (62), steamship man, Rye, N. Y., May 29.
De Buyer-Mimeure, Count M. J. L. R., Paris, Dec. 14, 1919.
De Coppet, H. (75), broker, Narragansett Pier, R. I., Oct. 7.
Deery, Robert H. (56), foreman World composing room, Brooklyn, April 15.
Dehmel, Richard (1863), poet, Berlin, Feb. 11.
Deis, Carl Otto (75), musician, N. Y., March 20.
De Koven, Reginald (1861), composer, New York, Jan. 16.
Delahunty, T. L. (52), marine engineer, New York, Dec. 14, 1919.
Delaney, Albert "Soldier" (27), pugilist and fireman, New York, Jan. 23.
Delano, Eugene (77), banker, New York, April 2.
Della Chiesa, Marquis John A., (1853) brother of Pope Benedict; Rome, Dec. 10.

De Madrazo, R. (1841), painter (of Madrid), at Versailles, Sept. 15.
De Morny, Duke (61), Paris, July 15.
Dempsey, John C., baritone, Flushing, L. I., April 16.
De Neira, Gen. Miguel Riva, Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 28.
Derby, John W. (1867), inventor, Greenwich, Conn., March 28.
Deslys, Gaby, French dancer and actress, Paris, Feb. 11.
De Valles, Rev. Father John B., war chaplain, New Bedford, Mass.
Devine, Wm. H., millionaire and politician, Chicago, Feb. 28.
Dexter, Prof. F. B. (77), historian, New Haven, Aug. 13.
Dickerton, "Joe," auto racer, Cranford, N. J., Sept. 19.
Dickey, F. A., Rockefeller Institute mgr., White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Dickie, Capt. Robert B. (81), guard at Lincoln's bier, Pittsfield, Mass., May 3.
Dilmer, L. J. (1843), composer, pianist, Paris, Dec. 23, 1919.
Dinm, Rev. J. R. (90), ex-Pres. Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., March 14.
Dodge, Horace E., auto maker; Palm Beach, Dec. 10.
Dodge, J. T. (54), auto builder, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 14.
Dodsworth, Chas. (57), actor, New York, Dec. 27, 1919.
Dolbey, John (82), Shakespeare descendant, Providence, R. I., April 8.
Dorrance, Samuel R. (76), banker, Providence, R. I., April 7.
Dougherty, J. H. (45), City Attorney, Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 21.
Douglas, Percy Sholto (1868), 9th Marquis of Queensberry, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Aug. 1.
Downey, John (86), ex-policeman and Civil War veteran, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., May 7.
Doyle, J. (74), ex-Fire Chief, Brooklyn, Nov. 8.
Drayton, Wm. (68), lawyer, Philadelphia, Feb. 27.
Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, Haifa, Syria, Aug. 20.
Dubois, Jas. T. (69), diplomat, Halstead, Pa., May 27.
Dudley, C. E., oil man of Erie, Pa., at London, July 8.
Duell, Chas H. (1850), Commissioner of Patents, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 29.
Duffie, Mrs. N. (76), Pilgrim descendant, Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 1.
Dufft, Dr. Carl E. (65), singer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Dugro, P. H. (64), Supreme Court Justice, New York, March 1.
Duke Ludwig of Bavaria (89), at Basle, Switzerland, Nov. 10.
Dumont, Harry, actor, New York, Jan. 18.
Duncan, A. B. (63), sportsman, soldier, Hempstead, L. I., May 18.
Dunwoody, Sgt. Joseph (97), oldest regular army man, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.
Dupuy, Jean (1844), journalist, ex-Minister, Paris, Dec. 31, 1919.
Dutcher, W. (70), former head of Audubon Society, Chevy Chase, Md., July 1.
Duvall, Major Gen. W. P., (73), Coronado, Cal., March 1.
Duveen, Louis J., art dealer, London, England, March 4.
Dye, Franklin (84), Sec'y N. J. Board of Agriculture, Trenton, April 18.
Dyer, Geo. (101), lumber, Beloit, Wis., Feb. 9.
Earle, Frank T. (71), N. Y., hotel man, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 4.
Eckman, Rev. G. P. (1860), editor, Scranton, Pa., June 28.
Eddy, A. J. (1859), lawyer and author, Chicago, July 21.
Edgar, W. (90), jockey, Westfield, N. J., Oct. 17.
Edgerton, J. W., Yale law prof., New Haven, July 3.
Edwards, Prof. J. E. (53), educator, Port Deposit, Md., April 27.
Egan, Owen (60), bomb expert, N. Y., March 2.
Egner, Fred. W. (50), V. P. Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J., Jan. 27.
Ehrlich, F. Jr. (42), Phila., at Atlantic City, Aug. 14.
Ekengren, W. (59), Swedish envoy, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.
Eklund, Rev. H. W. (71), hymn writer, Brooklyn, Jan. 6.
Elliott, M. F. (80), oil law expert, Mansfield, Pa., Aug. 7.
Ellis, A. (73), Pres. Ohio Univ., Athens, O., Nov. 14.
Ellis, Hasbrouck (76), Rep. leader Ulster Co., Clintondale, N. Y. Jan. 27.
Elson, L. C. (1848), music teacher and editor, Boston, Feb. 14.
Elwell, J. S. (72), father of whist expert, Paterson, N. J., Oct. 7.
Emerick, Prof. Chas. F. (53), Smith College, Northampton, Mass., March 22.
Emmet, Robert (44), tenor, Pittsburgh, April 21.
Enderton, C. H. (56), millionaire, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 25.
Endicott, H. B. (66), mfr. Boston, Feb. 12.
Erwin, Henry P. (41), Treas. B'klyn Edison Elec. Light Co., April 24.
Empress Eugénie, de Montijo, Marie Eugenie A de (1826), Madrid, July 11.
Evans, Dr. Britton D. (60), alienist Morris Plains, N. J., Jan. 14.
Evans, Lady, widow of Sir Francis H. Evans, daughter of Sam'l Stevens, of Albany, N. Y., London, Eng., March 1.
Fairchild, Mrs. Benj. T., descendant of signer of Declaration of Independence, Manhattan, May 17.
Falconbridge, Sir W. G., Chief Justice Kings Bench Sup. Ct., Ontario, Toronto, Feb. 8.
Fanto, David, "petroleum king," Vienna, May 28.
Farmer, W. W. (69), type-founder, Brooklyn, March 1.
Farrell, Wm. H. (55), steel mfr., South Beach, Conn., April 18.
Faulkner, Sam'l (91), merchant, Chicago, Dec. 24, 1919.
Fearing, Geo. R. (81), Pres. Knickerbocker Club, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Feeney, Jas., U. S. Commissioner, Paterson, N. J., March 2.
Fennelly, F. J., baseball player, Fall River, Mass., Aug. 4.
Ferguson, David (53), newspaper man, Milledgeville, Ga., June 15.
Ferrer, Dr. Jose M. (63), N. Y., Feb. 23.
Ferry, Mme., widow of Jules Ferry, Paris, July 26.
Field, B. P. (89), old Long Islander, Babylon, Jan. 6.
Field, Mrs. Charlotte E. (83), Pres. Brooklyn Society of Mineral Painters, April 8.
Finch, Mrs. Eliz. (86), member Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, March 10.
Finnigan, M. E. (81), lawyer, Brooklyn, Nov. 29.
Fisher, Jno. (92), carpenter, Brooklyn, Feb. 26.
Fisher, Jno. Arbuthnot (1841), Admiral, London, July 10.
Fisher, J. M. (65), prohibitionist, Attleboro, Mass., July 24.
Fittrian, J. H., Judge, Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 30.
Fitzherbert, Wm. (91), supposed great-grandson of George IV., Brooklyn, Jan. 13.
Flannery, J. J. (66), steel man, Pittsburgh, March 6.
Flannery, J. M. (53), radium producer, Pittsburgh, Feb. 18.
Flateau, Capt. L. (79), Miss. R. pilot, Dallas, Tex., July 14.
Fleck, Frank (70), last Custer Massacre survivor, Toledo, Oct. 29.
Fleming, Rufus, Amer. Consul at Edinburgh, of Detroit, Mich., April 3.
Flint, Henry H., oldest Masonic Tyler in U. S., Worcester, Mass., May 8.
Flood, Rev. J. H., "Smiling Father Jim" (41), Manhattan, Nov. 14.
Foley, J. C. (1856), Chief of Police, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 30.
Ford, Rob't E. (1865), editor Irish World, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1919.
Fort, J. F. (1852), ex-Gov., So. Orange, N. J., Nov. 17.
Foster, Dr. J. (87), Prof. Theol., Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 30.
Foulke, W. (73), Treas. Amer. Bible Soc., New Rochelle, N. Y., July 1.
Frary, H. G., Prof. at Wisconsin U., Kilbourne, Wis., Aug. 16.
Frazer, Commodore Reah (66), Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1919.
Fraser, Sir Thos. R. (1841), former Pres. Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Jan. 5.
Freer, Guy M. (1872), Sec. Nat. Industrial Traffic League, Chicago, April 30.
French, Chas. (94), educator, Boston, March 25.
Froehlich, Mrs. Bellina (80), educator, N. Y., March 31.
Froehliegh, Miss E. (70), teacher 50 years, Sept. 23.
Fryer, Sir Chas. E. (1850), authority on fish, Watford, Eng.
Fuller, Mrs. L. C. (1844), daughter of Chas. Coudert and widow of Paul F., Wyckoff, N. J., Feb. 18.
Furlong, Pauline, writer, Washington, D. C., May 25.
Futterer, Prof. Edw. (61), musician, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Gaines, Col. Wm. P. (1852), owner and editor Austin (Tex.) Statesman, March 18.
Galdos, Benito Perex (74), novelist and playwright, Madrid, Jan. 3.
"Gallito"-Joselito Gomez (23), bull fighter, Madrid, Spain, May 16.
Galvin, Dr. Luis, Dominican Minister to U. S., Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.
Ganghofer, Dr. L. (1855), playwright and novelist, Tegernsee, Bavaria, July 26.
Gandier, Rev. D. M. (52), anti-saloon leader, San Bernardino, Cal., June 4.
Gardner, Mrs. Prudence (100), North Stonington, Conn.
Garner, Richard L. (65), expert on monkey talk, Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 22.
Garthe, L., newspaper man, Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.
Garvey, Rev. E. A. (75), R. C. Bishop, Altoona, Pa., Oct. 22.

Garvice, Chas., novelist, London, Eng., March 1.
Gary, J. H. (1833), ex-Postmaster Gen., Baltimore, Oct. 21.
Gates, Mrs. E. M. H. (86), author of hymns, Manhattan, Oct. 23.
Gaul, Gilbert W. (64), painter, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gayley, Jas. (1855), metallurgist and steel man, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Geatons, Jas. T. (1866), fire chief, Brooklyn, April 5.
Gebhardt, J. G. (93), hotel man, Arrochar, S. I., N. Y., Oct. 17.
Gere, Dr. J. B., psycho-analyst, Manhattan, Nov. 19.
Gerhard, Dr. H. (51), writer, Chicago, Sept. 7.
Gerry, Mrs. L. M. (75), wife of Commodore Elbridge T. G., N. Y., March 26.
Gerster, Mme. Etelka (1855), opera singer, Bologna.
Gheen, Admiral E. H. (74), Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.
Ghosha, Prince Sarath, Amer. rep. of Kolchak Russian Gov't, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Gibbons, Mary (94), sister of Cardinal, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Gibson, Breckenridge Stuyvesant (72), descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, Manhattan, May 27.
Giddens, G. (1843), actor, Manhattan, Nov. 21.
Gill, Jos. W. (74), ex-Congressman, Steubenville, Ohio, May 22.
Gillan, Frederick V., cartoonist, Brooklyn, Jan. 29.
Gillet, L. M. (70), sugar merchant, Manhattan, Sept. 11.
Gillies, Jno. (85), builder, Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1919.
Gilmour, Mrs. Jas. (104), Montreal, Canada, June 11.
Givens, Judge D. C. (61), Evansville, Ind., Oct. 4.
Gladstone, Rev. Stephen (1844), son of Wm. E. G., London, Eng., April 26.
Glenconner, Baron, at London, Eng., Nov. 21.
Glenn, Reb't B. (66), ex-Gov. North Carolina, May 16.
Glover, Capt. C. H. (54), harbor master, Brooklyn, Feb. 17.
Godell, T. D., educator, New Haven, July 7.
Goff, Judge Nathan, (78), ex-U. S. Senator, Clarksburg, W. Va., April 23.
Goldie, George (78), athletic instructor, Princeton, N. J., Feb. 23.
Goldschmidt, Henriette, champion of emancipation of women, Berlin, Germany, Feb. 16.
Gompers, Mrs. Samuel (69), Washington, D. C., May 6.
Goodrich, Mrs. Alice (38), sculptress, Brooklyn, Sept. 30.
Goodrich, Edw. E. (74), Noah Webster descendant, San Francisco, April 22.
Gopsill, J. G. (1853), ex-postmaster, Jersey City, N J., March 28.
Gordon, C. (1835), author, Manhattan, Nov. 26.
Gordon, Sam. (75), Gov.'s messenger, Trenton, N. J., July 11.
Gorgas, Major Gen. W. C. (1854), surgeon, Mobile, July 4.
Gouley, Dr. J. W. S. (88), surgeon, Brooklyn, April 26.
Grabfelder, Sam'l (1844), distiller and philanthropist, Atlantic City, N. J., April 17.
Grace, M. P. (78), brother of ex-Mayor of N. Y., London, Eng., Sept. 20.
Grady, M. F. (49), K. C. Fin. Sec., Brooklyn, Jan. 31.
Graham, P. J. (52), fire battalion chief, Manhattan, July 24.
Graham, W. A. (60), city editor Hartford Courant, Feb. 16.
Gramer, Wm. A. (59), newspaper man, N. Y., Jan. 23.
Granard, Dowager Countess, Castleknock, Ireland, May 25.
Grant, Sir James (89), physician and author, Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 6.
Grant, Rear Admiral Noel (51), London, Eng., March 6.
Gross, H. H. (67), Pres. Tariff Com. League, Chicago, Oct. 16.
Gray, Francis Marion (77), cousin to Pres. Wilson, Chicago, Jan. 15.
Greaves, Mrs. A. (50), short story writer, Manhattan, Sept. 25.
Greeley, Brig. Gen. Edwin (87), veteran of Civil War, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10.
Green, Dr. J. C. (102), dentist, West Chester, Pa., July 26.
Green, J. M. (69), educator, Passaic, N. J., Nov. 1.
Greenawalt, Elmer E. (57), Commissioner of Immigration for Port of Philadelphia, March 8.
Greene, Edw. P. (78), fire ins. man and Civil War vet, Brooklyn, Jan. 18.
Griffes, C. T. (1884), composer, Elmira, N. Y., April 8.
Griffin, Miss Dorcas (117), Big Laurel, N. C., Aug. 5.
Grinnell, H. W. (84), Admiral, St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 2.
Guesfeldt, Prof. Paul, explorer, Berlin, Jan. 18.
Gulney, Louise J., poet, of Boston, at London, Eng., Nov. 2.
Gunther, C. F., mfr. and art collector, Chicago, Feb. 10.
Gutelius, Wm. H. (60), editor and publisher, N. Y., Feb. 10.
Haig, Mrs. G. O., nee Charlotte Astor, at Paris, July 30.
Hall, Ernest (1844), jurist, Bronx, N. Y., June 13.
Hall, Henry (1845), author and newspaper man, Bronxville, N Y., Feb. 6.
Hall, Josephine, singer, Apponaug, N. J., Dec. 5.
Hall, Pauline (59), musical comedy actress, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1919.
Hallam, Alfred (60), music director, Boston, Jan. 1.
Hallen, Fred (60), actor, N. Y., Feb. 28.
Hamersley, W. (1838), Judge, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17.
Hamlett, Mrs. Kittie (110), oldest woman in Union Co., Green Lane, N. J., April 29.
Hanan, J. H. (71), shoe mfr., Manhattan, Aug. 25.
Hanan, Mrs. J. H., society woman of N. Y., Newport and Narragansett Pier, Jan. 11.
Hanbury, Capt. H. A. (83), sea Captain, Brooklyn, July 2.
Hanley, Rev. J. M. (33), chaplain of "old 69th," Akron, Ohio, May 25.
Hanly, J. F. (1863), ex-Gov., Indianapolis, Aug. 1.
Harding, Dr. Eva, suff. and proh. leader, Topeka, Kan., July 27.
Hargrove, Alfred Nelson (44), society leader, Philadelphia, March 27.
Harlow, Richard (1872), actor, N. Y., Feb. 18.
Harris, Rear Admiral H. T. B. (1845), Southampton, Eng., July 13.
Harris, Col. H. L. (74), Commander at Fort Hancock in World War, N. Y., March 8.
Harrison, Mrs. C. (77), writer, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.
Hart, Dean H. M. (82), writer and educator, Denver, March 24.
Hartzler, Rev. H. B. (80), Bishop, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 3.
Harvey, L. M. (62), Sup. Ct. Justice, Indianapolis, June 25.
Hasbrook, Col. C. E. (73), editor, Richmond Va., Aug. 18.
Haslett, Sam'l E. (84), Brooklyn recluse, Jan. 16.
Hasslocher, J. B. (1851), brewer, N. Y., Jan. 21.
Hauser, Julius (65), ex-State Treasurer, Sayville, L. I., March 26.
Haviland, Theo., china importer, Limoges, France, Dec. 26, 1919.
Hawkins, Gen. R. C. (89), Zouave commander, Manhattan, Oct. 25.
Hayden, C. H. (83), oilman, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 23.
Haynes, E. J. (53), Pres. Newark Fire Ins. Co., East Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1919.
Heede, C. J. (68), founder of Brooklyn Aquarium Soc., Aug. 21.
Heckert, Rev. Chas. G. (1863), ex-Pres. Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 7.
Helmcken, J. S. (97), pioneer, Vancouver Island, B. C., Sept. 2.
Hemstreet, Col. W. (86), court sten. 35 years, Brooklyn, Oct. 15.
Hendricks, Francis (86), ex-State Senator, Syracuse, N. Y., June 9.
Hennessy, John A. (67), actor, Manhattan, May 15.
Hennessy, J. J. (61), ex-deputy city paymaster, Brooklyn, June 30.
Hennessy, R. M. (55), turfman, Chicago, March 10.
Henry, Sir Chas. S. (1860), M. P. London, Dec. 27, 1919.
Henry, Col. Hiram F., "Hi" (75), minstrel, N. Y., Jan. 30.
Henry, Hugh (1838), Probate Judge, Chester, Vt., Feb. 3.
Herreshoff, Fred. (31), golfer, N. Y., March 23.
Hewitt, Prof. J. H. (1835), Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 6.
Hicks, Rev. Wm. C. (55), Provincial Sec. P. E. Church, Washington, April 18.
Highlands, John A., "Jack" (51), pitcher and athlete, Fall River, Mass., April 15.
Hill, Geo. F. (82), banker, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 20.
Hills, Mrs. Daisy K., author and editor, Bronx, N. Y., April 22.
Hinckley, Dr. L. S. (65), Supt. Essex Co. Hospital for Insane, Newark, N. J., Feb. 22.
Hinton, Howard (86), editor of Home Journal, N. Y., March 31.
Hitchcock, Judge Loranus E., Cambridge, Mass., March 15.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Roswell D., traveller, writer and lecturer, N. Y., April 6.
Hodson, Frank (53), Chief Clerk Amer. Embassy, London, Dec. 8.
Hohenzollern, Joachim (1890), youngest son of William H., Potsdam, Prussia, July 17.
Hollyer, Sam'l (94), line engraver, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1919.
Holly, Fred. A. (92), lawyer, N. Y., March 9.
Holmes, E. T. (71), Pres. of Electric Co., N. Y., Feb. 11.
Holmes, Jno. R. (63), Director Public Safety, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 5.
Holt, Jas. S. (82), Adirondack pioneer, Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 9.
Hooker, Hon. Warren B. (1856), ex-Justice Supreme Court, Buffalo, March 5.

Hooton, Brig. Gen. Mott (82), Civil War vet., Gardiner, Me., May 30.
Horan, J. J. (65), court clerk, N. Y. Feb. 29.
Houghton, Mrs. L. S. (82), author, Huntington, L. I., Aug. 22.
Houston, Col. Wm. R. (79), son of Sam Houston, President and Governor of Texas, Hugo, Okla. March 10.
Howard, A. P., ex-Mayor of Salem, Mass., West Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.
Howard, Mrs. Mary A. (99), Middletown, N. Y., April 20.
Howard, Sophia (89), founder of Howard School for Girls, Springfield, Mass., May 12.
Howard, T. B. (66), Rear Admiral, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 9.
Howell, E. F. (65), originator of Land Bank of State of N. Y., Brooklyn, Jan. 6.
Howells, W. Dean (83), author, Manhattan, May 11.
Hoyt, Dr. A. H., inventor, Concord, N. H., Oct. 21.
Hoyt, H. M., artist, Manhattan Aug. 25.
Hubbard, G. W. (75), former Chicago Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 17.
Hughes, Rev. Dr. J. P. (92), educator, Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 8.
Hughes, Kate C. (66), Pres. St. Gabriel's Academy Alumnae, N. Y. City, April 11.
Hughes, Dr. Laura A. C., "Angel of Montauk," Boston, July 30.
Hughes, Matthew S. (57), Bishop, Portland, Ore., April 4.
Hull, Miss Fanny (81), oldest librarian in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9.
Hume, Mrs. J. C., Vice Pres.-Gen. D. A. R., Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15.
Hun, Marcus T. (74), lawyer and banker, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.
Huntington, Mrs. A. F. (76), grandmother of Mrs. Vincent Astor, Dec. 23, 1919.
Hurley, J. A. (52), clown, Manhattan, July 5.
Hurry, Col. Gilford (1853), 35 years in National Guard. N. Y., Jan. 19.
Hutchins, Admiral C. T., at Pekin, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.
Hutchinson, J. W. (77), Civil War vet., witness to Lincoln assass., Hempstead, L. I., Sept. 21.
Hyatt, J. W. (82), inventor of roller bearing and celluloid, Short Hills, N. J., May 10.
Hyslop, Dr. J. H. (66), founder Soc. for Psychical Research, Montclair, N. J., June 17.
Illica, Luigi, grand opera librettist, Rome, Italy, Dec. 18, 1919.
Illingworth, John (85), steel man, Newark, N. J., May 30.
Infroit, Dr. Chas., X-ray specialist, Paris, Nov. 28.
Isaacson, N. (112), Washington, D. C., July 7.
Izzet Pasha, Gov. Gen. of Smyrna, Jan. 6.
Jackson, Sir John (1851), civil eng., London, Eng., Dec. 15, 1919.
Jacobson, Dr. Albert D. (70), editor and publisher, Baltimore, May 2.
Jaques, E. (58), sportsman, Lenox, Mass., July 14.
Jay, Aug. (69), Sec. Amer. Legation, Paris, 1885-1893, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1919.
Jayne, H. L. (63), lawyer and reformer, Philadelphia, May 10.
Jaynes, A. B., Ariz. Nat. Rep. Com., Tucson, Nov. 7.
Jennings, F. B. (1853), lawyer, Manhattan, May 26.
Jennings, W. S. (57), ex-Gov., St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 27.
Jewell, Major H. S. (75), flour man, Flatbush, N. Y., Oct. 1.
Joachim, Prince (1890), youngest son of ex-Kaiser, Potsdam, July 17.
Jocelyn, Gen. Stephen P. (1843), served in Civil and Indian Wars, Burlington, Vt., March 8.
Johnson, Miss Alice (78), teacher, Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 22.
Johnson, Chas. (40), walker, N. Y., March 22.
Johnston, H. M. (88), art collector, Hackettstown, N. J., Nov. 10.
Johnston, R. M. (52), historian A. E. F., Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28.
Johnston, Wm. H. (1829), retired builder and Civil War veteran, Leonia, N. J., Feb. 18.
Jolly, Tom (71), sport, Long Branch, N. J., May 24.
Jones, D. S. (78), old L. I. family, Flushing, Aug. 19.
Jones, E. D. (1856), financial statistician, N. Y., Feb. 16.
Jones, Major Evan R., editor-author, London, Eng., Jan. 16.
Jones, Jas. H. (95), miller, Plainfield, N. J., March 26.
Jones, Dr. W. S. (62), educator, Camden, N. J., June 8.
Jones, Wm. (100), Civil War vet., Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 28.
Joost, Martin (78), banker, Brooklyn, Feb. 25.
Kain, J. (87), old New York family, Manhattan, Oct. 12.
Karageorgevich, Prince Alexander, former pretender to Serbian throne, Paris, France, Feb. 16.
Kavanagh, Commander A. G., Philadelphia, Feb. 23.
Kayser, Julius (82), silk mfr., N. Y., March 9.
Kehrhahan, O. G. H. E. (75), ex-Peruvian Consul, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 27.
Keigwin, Rev. Dr. A. N. (80), Adj. Gen. in Civil War, N. Y., March 11.
Kelley, Austin P. (55), broker, Manhattan, April 27.
Kellogg, B. (86), former Dean of Brooklyn Poly. Inst., Montclair, N. J., Jan. 9.
Kellogg, D. F. (55), editor, Manhattan, Oct. 28.
Kelly, Peter (73), blind from age of 28, Sailors' Snug Harbor, May 4.
Kelsey, Henry C. (82), Sec. of State 27 years, Trenton, N. J., May 14.
Kempf, Rear Admiral Louis (1841), Santa Barbara, July 29.
Kergarion, Count Allain de, at Fontainebleu, France, May 29.
Kerr, Walter (68), Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Manhattan, April 24.
Kessler, David (60), Yiddish actor, Manhattan, May 14.
Kessler, G. A., wine agent, Paris, France, Sept. 13.
Ketchum, Archie (27), Alderman, Brooklyn, April 19.
Kettles, W. E. (72), Civil War telegrapher, Boston, Aug. 29.
Key, J. F. (92), grandson of author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Baltimore, Aug. 2.
Key, John Ross (87), grandson of Francis Scott Key, Baltimore, March 24.
Key, Joseph S. (1829), Bishop, Sherman, Tex., April 6.
Kiersted, R. (1846), Fire Dept. Chief, Newark, N. J., June 16.
Kimball, B. A. (86), R. R. Pres., Concord, N. H., July 20.
Kimball, F. H. (1845), architect, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1919.
Kincaid, Admiral T. W. (66), Annapolis, Md., Aug. 11.
King, C. W. (71), J. P. Morgan's private sec., Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 1.
King, H. R., Pres. Wells Fargo Nevada Nat'l B'k, Dec. 19, 1919.
King, Wm. R. (67), Vice Pres. Standard Oil, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1919.
Kip, H. S. (44), N. Y., at Palm Beach, Feb. 19.
Klein, Emanuel M. (53), theatrical man, Manhattan, May 31.
Knorr, Admiral Eduard von, former Commander-in-Chief of German fleet, Berlin, Feb. 18.
Knudsen, Ivan., engineer, Copenhagen, March 27.
Koenig, Salomon (91), Brooklyn, May 31.
Koerner, Gen. Bernhard E. (1846), reorganizer of Chilian Army, Berlin, March 26.
Kolchak, Admiral (1874), former head of all Russian Gov't, Irkutsk, Feb. 7.
Kouwenhoven, Garret S. (80), early settler in Flatlands, Brooklyn, Jan. 24.
Krepps, V. A. (77), telegrapher in Civil War, Armonk, N. Y., Nov. 8.
Kronold, Selma (1866), singer, Manhattan, Oct. 9.
Kuhr, Wm. F. (80), merchant, Brooklyn, March 19.
Kunkel, Judge Geo., Harrisburg, Pa., June 8.
Kuyper, Abraham (83), former Dutch Prem., The Hague, Nov. 8.
Ladd, F. C., Capt. in Marine Corps at N. Y., in Switzerland, Sept. 4.
Laedlein, J. F. (76), ex-Mayor, Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 27.
Lally, Thos. (75), ex-fire chief, Brooklyn, Oct. 14.
Lammasch, H. (67), ex-Premier of Austria, Salzburg, Jan. 7.
Lampe, Rev. J. J. (83), Prof. of Theology, Omaha, Neb., April 21.
Landry, A. C. P. R. (74), ex-Speaker Quebec Assembly, Dec. 20, 1919.
Lane, Rev. J. G. (80), New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Lane, J. J. (57), R. R. man, Summit, N. J., July 6.
Langan, James (84), Dem. politician, Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1919.
Lapp, Jack (35), baseball catcher, Philadelphia, Feb. 6.
Lascelles, Sir F. C. (1841), diplomat, London, Eng., Jan. 2.
Lauchheimer, Brig. Gen. C. H. (1859), Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.
Lauriat, C. E. (1842), publisher, Boston, Feb. 12.
Law, Major Gen. E. M. (84), ranking surviving Confed. officer, Bartow, Fla., Oct. 31.
Lazcano, F., Pres. of Chilian Senate, Santiago, Chili, Aug. 30
Leavitt, Rev. Edw. I. (79), Prof. of Colonial History, Georgetown U., Jan. 26.
Le Barron, Mrs. L. B. (104), Highland, N. Y., Aug. 17.
Lee, Mrs. F. G. (83), daughter of Lispenard Stewart, Manhattan, Sept. 27.
Lee, Dr. John A. (1872), Pres. Kings Co. Medical Society, Brooklyn, April 4.
Lefferts, W. H. (73), merchant, son of Col. Marshall L., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1919.
Leman, Gen. G. G. (69), Mayor of Liege, Belgium, Oct. 17.
Lemcke, H. D. (87), grocer, Manhattan, July 26.

Leston, Wm., actor and playwright, London, Eng., Oct. 16.
Leucht, Dr. Joseph (80), Rabbi emeritus, Newark, N. J., March 7.
Lewis, J. A. (73), "Elijah Second," Zion City, Ill., July 7.
Libby, Mrs. S. B. (102), centenarian, N. Y., March 9.
Lima, Dr. Wenceslan de, ex-Premier Portugal, Lisbon, Jan. 29.
Lippincott, W. H. (1849), artist, N. Y., March 16.
Liston, Mrs. Millie, actress, N. Y., Feb. 20.
Livingston, Miss Julia (81), descendant of signer of Declaration of Independence, N. Y., March 11.
Lobeck, Chas. O. (1852), ex-Congressman, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30.
Lockitt, Clement (77), grocer, Brooklyn, Feb. 2.
Lockwood, Capt. N. (74), lifesaver, Monmouth Beach, N. J., Aug. 17.
Lockyer, Sir N. (1836), scientist, Sidmouth, Eng., Aug. 16.
Logan, Dr. O. T., medical missionary, China, Jan. 22.
Londesborough, Earl of (1892), Lincoln, Eng., Sept. 13.
Loomis, Rev. H. (1839), missionary at Tokio, Aug. 28.
Lowell, Mrs. Josephine C. (74), philanthropist, Jan. 17.
Ludlam, H. (62), actor, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1919.
Luhn, Major G. L. (89), Spokane, Wash., Feb. 16.
Luther, J. A. (94), sea Captain, New London, Conn., Sept. 5.
Lydecker, Col. Chas. E. (1851), Pres. Nat. Security League, Manhattan, May 6.
Lyman, B. S. (84), geologist, Cheltenham, Pa., Aug. 30.
Lynn, Wauhope (1856), Justice, Manhattan, Aug. 17.
Lyon, Edmund, humanitarian, Rochester, N. Y., April 24.
Lyons, M. J. (89), yacht skipper, Bronx, N. Y., July 21.
McAleenan, Arthur, Jr. (28), champion swimmer, Manhattan, May 15.
McCarthy, Mrs. Sallie S., short story writer, Brooklyn, Feb. 4.
McChesney, W. S., Jr. (65), Pres Railway Terminal Ass'n, St. Louis, Jan. 28.
McClaughey, Major R. W. (81), criminologist, Chicago, Nov. 9.
McCloud, A. (96), Civil and Spanish War veteran, Kearny, N. J., Aug. 17.
McCullough, Chas. H., Jr., Pres. Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.
McDougall, Dr. D. (54), "soul weigher," Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 15.
McElhatten, Ann (102), Manhattan, Sept. 27.
McGraw, John T. (1856), Dem. Nat. Committeeman, Grafton, W. Va., April 29.
McGurrin, Wm. (67), "Billy, the Watchman," New York, Dec. 24, 1919.
McKenna, T. (81), hotel man, Long Branch, N. J., July 23.
McKibbin, Gen. G. H. (85), member of first graduating class C. C. N. Y., Civil War veteran, New York, Jan. 5.
McLean, James (75), Vice Pres. Phelps-Dodge Corporation, New York, Jan. 7.
McLean, S. W. (60), banker, Mt. Kisco, New York, Feb. 2.
McLeod, Sir E. (80), ex-C. J. Sup. Ct. of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B., June 11.
McMahon, T. (62), Secretary N. J. Bridge and Tunnel Com., Passaic, N. J., Aug. 31.
McMannus, C. G. (80), Ellsworth Zouave veteran, Brooklyn, June 16.
McNally, J. C. (55), Amer. Consul at Zurich, Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.
McWilliams, Mrs. H. F. M. (81), a founder of Brooklyn Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn, Sept. 7.
MacDonald, Alex., Mgr. N. Y. Athletic Club, Manhattan, May 27.
MacDonald, Baroness of Carnscliffe, widow of late Canadian Premier, Sir J. A. MacDonald, at London, Sept. 5.
MacKenzie, Dr. K. A. J. (62), University of Oregon, Portland, March 15.
MacLaurin, Dr. R. C (1870), College President, Boston, Mass.
MacLean, Sir Harry (1848), British service in Morocco, Tangier, Feb. 4.
MacSwiney, Terence (40), Irish hunger striker, Cork, Oct. 25.
Magee, T. (96), oldest U. S. Mason, Elizabethtown, Pa., Aug. 16
Magoon, C. E. (59), diplomat, Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 14.
Magri, Count Primo (71), dwarf, Mrs. Tom Thumb's 2d husband, Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 31.
Maher, E. W. (72), ex-Mayor of Albany, Manhattan, Sept. 13.
Malone, Judge J. T. (1865), New York City, Dec. 1.
Mandell, Sam'l P. (1833), Pres. Boston Transcript Co., Feb. 14.
Mann, Col. W. D. (80), editor Town Topics and last Custer survivor, Morristown, N. J., May 17.
Marion, Mrs. Z., "Nera Rosa" (80), actress, Manhattan, July 17.
Markoe, Dr. J. W. (1862), surgeon, Manhattan, April 18.
Marqueste, Laurent Honore (1848), sculptor, Paris, France, April 6.
Marsh, G. H. (1833), capitalist, Van Wert, O., Aug. 13.
Marshall, Brig. Gen. (1846), Washington, D. C., July 2.
Martin, Mrs. C. S., widow of Bradley M. of New York, in England, Oct. 24.
Martin, David (74), Phil. Rep. "boss," Holmesburg, Pa., May 31.
Martin, J. E. (85), dancing master, Chicago, Nov. 19.
Mather, Amasa S. (34), big game hunter, friend of Roosevelt, Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.
Mathers, Helen (1853), novelist, London, England, March 15.
Mathers, Sir Chas. (1850), Pub. Prosecutor, London, Eng., June 6.
Matthews, G. D. (79), founder of dept. store, Brooklyn, June 17.
Maujer, Miss M. A. (86), old B'klyn family, B'klyn, Oct. 25.
Maxay, Sgt. W. P. (46), police, Brooklyn, Nov. 20.
Maxwell, Dr. Wm. H. (68), educator, Flushing, L. I., May 3.
Mead, John W. (78), ex-Governor, first Mayor of Rutland, Vt., Jan. 12.
Meagher, Rev. Father Jas. L. (1849), linguist and translator, founder and Pres. Christian Press Ass'n, L. I. City, N. Y., May 8.
Meagher, Capt. T. F. (56), police hero, Chicago, Sept. 22.
Melick, E. (71), artist, Plainfield, N. J., July 6.
Meltzer, Dr. S. J. (1851), Manhattan, Nov. 7.
Menendez, Cardinal Guisasola (68), Archbishop of Toronto, Primate of Spain, Madrid, Sept. 2.
Mentley, Mrs. Henrietta L, contralto, Middletown, N. Y., May 7.
Merson, O. (74), artist, Paris, France, Nov. 14.
Metcalf, Dr. L. S. (83), editor, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 15.
Mickle, Gen. Wm. K. (74), Adj. Gen. United Confed. Vets., Mobile, Ala., Feb. 18.
Miller, Andrew (1857), turfman, publisher, New York, Dec. 31, 1919.
Miller, Dr. G. L. (1831), founder of Omaha Herald, Omaha, Aug. 28.
Milliken, Seth M. (84), cotton mfr., New York, March 5.
Mills, Mrs. Ogden (65), Paris, France, Oct. 13.
Mills, S. A. (69), contractor, Greenwich, Conn., July 1.
Mindil, P. K. (46), editor, Manhattan, Oct. 22.
Miranda, Admiral Angel, former Minister of Marine, Madrid, Spain, April 28.
Moffitt, Harry M. (47), Chief U. S. Secret Service in San Francisco, March 4.
Montford, E. R. (72), ex-postmaster, Cincinnati, July 29.
Moore, Lucy, heaviest woman in world, at Bristol, England, Oct. 16.
Mordecai, Brig. Gen. Alfred (1840), Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.
Moreira, Delfin, Vice Pres. Brazil, Buenos Aires, July 1.
Morny, Duke de (61), Paris, July 15.
Morris, G. B. (86), horseman, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.
Morris, Richard (64), horseman, Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 25.
Morris, Thos. (126), oldest man in world, Grand Island, Neb., April 30.
Morrison, Dr. Geo. (1862), Peking correspondent of London Times, London, England, May 30.
Morton, Levi P. (96), Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 16.
Morton, Dr. Wm. (76), New York, Feb. 29.
Moses, Prof. A. J. (1859), metallurgist, New York, Feb. 27.
Moss, Frank (60), lawyer, Manhattan, June 5.
Mott, "Ed" H. (75), animal story writer, Goshen, N. Y., April 7.
Mott, G. S. (75), duplex telegraph inventor, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 4.
Moule, Rt. Rev. G. C. (1841), Bishop of Durham, Auckland, England, May 8.
Mowrey, H., Sr. (98), last of Mormon battalion, Mex. War, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mosler, Henry (79), artist, Manhattan, April 21.
Mudge, H. W. (64), R. R. president, Denver, Jan. 26.
Muldoon, W. H. (72), newspaper man, Brooklyn, July 2.
Murphy, D. T. (1862), merchant, philanthropist, San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1919.
Murphy, Franklin (74), former Governor, Newark, N. J., Feb. 24.
Murphy, Jas. A. (75), horseman, New York, Jan. 18.
Murray, Father L. E. (1865), rector of "Actors' Guild," Manhattan, Aug. 7.
Musgrave, Lady J. L. (87), daughter of David Dudley Field, East Winsted, England, Aug. 26.

Myers, D. (99), East Orange, N. J., June 21.
Myers, Jacob, H. (79), inventor, Rochester, N. Y., April 2.
Nail, L., ex-Minister of Justice, Paris, Oct. 25.
Namm, A. I. (65), merchant, Brooklyn, Oct. 26.
Napier, Vice Admiral Sir T. D. W. (53), Hamilton, Bermuda, July 30.
Nasmith, G. (38), sociologist, Ithaca, N. Y., at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 20.
Newbold, A. E. (60), banker, Philadelphia, June 10.
Newell, E. A. (67), ex-Mayor, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 20.
Niblack, Wm. C. (65), banker, Chicago, May 6.
Nichols, Brayton L., editor and author, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Nichols, Chas. W., Congressman, Detroit, Mich., April 25.
Nielson, Mrs. Cora (73), actress, Findlay, O., April 29.
Norcross, O. W. (81), building contractor, Worcester, Mass., Feb. 27.
Norris, Homer (1860), organist, Lakewood, N. J., Aug. 14.
Norris, T. L. (72), lawyer and newspaper man, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 4.
Northrup, Mrs. Amanda Ward (89), Daughter of Amer. Revolution, Saratoga, N. Y., April 29.
Northrup, Capt. Arnold A. (92), sea captain, South Kingston, R. I., April 9.
Norton, E. J. (66), fire chief, Brooklyn, Aug. 1.
Norton, F. P. (75), baseball player, Greenwich, Ct., Aug. 2.
Norton, G. W. (65), editor, Portland, Me., Oct. 22.
Nye, Mrs. Eliza L. (92); mother of "Bill Nye," Moorhead, Minn., April 19.
Oakes, F. J. (80), mfr., veteran of Civil War, New York, Dec. 21, 1919.
O'Donnell, R. L. (60), Pa. R. R man, Manhattan, Sept. 28.
O'Donovan, W. R. (1844), sculptor, Manhattan, April 20.
Ohl, J. K. (57), editor, Manhattan, June 27.
Olcott, Dudley (81), banker, philanthropist, Albany, Dec. 28 1919.
Olena, Theophilus (88), banker, Brooklyn, Sept. 21.
Ollve, T. S. (85), V. Pres. Nat. Biscuit Co., Manhattan, June 11.
Olmstead, John C. (1852), landscape architect, Brookline, Mass., Feb. 24.
O'Neill, J. (1849), actor, New London, Ct., Aug. 10.
O'Reilly, Miles (1843), ex-Police Captain, Brooklyn, Dec. 8.
Oppenheimer, Sol. (54), Justice Municipal Court, New York, Jan 4.
Oram, Henry W., "Brother Gregory" (60), educator, Brooklyn, Feb. 7.
Ormsbee, Mrs. Hamilton, author, Brooklyn, Dec. 8.
Orvis, John Jay (80), banker, Brooklyn, April 7.
Osborne, Arthur D. (92), old Yale grad., New Haven, Ct., April 14
O'Shea, J. J. (79), Dean of R. C. editors, Philadelphia., March 2.
Osler, Sir Wm. (70), physician, Dec. 29, 1919.
Paris, Judge C. R. (69), Court of Claims, Hudson Falls, N. Y., Jan. 5.
Paddock, Capt. B. D. (88), "49-er" and Civil War vet., Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 3.
Page, J. Seaver (1844), Pres. Mfg. Co., N. Y., March 26.
Palne, John H., newspaper man, N. Y., Oct. 2.
Palacios, M. de (60), author, Madrid, Oct. 5.
Pardee, Dwight W. (68), Sec. N. Y. C. R. R., Feb. 21.
Parent, S. N. (1855), ex-Premier of Quebec, Montreal, Sept. 7.
Parker, A. D. (60), ex-Police Comm'r, Manhattan, July 6.
Parker, C. F. (55), V. P. Ill. Cent. R. R., Chicago, Jan. 6.
Parker, Horatio W. (1863), composer, New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1919.
Parker, Col. Sam'l, "King of Hawaii," San Francisco, March 24.
Parsell, Chas. V. (69), educator, Ithaca, N. Y., April 16.
Parsons, C. R. (76), artist, Manhattan, June 25.
Partridge, Col. Jno. N. (83), former N. Y. Police Commissioner and Civil War veteran, Westport, Conn., April 8.
Pascal, Bishop A. (72), Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, July 16.
Pasolini, Count Desiderio, Senator and historian, Rome, Italy, Jan. 26.
Patterson, Brig. Gen. J. H. (retired) (1843), Selkirk, N. Y., Oct. 5.
Pavlovitch, Pres. Provisional Nat. Assembly at Belgrade, April 3.
Peary, Robert E. (56), discoverer of North Pole, Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.
Pecci, Count Camillo, nephew of Pope Leo XIII., Feb. 21.
Pechenard, Mgr. (70), Bishop of Soissons, France, May 27.
Peet, G. H. (53), newspaper man. Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.
Peet, Sydney C. (57), coach for track teams, N. Y., March 11.
Peirson, Gen. C. L. (1834), Boston, Jan. 23.
Peloubet, Rev. Dr. Francis N. (1831), leader in Sunday school work, Auburndale, Mass., March.
Pennington, Harper (65), artist, Baltimore, Md., March 15.
Pentecost, Rev. G. F. (1841), Philadelphia, at N. Y., Aug. 7.
Perkins, G. W. (58), financier, Manhattan, June 18.
Porley, Col. H. C. (1842), Rep politician, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Perrine, Dr. Enoch (1853), educator, Lewisburg, Pa., April 11.
Pettee, Rev. Jas. H., missionary to Japan, at Boston, Feb. 17.
Pettiford, Mrs. Mary (102), negress, Richmond, Ind., Sept. 4.
Peyton, Wm. (128), former slave, Little Hocking, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1919.
Phelps, Mrs. C. V. D. (Leigh North) (32), author, Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 11.
Phelps, Mrs. E. S. (80), widow W. W. Phelps, Manhattan, Aug. 31.
Philbin, Eugene (1858), jurist, N. Y., March 14.
Phillips, Walter P. (1846), editor, inventor, Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 31.
Pierson, Francis H. (1862), newspaper man, N. Y., Dec. 3.
Pilander, Admiral A. A. L., Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 9.
Pillsbury, Rear Admiral Jno. E. (1846), Washington, D. C., Dec 30, 1919.
Pixley, Frank (1867), playwright, San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31, 1919.
Platt, Frank H. (63), lawyer, son of Senator T. C. Platt, N. Y., March 30.
Poincaré, Lucien (1862), educator, brother of former President of France, Paris, March 9.
Politzer, Dr. W. (85), scientist, Vienna, Sept. 2.
Pond, Anson Phelps (78), N. Y., Jan. 21.
Porter, Commodore (74), Annapolis, Md., June 18.
Porter, Mrs. Eleanor Hodgman (1868), author of "Pollyanna," Cambridge, Mass., May 21.
Porter, L. M., Dir. Amer. Cham. Commerce in London, Eng., June 10.
Poucher, I. B. (93), educator, Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.
Powell, Maud (1868), violinist, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Powell, Wm. F. (74), ex-Minister to Haytl, principal of negro schools, Camden, N. J., Jan. 22.
Powers, W. (55), elephant trainer, Manhattan, Sept. 24.
Price, Wm. T. (75), author and playwright, N. Y. City, May 3.
Prim, Polly, actress, Brooklyn, May 4.
Prince Constantin Radziwill (70), at Paris, France, Sept. 9.
Procter, Harley T. (73), soap mfr., Manhattan, May 15.
Proctor, T. R. (76), donor of parks to Utica, N. Y., July 4.
Pullman, Major R. W. (1883), Supt. Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan Police, Feb. 22.
Pumpelly, J. C. (80), a founder of Huguenot Society of America, Summit, N. J., Jan. 5.
Quimby, Chas. J. (1832), resident of White Plains, N. Y., for 80 years, March 13.
Queen, Paul A. (1853), ex-Judge, Flemington, N. J., April 11.
Randall, Mrs. F. C. (98), Lebanon, Conn., July 16.
Randell, Mrs. Claudia (89), weight 470 lbs., Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 7.
Randolph, E. D. (81), banker, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1919.
Ranney, Rev. Wm. W., rector Dartmouth College, Feb. 3.
Rath, Lieut. Col. Christian, executioner of Lincoln conspirators, Jackson, Mich., Feb. 15.
Raymond, G. W. (74), drummer boy in Civil War, Flatbush, N. Y., Aug. 23.
Raymond, S. C. (86), dry goods man, Brooklyn, July 10.
Read, Lieut. Com. Semmes (39), naval aid to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Washington, D. C., March 23.
Ready, G. W. (88), town crier, Provincetown, Mass., March 10.
Reardon, P. M. (38), baseball player, Brooklyn, Sept. 28.
Reedy, W. M. (58), mag. pub., St. Louis, Mo., July 28.
Reese, Capt. J. H., turfman, Pittsburgh, Aug. 18.
Reese, Jacob R. (89), railroad man, N. Y., April 4.
Rejane, Mme. (1857), actress, Paris, June 15.
Remsen, C. W. (39), [illegible] Babylon, L. I., July 6
Reynolds, B. J. (6[illegible] Cigars Co Jan. 28
Rice, [illegible]

DEATH ROLL OF 1920—*Continued.*

Whitney, H. N., stockbroker, N. Y., Jan. 21.
Whiton, Rev. Dr. J. M. (87), editor, author, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Wilkes, M. (64), actress, Manhattan, July 8.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Lillie E. (79), actress in role of "Topsy," Worcester, Mass., April 10.
Willard, Wm. A. (80), of revolutionary descent, N. Y., April 5.
Wilkinson, Dr. Wm. C. (87), Prof. of poetry at University of Chicago, April 25.
Williams, Mrs. C. R. (1854), ex-member B'd Education, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1919.
Williams, Major F. J. (26), polo player, Paterson, N. J., March 22.
Williamson, C. N., author, Bath, Eng., Oct. 5.
Williamson, F. J. (1833), sculptor, London, Eng., March 12.
Williamson, Dr. Phoebe (70), founder of Women's Hospital in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 22.
Wilson, C. C., circus traffic mgr., Chicago, Aug. 7.
Wilson, James (85), former U. S. Sec. of Agriculture, Traer, Iowa, Aug. 26.
Wilson, Jas. E. (76), newspaper man and Civil War vet., N. Y., Feb. 22.
Wilson, Mrs. W. B. (1859), wife of Sec. of Labor, Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.
Wilson, W. J. (69), scientist, Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 23.
Winans, Walter (68), Amer. sportsman, London, Eng., Aug 12.
Winchester, Prof. Caleb T. (73), author, Middletown, Conn., March 24.
Winslow, J. B. (1851), Judge, Madison, Wis., July 13.
Winterhalter, Rear Admiral Albert (64), Washington, D. C., June 5.
Winston, John C. (63), Director of Public Works, Phila., May 6
Wolf, A. (Baron von Opperstorff) (1855), editor, the Bronx, July 25.
Wolfe, Wm. P. (57), internal revenue official, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Wood, Edna Hunt (44), actress, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Woodbury, Egburt E., ex-State Attorney General, Jamestown, N. Y., March 13.
Woodhull, Francis Sells (85), farmer on land in family 250 years, Wading River, L. I. Feb. 26.
Woodruff, A. C. (82), V. P. Bush Terminal Co., Brooklyn, Feb. 25.
Wolseley, Dowager Viscountess, widow of Field Marshal, London, Apr
Wri[illegible] ev. Dr. Jno. (83), Egypt[illegible], St. Paul, Minn., Dec. [illegible] 19.
Yale, Chas. H. ([illegible] [illegible]rical man, Rochester, N. [illegible] 23.
Yeska, J. (60), [illegible] Manhattan, Sept. 3.
Young, Wm. (1847), dramatist, Burkehaven, N. H., Oct. 2.
Zander, G. (85), physician, Stockholm, Sweden, June 19.
Zerega, Alfred di (82), ship owner, Aldie Manor, Loudon Co., Va., Jan. 11.
Zimmerman, A. W. (59), Wells Fargo Express man, Brooklyn, July 21.
Zorn, A. (1860), artist, Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 22.

CHIEF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1920.

(The numbers indicate persons killed.)

1919—Dec. 20. Onawa, collision; 23.
1920—Jan. 25. North Bay, Ontario, collision; 8.
—March 3. Elizabethport, N. J., collision; 16.
—March 14. Bellows Falls, Vt., collision; 6.
—April 24. India, in Oudh, collision; 150.
—May 9. Portland, Ore., collision; 8.
—June 9. Schenectady, N. Y., collision; 5.
—June 27. Huntingburg, Ind., collision with truck; 10.
—July 3. South Pittston, Pa., collision; 19.
—Arnold, Iowa, derailment; 5.
—Aug. 22. Camden, N. J., auto bus hit by train; 15 (in bus).
—Sept. 5. Fairmont, W. Va., collision; 5.
—Sept. 6. Globeville, Col., collision; 10.
—Oct. 20. Erie, Pa., collision; 7

SERIOUS FIRES IN 1920.

(Figures as to loss are estimates published at time.)

1919—Dec. 23. Newcastle, England, film fire; 12 killed.
—Dec. 23. Middletown, Conn., insane asylum; 9 killed.
1920—Jan. 2. Danville, Va., stores, etc.; $800,000.
—Jan. 8. Sao Paulo, Brazil, meat packing plant; $1,000,000.
—Jan. 18. Buffalo *Times* plant; $500,000.
—Jan. 18. Calgary, Canada, hotels, stores; $500,000; 2 killed.
—Jan. 20. N. Y. City, Maiden Lane, offices; 4 killed.
—Jan. 26. Columbus, O., stores; $1,500,000.
Jan. 30. N. Y. City, Fine Arts Bld'g; $1,090,000.
—Feb. 1. Newark, N. J., tenements; 7 killed.
—Feb. 3. Hudson Falls, N. Y., houses; $500,000.
—Feb. 6. Havana, Cuba, agricultural works; $10,000,000.
—Feb. 8. McKeesport, Pa., industrial plant, etc.; $800,000.
—March 7. Old Point Comfort, Va., Hotel Chamberlin.
—March 9. Benroth, Prussia, boiler explosion; 50 killed.
—March 14. Grand View, Tex., houses, etc.; $2,000,000.
—April 2. Camp Dix, N. J., dental plant; $425,000.
—April 11. Rosenstein, E. Prussia, munitions explosion; 300 killed.
—April 19. Brooklyn, ships and lighters; $1,500,000.
—May 2. San Antonio, Tex., Camp Travis; $500,000.
—May 31. Galveston, Tex., piers, etc.; $2,000,000.
—June 23. Baltimore, business houses; $1,500,000.
—July 5. Okhotsk, Japan, fishing plant, houses, etc.; $4,000,000.
—July 19. Baltimore, oil tanks, houses, etc.; $700,000.
—Jan. 23. Kansas City, Mo., film fire; $1,000,000.
—July 25. Venice, Italy, arsenal; many killed; $2,500,000.
—July 30. Philadelphia, houses, stores; $800,000; 8 killed.
—July 30. New Orleans, warehouses; $1,500,000.
—Aug. 10. Florence, Italy, munitions depot; 32 killed.
—Aug. 16. N. Y. City, Wall St., bomb explosion; 37 killed; $1,500,000.
—Sept. 25. Buenos Ayres, waterfront warehouses; $2,000,000.
—Sept. 26. Maurer, N. J., asphalt plant; $2,000,000.
—Sept. 30. Galveston, Tex., waterfront; $1,500,000.
—Oct. 5. Tokio, Japan, Sunday school convention hall.
—Oct. 25. Boiler explosion on steamship France, off France; 10 killed.
—Nov. 16. Earlington, Ky., coal mine fire; several killed.
—Nov. 20. New Orleans, waterfront; $2,000,000
—Nov. 21. Quebec, Canada, stores; $500,000.

70 552 AMERICANS GASSED.

More than 31 per cent. of all American soldiers admitted to hospitals overseas during the World War [illegible]gassed, according to a statement made public by the Chemical Warfare Service. Excluding marines [illegible] the total of American soldiers gassed was 70,552, of whom 1,211 died and 2,853, or 4.04 per cent., [illegible] as having suffered some disability from gassing. Every effort to prepare this country with [illegible] in the event of another war is being made by chemical experts, according to officials [illegible] thousand chemists have been enrolled ready to enter service at a moment's notice [illegible] research in order to perfect all kinds of gases for use in the event of hostilities. [illegible] chemists were working out defensive measures by which America would

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TRUE—LIFE INSTANCES PROVE IT.

To say that all my notions on how to win success were shot to pieces by Harry Martin is to put it mildly. But let me tell you the whole story exactly as it happened.

Harry Martin and I were old school friends and we lived in the same neighborhood. For some reason or other Harry didn't seem to take hold in business. He'd get a job—often a good one—and would be very enthusiastic over his future. Then he'd begin to complain of it, and in a few weeks would switch to another.

It got so that every time we met Harry, we'd say: "Where are you working now?" And nearly always Harry would tell with great enthusiasm about a new job he had just started in. Then in a few weeks it would be the same story all over again—Harry had a new job!

One day I met Harry on the street and shot my usual question at him. "Where are you working now?" Very much to my surprise he answered: "Same place—getting on fine—been there eight months and got a dandy raise." He seemed to be almost as surprised as I was over his change in fortune. I wished him the best of luck and went on my way.

Business took me out of town for nearly a year and I didn't see Harry until the next summer. He rushed into my house one evening, his face all aglow with enthusiasm. "Just been made head of my department—another good raise—twenty-seven men under me—come around to see me some time!" he shot out. Of course we were delighted to hear the news and showered him with congratulations.

I dropped in at Harry's office some few days later. Sure enough, there he was the head of a big department. Everyone seemed to have the greatest respect and admiration for him, and he surely was wrapped up in his work. The general manager passed by and Harry introduced me. From the way the general manager treated Harry I could see that he had made a big hit and was looked upon as a valuable man with a big future.

What I couldn't quite get into my mind was the reason for Harry's sudden change in fortune. How was it that he had floated around for years and had all sorts of good jobs and never held them, and then suddenly took hold and won quick, substantial success with every indication of a big future?

So I came right out and asked Harry. Boiled down, this is what he told me: "I had been fired six times, I sat down and took stock of myself. Something was wrong with me. I came to the conclusion that I really hadn't known any of my previous jobs to make good; therefore my employers naturally I had never before earned my salaries. As soon as I found the the remedy—for some way of getting what I lacked. I then re- the bunch, you included, had spent some of your evenings I remembered, too, that I had made fun of you fellows.

But, believe me, I now take back everything I said—you fellows were wise and I was the boob. I wrote to the American School and started their course on the very day that I started on a new job. This job didn't pay much to start, but it offered possibilities. My course helped me wonderfully and I began to realize the satisfaction of enjoying my work and giving real value for the salary I was paid. It didn't take the boss long to catch on, and as my work proved more valuable my pay increased—that is the first time in my life that I ever got a raise. Well, to make a long story short, they kept on promoting me until now—two years from the time I started—I am head of my department, and, best of all, I'm still going and going strong."

Harry Martin's case is typical of thousands of men and women who are trying to do work for which they are not prepared. As a result they either barely make a living or else fail altogether. Now take identically the same people and have them prepare for the line of work for which they find themselves most fitted and you will soon see a wonderful difference. SUCCESS COMES QUICKLY; they find sheer joy in the work that was formerly a drudgery; they find the work easy to do and they win prompt and substantial success as a result.

EVERY NORMAL MAN AND WOMAN is equipped by Nature with the necessary qualifications for success. The reason why more people do not win success is because they attempt to do work for which they are not prepared just like Harry Martin. But put them at work for which they **are** prepared— then success comes easily. In most cases you find that the unsuccessful dabbled at all sorts of things, and therefore usually failed. Then by chance, or as in Harry's case, by analyzing themselves, they wake up and prepare for the work for which they find themselves most suited, and big success comes.

For the last 26 years we have been at the task of making successes out of failures and near failures. Under our guidance thousands of men and women prepared themselves for their chosen work or profession and invariably made good. Underpaid mechanics and clerks became successful engineers, accountants, lawyers, bankers, etc. Why should you not succeed where others have succeeded? They were only average men and women. You can do what they did. Why should you not have a real job—a big income? You surely are not below the average in brains and ambitious, are you? Take that first step and make a check against the job you want. We will show you how to be successful—how to get into the big job, the big money class. You will be under no obligation when you send the coupon, it will cost you nothing but a two-cent stamp. Write or print your name and address and send the coupon in to-day.

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....Structural Engineer. $4,000 to $10,000
....Business Manager. $5,000 to $15,000
....Certified Public Accountant. $7,000 to $15,000
....Accountant and Auditor. $2,500 to $7,000
....Draftsman and Designer. $2,500 to $4,000
....Electrical Engineer. $4,000 to $10,000
....General Education. In one year.
....Lawyer. $5,000 to $15,000
....Mechanical Engineer. $4,000 to $10,000
....Shop Superintendent. $3,000 to $7,000
....Employment Manager. $4,000 to $10,000
....Steam Engineer. $2,000 to $4,000
....Foreman's Course. $2,000 to $4,000
....Photoplay Writer. $2,000 to $10,000
....Sanitary Engineer. $2,000 to $5,000
....Telephone Engineer. $2,500 to $5,000
....Telegraph Engineer. $2,500 to $5,000
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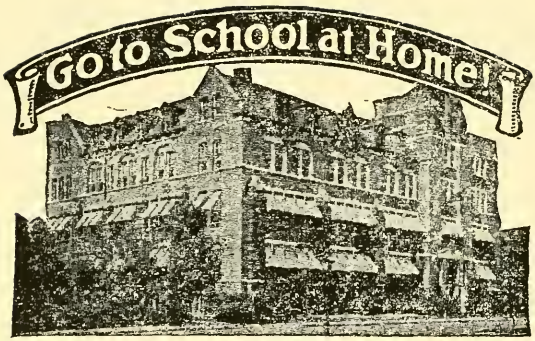

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.....Elec. Light & Power Supt.	.....Certified Pub. Accountant
.....Hydroelectric Engineer	.....Accountant and Auditor
.....Telephone Engineer	.....Bookkeeper
.....Telegraph Engineer	.....Stenographer
.....Wireless Operator	.....Fire Insurance Expert
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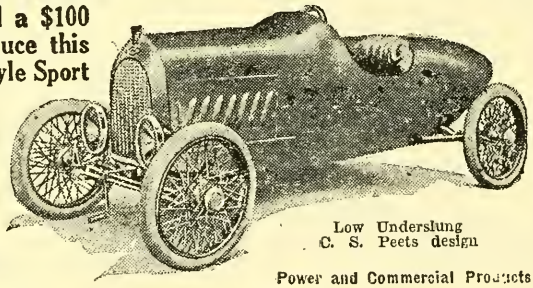

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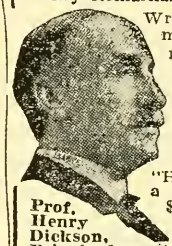

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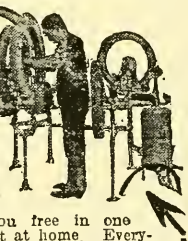

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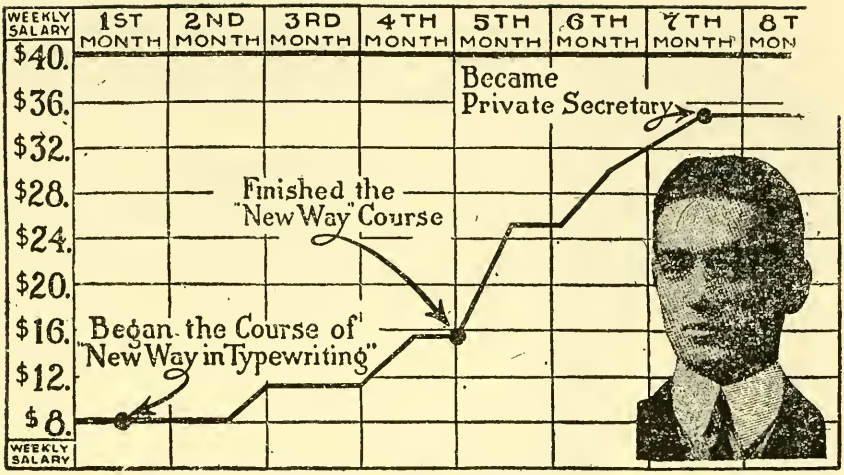

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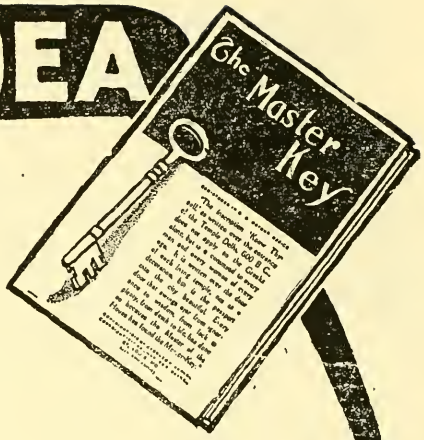

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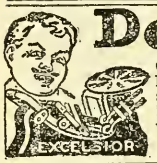

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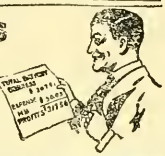

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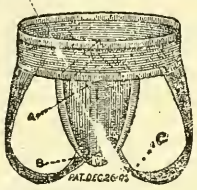

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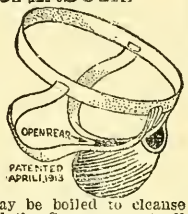

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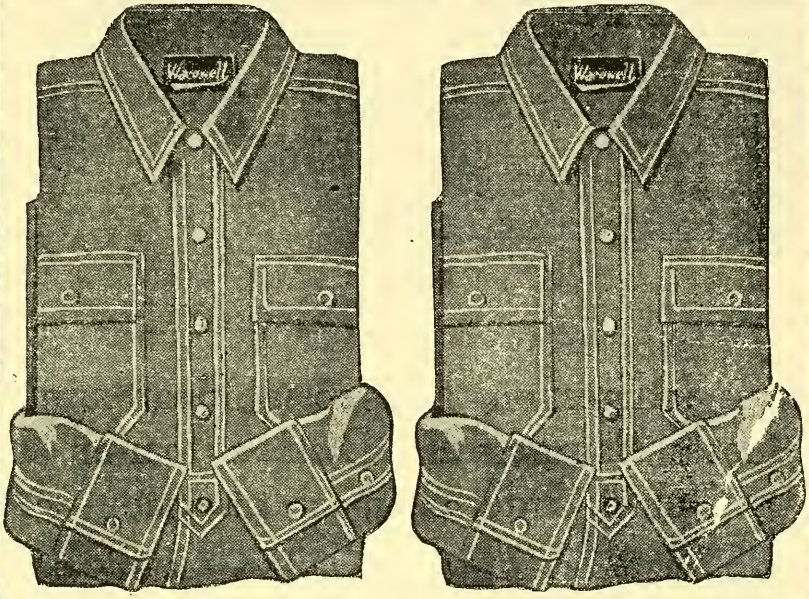

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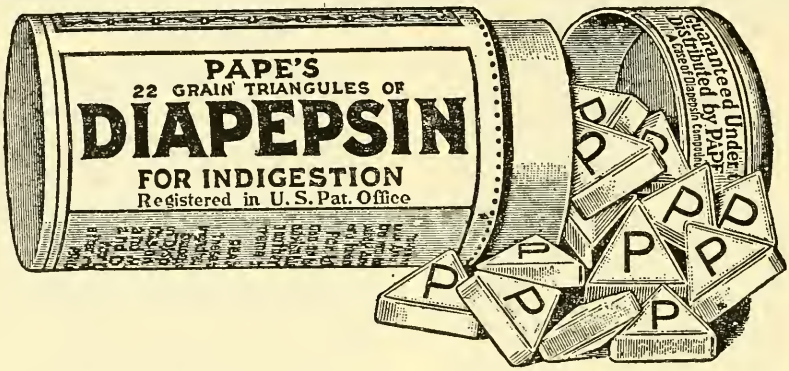

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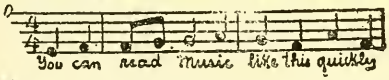

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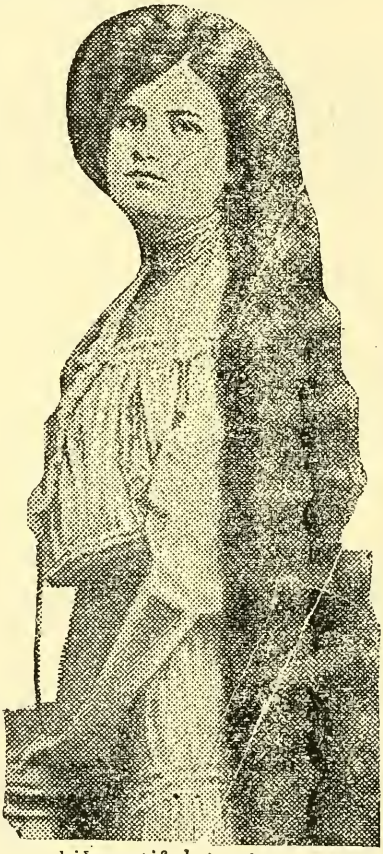


To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits every one who tries this.

DANDERINE—35c a Bottle **At Drug and Toilet Stores**

867

FREE BOOK

Leads Way to

$6,000 EXPORT JOBS

A New Profession

Every foreign market in the world is calling for America's goods. We must supply the world. We have the factories—we have the materials—we have the ships. The greatest need now is for men who are trained to handle the shipment of goods to foreign markets with speed and economy.

Thousands of men are needed right now. Manufacturers, jobbers and exporters are calling for trained men to handle the intricate problems of transportation and overseas shipment. Not only is the work fascinating but it commands big money. Men in export and import work are making from $2,500 to $10,000 a year—and $6,000 jobs are common. You can do the same. The opportunity of a lifetime lies before you.

Send for Free Export Book

What is your present occupation? Tell us about yourself that we may judge your qualifications. This is your chance to benefit by the greatest good which has grown out of the war—the expansion of American trade. We will gladly supply any information you may desire. Simply drop us a line about yourself and we will send you our free booklet, "Export Shipping."

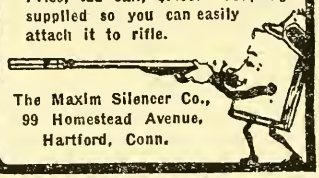
American Commerce Asso.
Dept. B-45
4043 Drexel Boulevard Chicago, Ill.

Shoot Without Noise

More Fun and More Game. BOOKLET of astonishing experiences of Silencer users sent for 6c in stamps. Send for it today.

MAXIM SILENCER

Price, .22 cal., $7.00. Coupling supplied so you can easily attach it to rifle.



The Maxim Silencer Co.,
99 Homestead Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

Swell SUIT FREE

Get This Suit Made to Your Own Measure

Quality and Fit Guaranteed.

NO matter where you live or what you do we will make you the finest and snappiest suit you ever wore and send it to you all charges prepaid if you take advantage of our amazing offer at once.

We make this wonderful, liberal Free Suit offer for a short period of time, to a few live, wide-awake men.

No Extra Charges

of any kind. All the latest fancy styles, golf bottoms, tunnel belt loops, pearl buttons—everything Free.

$40 to $60 a Week

In your spare time. This is the biggest, newest, best, most liberal offer ever made by a reliable company—the greatest chance to get into a steady, money-making proposition.

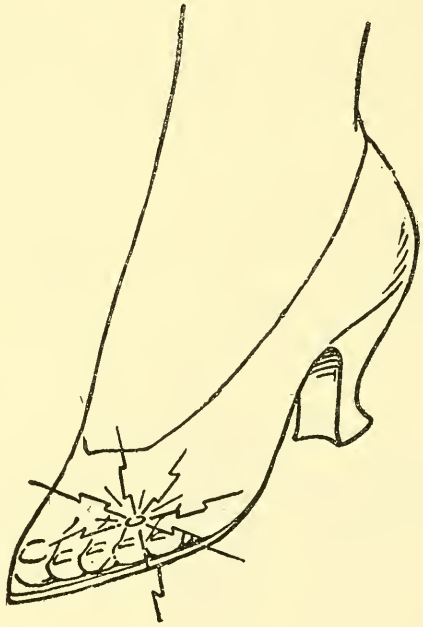
Don't Wait—Don't Delay.

Drop us a line at once so that we can tell you all about this wonderful offer and send you Free our latest fashion plates besides dozens of real cloth samples to choose from. Write at once, don't wait, don't delay.

SPENCER-MEAD CO., Dept. 302, Chicago, Ill.

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" Is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers —No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic!

Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

30 Days' Trial. BE WELL AND KEEP WELL. 30 Days' Trial.

THE ROCHE ELECTRIC HYGIENIC MACHINE

HELPS NATURE IN HER FIGHT AGAINST DISEASES AND PAIN

It increases blood circulation, strengthens and soothes the nerves, brings sleep to the sleepless.

The Vigorous Man or Woman Is Leader of All.

Your Sanitarium at Home.

You cannot realize the benefits derived from this machine except you try it? One treatment will convince you of its extraordinary qualities. If you are suffering from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, vertigo, apoplexy, neuritis, rheumatism, lumbago, gout, hardening of the arteries or high blood pressure, be sure to investigate this machine. For it wards off and overcomes such ailments. Takes the place of exercise and band manipulation. Gives your muscles firm elasticity. Be neither fat nor thin.

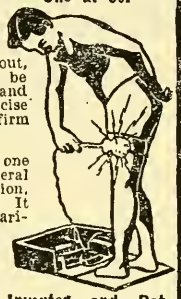
NORMALIZE YOUR WEIGHT.

Do you realize what this machine means to one wanting in vital strength, or suffering from general weakness, nervous debility, insomnia, constipation, headaches or pains through the back and limbs? It is the only treatment for prostatic gland trouble, varicose veins or a goitre.

Remember our machines are not vibrators, but a genuine health-helping, life-prolonging apparatus. As electrical manufacturers we build high-frequency machines of special design, including our new combination machine "High-Ray," or, in other words, "Violet Ray," which is operated from direct or alternating current, and two No. 6 dry cells furnish the pulsorating and atomical vibration. We know that we have overcome the possibility of accidents through short circuit, which so commonly happens in cheap and inferior machines.

BOOK FREE

Don't Be a Dead One at 50.



Invented and Patented by Prof. J. B. Roche.

Our machine should be in every home. Write for our trial offer and testimonials. It is for men and women who want to become healthy, vigorous and efficient. Address:

ROCHE ELECTRIC MACHINE CO., Dept. WA., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U. S. A.

YOUR Free Suit

Take this fine Made-to-Measure Suit and don't pay us one cent for it.

We want you to get one of our high class suits, absolutely free, so you can show it to your friends. It will be a big advertisement for us. If you have a little spare time, you can easily make from

$35 to $50 EXTRA Every Week

and besides that be the best dressed man in your town. It's an opportunity you cannot afford to overlook. Don't delay a minute.

Quality and Fit Guaranteed

WRITE FOR THIS BIG OFFER AT ONCE—

Drop us a line or send us your name on a postal card and we will send you absolutely free, our wonderful style book, containing dozens of samples and fashion plates to choose from. Write Now. Everything sent FREE and Postage Prepaid.

The Progress Tailoring Co., Dept. 1041, Chicago

BE A DETECTIVE

Earn Big Money

Travel Great Demand

Fascinating Work. Experience Unnecessary
We Train You. Particulars Free. Write

American Detective System

1966 Broadway, New York

LOTS OF FUN FOR A DIME

ORIGINAL VENTRILOQUIST DOUBLE THROAT

Fits roof of mouth; always invisible; greatest thing yet. Astonish and mystify your friends. Neigh like a horse; whine like a puppy; sing like a canary, and imitate birds and beasts of the field and forest. Loads of fun. Wonderful invention. Thousands sold. Price only 10 cents; 4 for 25 cents, or 12 for 50 cents.

DOUBLE THROAT CO.
60 Station D, Dept. 400,
New York, N. Y.

PAIN

BAYER

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" proved safe by millions for

Headache	Toothache	Earache
Neuralgia	Rheumatism	Colds

Safe and proper directions in each Bayer package. Take without fear if you see the "Bayer Cross" on Tablets—Genuine!

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Warning! To get genuine aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, you must say "Bayer." Look for the name "Bayer" on the package and on each tablet. Then you're safe!

Ask for "Bayer!" Demand "Bayer!" Insist!

Boxes of 12—Bottles of 24—Bottles of 100—All druggists.

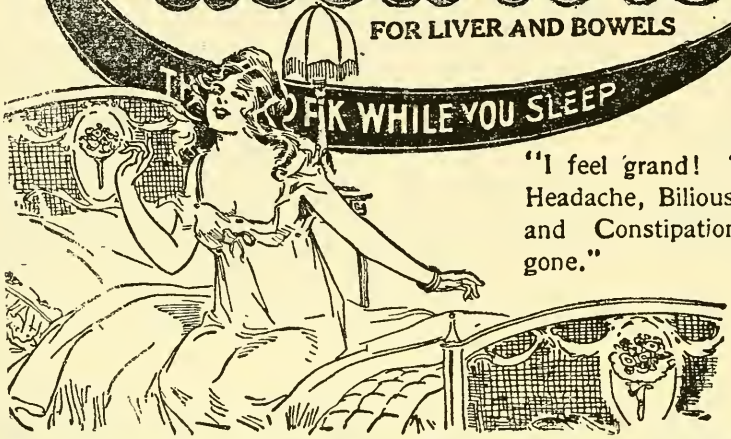
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

NEVER GRIPE OR SICKEN

Cascarets

FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP



"I feel grand! That Headache, Biliousness and Constipation is gone."

Ready Now! Big City Styles

The Only Complete Line of Mens Wear in America

Here's what the new Big City Style Book contains

58 Actual Cloth Samples for Men's Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

More than 50 handsome Fashion Models

Shirts

Neckwear

Collars

Shoes

Hats

Hosiery

etc.

SAVE 25%

Get all your Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Shirts, etc., direct from the manufacturer and save 25% on everything you buy.

"BIG CITY" STYLES

Our new book of Men's Wear for Fall tells all about it—shows you just how to get all your Clothes and Furnishings at inside Wholesale Prices and how to make big money besides. "Big City" Styles is the only book of its kind—the only book that shows both Tailoring and Furnishings—58 Cloth Samples of the very finest Fabrics—50 handsome Fashion Models in colors, and besides a large assortment of the very latest styles in Shirts, Shoes, Hats, etc. If you want to dress well and save money write for your copy of this book today. Address Dept. W.

WRIGHT & COMPANY

500 Throop St., CHICAGO

4 Rings FREE

GENUINE DIAMOND

YOUR BIRTHSTONE

Genuine Diamond, Signet with your initial, Birthstone and Wedding Ring. Solid Gold Shell. Guaranteed 3 years. Order 15 packages Bingo Perfumed Ironing Wax. Sell at 10c each. Easy to sell. Big demand. Order today. Send no money. Get 4 beautiful Rings Free. Boys, Girls, and Grownups.

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SIGNET—YOUR INITIAL

BINGO COMPANY, DEPT. 9, Binghamton, N. Y.

AHMADIA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM

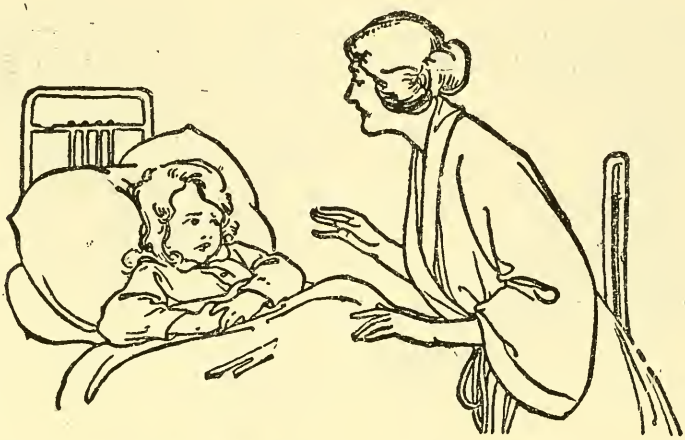
and School of

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND RELIGIONS

Inquiries Welcome

Professor M. M. SADIQ

4334 Ellis Ave. Chicago, Ill.



Constipated Children Gladly Take

"California Syrup of Figs"

For the Liver and Bowels

Tell your druggist you want genuine "California Syrup of Figs." Full directions and dose for babies and children of all ages who are constipated, bilious, feverish, tongue-coated, or full of cold, are plainly printed on the bottle. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup."

Officers' Army Shoes

$6.98

Including Postage

Munson Last
All-Leather

They stand hard use and still look well!

Built for comfort, wear and looks. Every pair inspected. Big production of the same model, plus our direct-to-you selling methods, makes this low price possible. Built by famous Boston shoe makers who produced thousands of pairs for the Government. Soles sewed, not nailed. All leather thruout. Scientifically designed for foot protection and comfort. Regularly valued at $12.00. Worth twice as much in wear.

Money-Back Guarantee

If you are not thoroughly satisfied with the appearance of these shoes when they arrive, return them to us, and your money will be refunded at once. If you DO keep them, as you undoubtedly will, we will send you a new pair FREE at any time, if you don't get your full money's worth in comfort and wear. That's how confident we are of these shoes.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Reliable Mail Order Co., Dept. W. A. 25 Huntington Ave., Boston, 17 Mass.

Send.....pairs. I'll pay postman on arrival.

My money back if I want it. Size....

Name .....

Address .....

AGENTS GET THIS BIG BOOK—the only one of its kind in America—showing a complete line of Men's Wear—everything from Made-to-Measure Clothes to Shoes, Hats, Collars, Ties, Shirts, Sox, etc. **Greatest Line you ever saw. Nothing else like it. No investment necessary. We supply everything.** Send for Outfit **TODAY.** Address Dept. W.

WRIGHT & COMPANY, 500 Throop St., CHICAGO

Your Bunion Can Be Cured
INSTANT RELIEF
Prove It At My Expense

DON'T SEND ME ONE CENT—just let me prove it to you, as I have done for over 72,500 others in the last six months. I claim that "FAIRYFOOT" is the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send it to you FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success, I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—you have not tried my cure and I have such absolute confidence in it that I AM GOING TO SEND YOU THIS TREATMENT ABSOLUTELY FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home treatment, which relieves you almost instantly of all pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and "FAIRYFOOT" will be sent promptly in plain sealed envelope. Write to-day.

FOOT REMEDY CO.
3661 OGDEN AVE.,
Dept. 144 Chicago

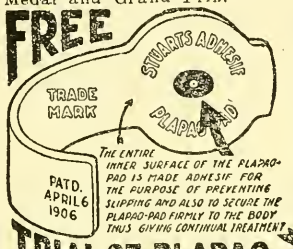
Stop Using a Truss

Yes, STOP IT, I say! You KNOW by your own experience that it is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me point out a better way.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER, absolutely FREE, A TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what rupture is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon.

The PLAPAO-PADS are nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment gives quick relief, strengthens weakened muscles. Does away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch. Close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified under oath that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.



Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Easy to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no readjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending Trial PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

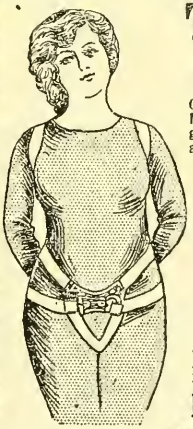
Plapao Laboratories, Inc.
BLOCK 341, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAVE YOUR BODY

Conserve Your Health and Efficiency First

"I Would Not Part With It for $10,000."

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it.



THE NATURAL BODY BRACE

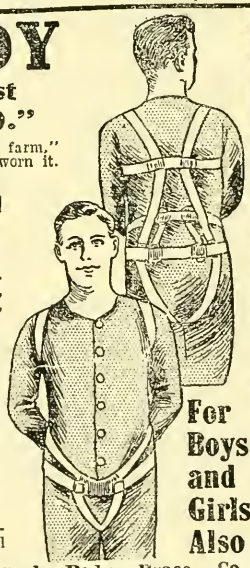
Overcomes WEAKNESS and ORGANIC AILMENTS of WOMEN and MEN. Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings restful relief, comfort, ability to do things, health and strength.

Wear It 30 Days Free At Our Expense

Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation. Comfortable and easy to wear.

Keep Yourself Fit

Write to-day for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition.



For Boys and Girls Also

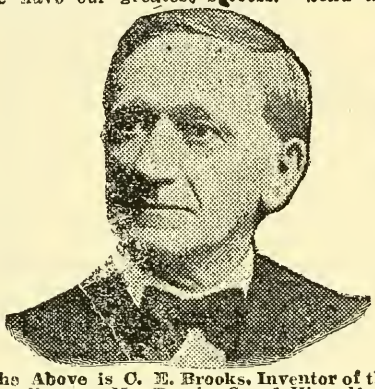
HOWARD C. RASH Pres. Natural Body Brace Co., 339 Rash Bldg., SALINA, KANSAS

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

We Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send at-



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago and Patented the Appliance from His Personal Experience. If Ruptured, Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

tached coupon to-day and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

We send on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen our illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as our hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try our Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Brooks Appliance Company
330-H State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Crooked Spines Straightened!

NO matter how old you are: no matter what caused your affliction; no matter how many years you have suffered or how hopeless you believe your case to be, there is hope for you in the Philo Burt Method.

Eminent specialists who have studied and treated spinal diseases and deformities for years are first astonished, then convinced and quickly become enthusiastic upon finding one success follow another when the Philo Burt Method is used. Ask us for the names of happy patrons right in your vicinity.

A young woman who was bed-ridden at 26 with spinal tuberculosis after suffering for 20 years, is married, happy and perfectly strong and vigorous at 29.

A boy of 8 was unable to walk or hold his head erect. After a few months every symptom disappeared and he walks daily three miles to school.

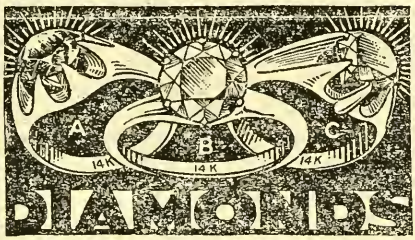
A man of 45, in cruel agony for six years, spent over $3,000 in a vain search for relief. Now works every day without the aid of any artificial support.

FREE—30 Days' Trial

The Philo Burt Method is new and different, not like anything you have tried. It has benefited or cured over 30,000 sufferers from spinal trouble caused by tuberculosis, Pott's disease, infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, injuries, wrong sitting and standing postures, etc. Treat yourself at home. A 30-days' trial costs you nothing; no obligations of any kind if it fails.

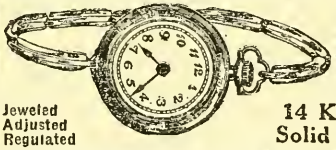
The Philo Burt Appliance will positively cure any case that is curable and straighten any crooked spine that can be straightened. It gives firmer and more natural support to the spine than any torturing, unsanitary, old style brace made of steel, iron, leather, plaster of paris, etc. It is as yielding, soft and comfortable as a corset. Goes on and off like a coat and cannot be detected under the clothing. It relieves and strengthens and has accomplished many amazing cures. Let us send you sworn proof. Send no money. Simply describe your case fully. Get our liberal offer and helpful book on spinal troubles absolutely free.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO.
227 Odd Fellows' Building, Jamestown, N. Y.



ONE CARAT Blue White Solitaire $197

Wonderfully sparkling diamonds, blazing with a fiery radiance, unsurpassed at double our price. Fractions of carat priced proportionately. 14 Kt. solid gold ring of finest workmanship, free with diamond. Choice of styles A, B or C, or any other mounting desired. Valuable premium free if cash accompanies order. Our guarantee protects you; if you can duplicate this value for less than double our price in any other store in the country, send back your purchase within 30 days and we will refund your money. ASK FOR R167.



Real $35 Value

Jeweled Adjusted Regulated

14 Karat Solid Gold

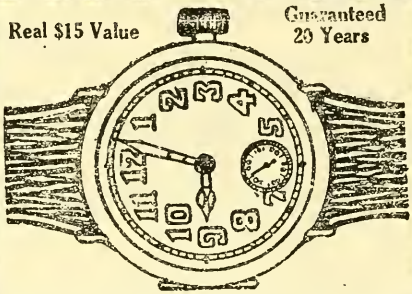
THE BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME! Guaranteed perfect timekeeper. Non-breakable crystal. Price includes solid gold bracelet. On 30 days' free trial. At this phenomenal price, if you order from this adv. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASK FOR WB167..... **$15**

Birthstone Rings

Solid Gold

Beautiful solid gold birthstone ring, wonderfully carved and pierced in exquisite design. Set with any birthstone you desire. An amazing bargain at a price that is scarcely one-half what these rings would cost anywhere else. ASK FOR BR167 **$7**

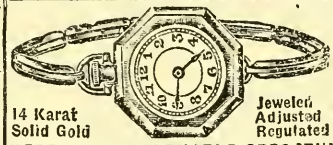
SEND FOR NEW BARGAIN CATALOG—Full of surprises in diamonds, watches and jewelry. This 132-page bargain book will save you up to 100%. Thousands of selections shown.



Real $15 Value

Guaranteed 20 Years

MEN'S WRIST WATCH. Army Officers' Model. Formerly sold for $15. Luminous dial can be read in the dark. Ideal for outdoor sports, sturdy and damp-proof. Guaranteed 20 years. Choice of leather or khaki strap. After this lot is sold price goes back to $15. Order Now; Biggest Bargain in Watch Annals. ASK FOR MW167... **$5**

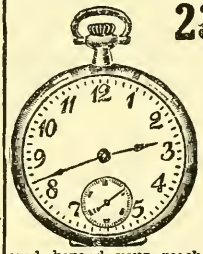


Real $45 Value

14 Karat Solid Gold

Jeweled Adjusted Regulated

HERE IS A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY to get a 14 karat solid gold wrist watch with 14 karat solid gold bracelet at a price that hardly covers the gold in the case; non-breakable crystal. On 30 days' free trial at this really amazing record-smashing low price, if you order from this advertisement. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. ASK FOR OW167..... **$20**



23 JEWELS

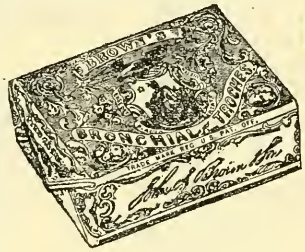
BIGGEST VALUE IN HISTORY! Men's gold filled watch, full 12 size, 23 jeweled guaranteed movement, timed, adjusted and regulated. Gold filled case guaranteed to wear like solid gold 20 years. Sold on 30 days' free trial. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE! This is the watch you have wanted for years but have always considered beyond your reach. At this astounding price if you order from this advertisement. ASK FOR WI67..... **$15**

Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Worth $3.50. 14 karat solid gold pen, iridium tipped; non-leakable; ink cannot clog; writes instantly and smoothly. At this rock bottom figure only if cash accompanies order. Length, 6¼ inches. ASK FOR FP167.. **$1**

B. GUTTER & SONS Wholesale Jewelers

Div. 167, 172 Nassau Street, NEW YORK



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

were first introduced to the public in the year 1850 and are known over the entire world as a preparation of superior merit for the relief of coughs and throat troubles.

They give prompt and effective relief in the coughing spells and throat irritation incident to Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung troubles.

Of great value to singers, speakers, preachers and teachers, as a means to clear the voice, remove hoarseness and irritations caused by use of the voice.

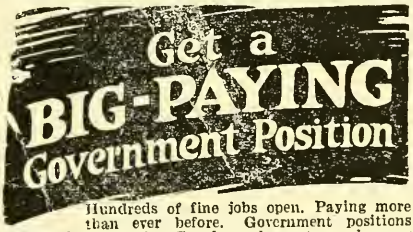
As they contain no opiates or anything injurious, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES may be used in all cases where cough or throat lozenges are employed, without the least danger.

Sold only in boxes. Not sold by weight.
15c, 35c, 75c, $1.25.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

Department W. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

General Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York, London, Toronto.



Hundreds of fine jobs open. Paying more than ever before. Government positions command respect! Steady, pleasant work—easy hours and a big chance for advancement. All you need do to get one of these responsible Government jobs is to pass the Civil Service Examination. Mr. A. R. Patterson, for eight years a Civil Service Examiner, "knows the ropes" and will show you how to pass all examinations and get any one of the positions listed below.

INFORMATION FREE

Don't send a penny. Merely draw line on coupon thru position you want and receive full information at once. Don't put this off another minute.

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Dept. 17, Rochester, N. Y.
Please send at once, Entirely Free, a list showing good Government positions now open, also full information on how to get them. I am interested in the position checked.

Name .....

Address .....

Railway Mail Clerk, Immigration Inspector, Post Office Clerk and Carrier, Internal Revenue, Postmaster, Stenographer, File Clerk, Clerks in Dept. at Washington, Rural Mail Carrier, Bookkeeper, Customs Positions.

DEAFNESS

THE MEGA-EAR-PHONE

A Comfortable Invisible Ear Device
Not Metal, Not Rubber, Not Wire.
Non-Irritating.

The Mega-Ear-Phone will restore hearing by taking the place of Perforated, Punctured, Ruptured or Destroyed Natural Ear Drums. It will permanently relieve CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, STOPS HEAD NOISES. It is a device giving immediate relief.

The scientific triumph

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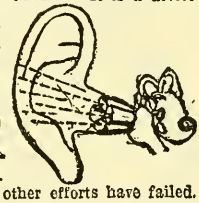


that helps nature restore hearing when all other efforts have failed.

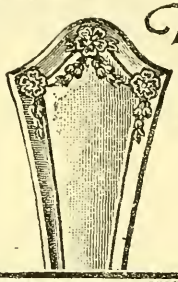
The Mega-Ear-Phone Will HELP YOU

Demonstration. Physician in Attendance, 11 to 3 Daily.

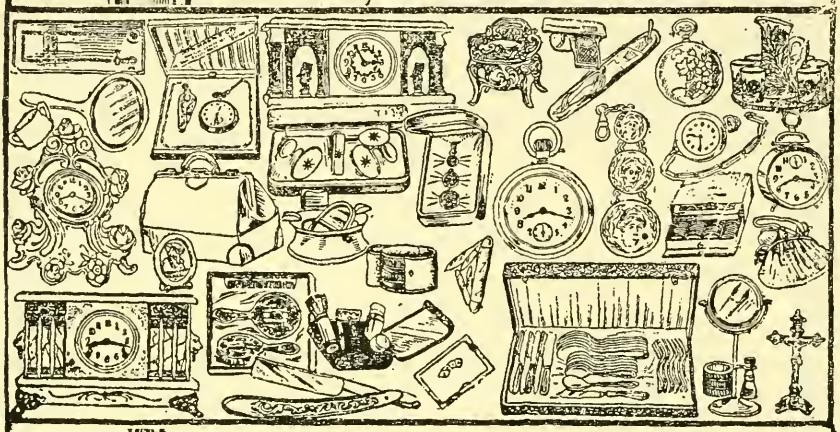
Write for Booklet, describing Causes of Deafness, How and Why the Mega-Ear-Phone restores hearing.

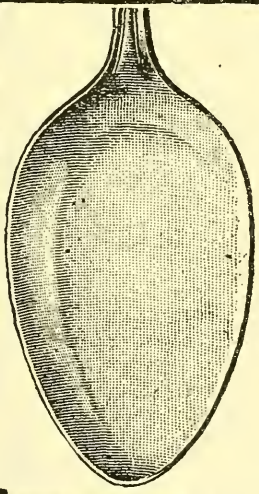
THE MEGA-EAR-PHONE CO., Inc.

Dept. W. A., Suite 722 Perry Bldg., 16th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.



We are Headquarters for ROGERS and COMMUNITY SILVERWARE

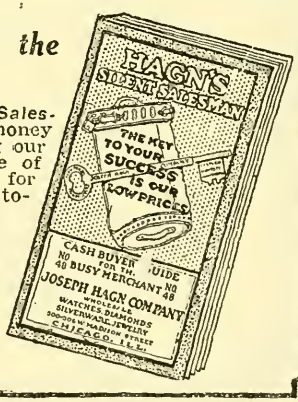




Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Diamonds, Ivory, Manicure Sets and many other big leaders at moderate prices that will please you.

Make Hay While the Sun Shines

Write for the Silent Salesman, our book full of money saving values, covering our complete exclusive line of quick selling articles for the wide-awake, up-to-date, busy merchant.



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Dept. W. R.
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CHICAGO, ILL.

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Bring or mail us your unused and out-of-date jewelry and obtain full value.

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Our organization has expert appraisers of 25 years' experience.

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166 WEST 46 STREET

At Broadway, New York

In Our Own Building

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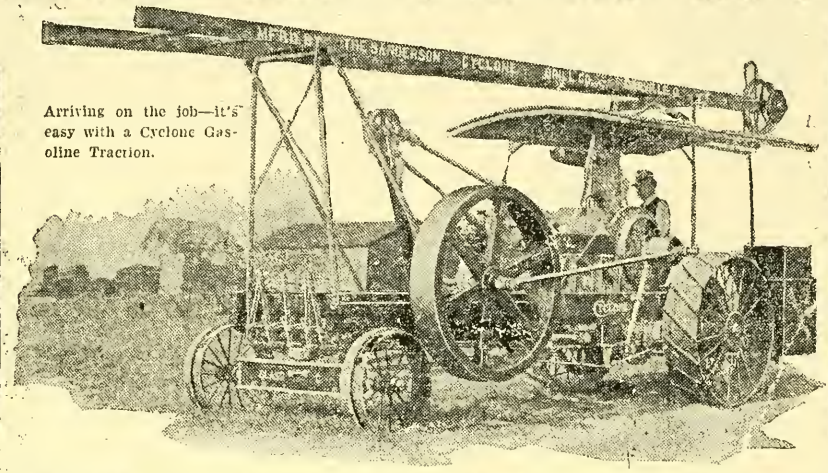


Arriving on the job—it's easy with a Cyclone Gasoline Traction.

Wealth and Health in the Well Drilling Business

A COUNTY engineer in the Middle West had been a salary drudge for years. Routine and office work had seriously impaired his health and nerves. He wanted work outdoors and to be his own boss.

Four years ago, without any previous experience in well drilling, he bought a Cyclone Gasoline Traction Well Drilling Outfit and started in the water well contracting business. He chose as a field of operation a farming district in the Corn Belt of Illinois.

The farmers in that locality wanted wells from six to eight inches in diameter. A good supply of water was found at depths ranging from 175 to 250 feet. The price paid per foot for the wells was $2.50, the farmers furnishing the necessary pipe and casing. With the Cyclone Drill from 40 to 50 feet could be drilled per ten-hour day. The daily operating costs of the drilling outfit never exceeded fifteen dollars.

From the above figures it is evident that this driller's net profits were in excess of eighty dollars per day. In four months' time the drilling outfit had paid for itself, leaving a comfortable living besides. Later a second drilling machine was purchased and the installation of pumps and complete water supply systems added to the business.

To-day this driller is in the best of health and is more than financially independent. His success is typical of many users of Cyclone Drills.

The purpose of this advertisement is to give you an insight into an interesting, pleasant and profitable occupation. Well drilling as a business pays a higher return than any other in proportion to the capital invested. There is an opportunity for well drillers in all parts of the country. Write for a copy of our Bulletin, "Drilling for Profits," and further information on the well drilling industry.

The Sanderson-Cyclone Drill Co.

201 Market St. **Orrville, Ohio**

HAVE YOU ANY SECURITIES

THAT YOU BELIEVE HAVE NO VALUE?

Our Unlisted Securities Department will be pleased to receive a list of your holdings and try to find a market for them.

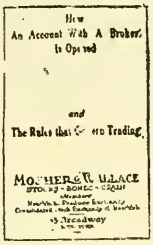
We are in close touch with all markets and are in a position to give you the best prices obtainable.

If There Is a Market for a Stock—WE WILL FIND IT.

Send us a list of your holdings—TO-DAY

HOW AN ACCOUNT WITH A BROKER IS OPENED—*and*—

THE RULES THAT GOVERN TRADING



This booklet will be found of great value to those contemplating opening an account as well as to those not very familiar with the trading rules of the stock market.

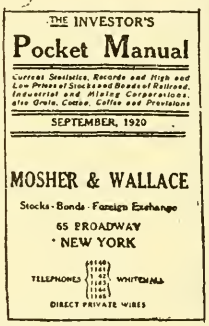
Ask for booklet 151

BOOK OF STATISTICS

contains over 250 pages of valuable information on stocks and bonds listed on all the leading exchanges in United States and Canada.

Includes ticker abbreviations, shows high and low prices on Stock Exchange and Curb Stocks and Bonds.

Ask for booklet 173



RECORD BOOK

"VEST POCKET SIZE"

Will be found of value in keeping a complete record on all your transactions in securities, showing the profit or loss on each item.

Ask for, booklet 176

Any or all of the above booklets will be sent to you—free on request. Please mention the number of the booklet you desire.

MOSHER & WALLACE

STOCKS ~ BONDS ~ GRAIN

55 Broadway — New York

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 1140-1-2-3

MEMBERS — New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.

CLASS PINS AND RINGS

ATTENTION

HAVE YOU ANY JEWELRY YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE REMODELED INTO NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS?

Your old jewelry will have added attractiveness because of its newer design and still retain its sentimental value.

ARE YOUR DIAMONDS SECURE IN THEIR SETTINGS?

Diamonds should be examined periodically, as a loose claw or worn-out setting, if neglected, may result in the loss of a valuable stone.

WOULD YOU LIKE A PLATINUM SETTING?

Or perhaps you think it too expensive. WHITE GOLD gives identically the same effect at half the cost.

DOES ANY OF YOUR JEWELRY NEED REPAIRING, REPLATING OR ENGRAVING?

Send us your small repairs, you will be surprised how we will improve them.

HAVE YOU ANY OLD GOLD, SILVER, BROKEN JEWELRY, ETC., YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF?

We always estimate the cost of repairs or amount we will pay for old gold, etc., and advise you, in the meantime holding it until we hear from you.

H. W. PETERS COMPANY

5180 Washington St., Boston 32, Mass.

REFERENCES:
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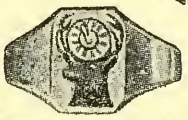
Same Location for Twelve Years.



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Printing Inks

For Every Surface and Press.

Newspaper, Magazine and Book Inks a Specialty.

Making the Proper Ink for Each Purpose Is Our Business And We Have Had 30 Years' Experience.

WM. H. RAY PRINTING INK MFG. CO.

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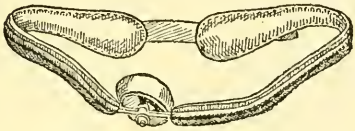

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FRAME TRUSS

Established
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Fifty Years.
Always
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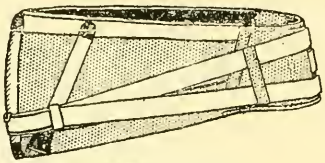
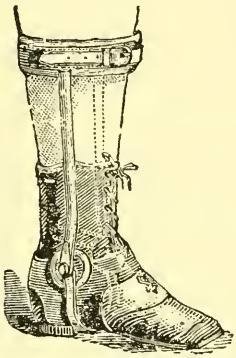
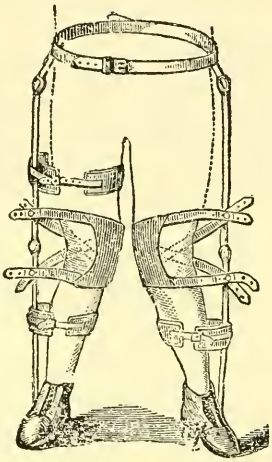
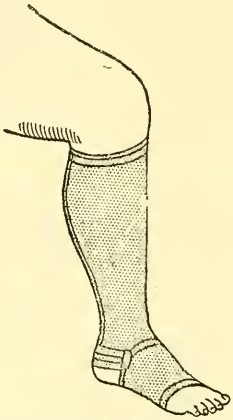


EMPRESS
SUPPORTER







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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS and all Elastic Goods made up fresh for each order.

We carry a full line of Surgical Appliances, ARCH SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, INVALID CHAIRS.

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BRACES for CURVATURE OF SPINE
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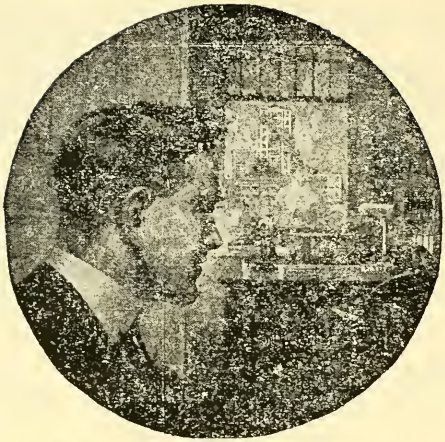
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS for BOTH LEGS AND ARMS

A. J. DITMAN

2 Barclay Street (*Opposite Woolworth Building*) **New York**

SEE PAGE 114, FRONT OF BOOK.



Don't Wait 10 Years for That Big Job

EVERYWHERE in business today big jobs and high salaries are seeking trained men—men who have specialized knowledge—men who can make decisions—men capable of directing others.

The difference between the low salaried man and the high salaried executive is knowledge and training. One performs the mechanical details of business without understanding their significance. The other is trained in fundamental underlying principles and has a firm grasp on business as an institution.

The executive is not made by title alone. He can only rise to the top as he increases his knowledge and training and his ability to apply that knowledge.

That is just what LaSalle Extension University is doing for men in all walks of business life—helping them to acquire the specialized knowledge and training that fits them for bigger jobs and higher salaries.

LaSalle enrolls the young man just starting on a business career; it gives the man already started an added impetus. Its large staff of 450 business experts and specialists will help you train for promotion and increased salary during your spare time without interference with your present work.

LaSALLE MEN ARE PROBLEM TRAINED

Men occupying important positions are paid for their ability to successfully handle business problems. Earning power is based upon knowledge, and is in direct ratio to one's ability to apply what he knows. The mere possession of knowledge means nothing. The men who succeed have learned the knack of making their knowledge produce. Business education that fits men to do things must be based upon methods that develop constructive thinking. Every LaSalle member is **"Problem Trained."** He learns to do by doing. He becomes practised in the application of principles by working with problems lifted from the everyday experiences of successful business men. He is required to work out actual business transactions just as if he were the man on the job. It will be well worth your while to investigate this new and effective method of fitting men to do things—the method which has made LaSalle training a cashable asset with every man who has acquired it.

ADVISORY SERVICE

LaSalle members are privileged to obtain without charge at any time the aid of LaSalle's large staff of more than 450 business authorities and specialists drawn from every department of business. Put this great organization to work for you and your interests. Let them help you with your daily problems. They will not only train you for the bigger job, but will help you make good on the job when you get it.

This distinctive service, available to each member every business day of every year, is not paralleled by any other institution.

To Employers

The person who wears this LaSalle button is preparing for higher responsibility — and is worth watching.

Large industries and firms thruout the United States are availing themselves of the free service of the LaSalle placement bureau to reach high-grade men of experience plus training. We may be able to put you in touch with the right man for the job if you'll write us.

Send the Coupon

Indicate with an X on the coupon below the particular kind of executive training in which you are interested. We will send catalog and full information about the LaSalle "Problem Method" of training at home by mail, the free consulting privileges to members, the moderate cost, and our extended payment plan. We will also send you a copy of the famous book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One"—a book which tells how men with LaSalle training have gained, in one year, promotion which men without this training have not realized in ten. It has proved an inspiration to more than 230,000 ambitious men—it is FREE. Mark and mail the coupon NOW.

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

"The Largest Business Training Institution in the World"

Dept. 4316-R **Chicago, Illinois**

Send me free "Ten Years' Promotion in One," also catalog and particulars regarding course and service in the department I have marked with an X.

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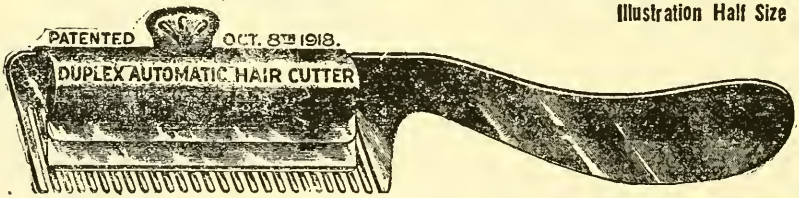
Name.....Present Position..... Address.....

Once to every man there comes his *master opportunity.*

If you want to earn $150 to $400 a month, see page 195, front of book.

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR EASIER THAN SHAVING

Illustration Half Size

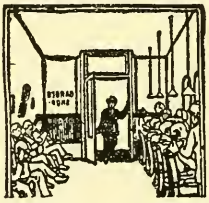


COMFORT SPEED ECONOMY

You do not need any experience or practice to use the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER. It comes to you ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

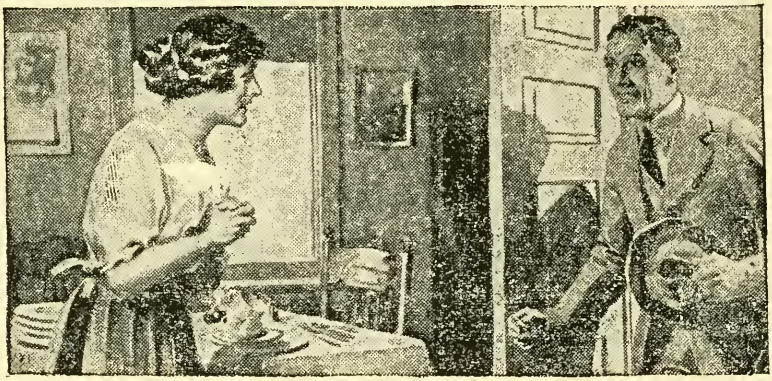
The DUPLEX will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the DUPLEX; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc.

Inside of a very short time you will have to pay $2.00 for the DUPLEX. The price today is $2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as $1.00 cash. Cut it out and send it with ONLY $1.00 and we will send you the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER, ready for instant use, postage paid, to any address. SEND TODAY.



WORRY WASTE EXPENSE

AGENTS WANTED DUPLEX MFG. CO., Dept. A21 DETROIT, MICH.



"$100 a Week, Nell!

Think What That Means To Us!"

"They've made me Superintendent—and doubled my salary! Now we can have the comforts and pleasures we've dreamed of—our own home, a maid for you, Nell, and no more worrying about the cost of living!

"The president called me in today and told me. He said he picked me for promotion three months ago when he learned I was studying at home with the International Correspondence Schools. Now my chance has come—and thanks to the I. C. S., I'm ready for it!"

Thousands of men now know the joy of happy, prosperous homes because they let the International Correspondence Schools prepare them in spare hours for bigger work and better pay. You will find them in offices, shops, stores, mills, mines, factories, on railroads, everywhere.

Why don't *you* study some one thing and get ready for a real job, at a salary that will give *your* wife and children the things you would like them to have?

You can *do* it! Pick the position you want in the work you like best and the I. C. S. will prepare you for it right in your own home, in your spare time—you need not lose a day or a dollar from your present occupation!

Yes, you *can* do it! More than two million have done it in the last twenty-eight years. More than 110,000 are doing it right now. Without cost, without obligation, find out how you can join them. Mark and mail this coupon!

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 4386-B, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

- ☐ ADVERTISING MAN
- ☐ Salesman
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ BUSINESS
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- ☐ Bookkeeper
- ☐ Stenographer
- ☐ ILLUSTRATOR
- ☐ Window Trimmer
- ☐ Show-card Writer
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ TEACHER
- ☐ Common School Subjects
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ CHEMIST
- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electrician
- ☐ Electric Cars
- ☐ Telegraph Engineer
- ☐ Practical Telephony
- ☐ Railroader
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
- ☐ Surveying and Mapping
- ☐ STEAM ENGINEER
- ☐ MINING ENGINEER
- ☐ Metallurgist
- ☐ AGRICULTURE
- ☐ Poultry Raising
- ☐ AUTOMOBILES

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

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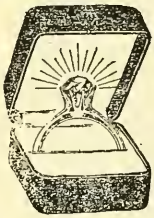
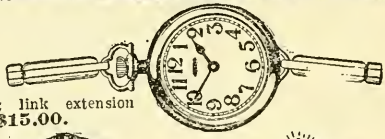
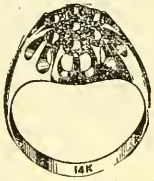
Buy Today—Ten Months to Pay



SWEET'S engagement ring of 14K Solid Gold, set with fine blue-white Diamond, $75.

Ladies' gold-filled Wrist-Watch; 15 jewel imported movement; link extension bracelet, $15.00.

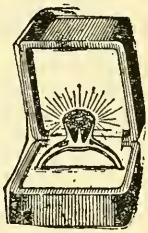




Gentlemen's Solitaire Cluster Ring; 7 perfectly cut and matched Diamonds, mounted in PLATINUM, Our Price, $87.50.

Blue-white, perfectly cut Diamond in 14K Solid Gold Mounting, $65.

SWEET'S engagement ring of 14K Solid Gold, set with fine blue white Diamond, $150.



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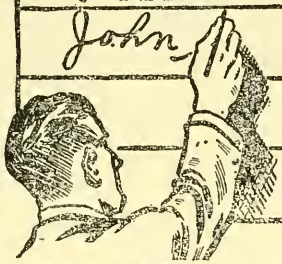

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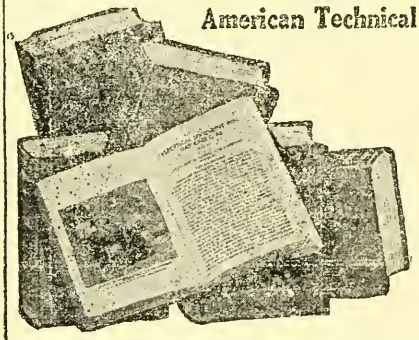

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